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PREFACE.

The volume of the American Almanac for 1839 was the last of the First Series of 10 volumes; and there was inserted at the end of it a General Index for the whole Series. The volume now offered to the public, the 11th in number from the commencement of the publication, may be regarded as the 1st volume of the Second Series of 10 volumes, in the last of which a General Index may be expected for this Series. Should the public patronage be such as to cause the work to be continued for many years to come, it may be found a convenient arrangement to have every ten volumes for ten successive years, form a distinct Series, and be connected together by a General Index.

We cherish a hope, that the American Almanac will continue to be published, when all who have hitherto been concerned in its preparation shall have rested from their labors; that, whatever changes may take place with respect to the conductors of the work, it may continue to increase in usefulness, and that the volumes will be thought worthy of preservation, as an authentic record of contemporary history and statistics.

Some of the principal things recorded, and subjects treated of, in the present volume, in addition to such matters as are common to all or most of the volumes, are a List of American Writers, The Northeastern Boundary, Debts and Stocks of the several States, Steam-Engines and Steamboat Navigation, American and Belgian Railroads, and Notices of State Prisons, or Penitentiaries, and Asylums for the Insane, in the different States.

It has repeatedly happened, heretofore, that we have not been able to find room for all the matter that was prepared for insertion. The same thing has occurred with respect to the present volume. We have had less space than we could wish for such information

as does not relate to our own country. But the volume for 1839 contains much information relating to Foreign Countries; and we hope to add further information respecting them in the next volume. It is not our plan to make any needless repetition of the same matter.

Our thanks are due to our correspondents for their continued kindness in forwarding information; and we would respectfully solicit a still further continuance of their friendly attentions.

Cambridge, Massachusetts,
September 13, 1839.

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Corrections and Additions.

Page 157. *James Maxwell*, Melter and Refiner in the Branch Mint at New Orleans, died Aug. 18th.

Page 169. *Henry Ledyard* has recently been appointed Secretary of Legation to France, vice *Charles E. Anderson*.

Page 173. *Chevalier D'Argaiz* has recently taken the place of *A. Calderon de la Barca*, as Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the U. S.

Page 174. *Thomas Colley Grattan* has (Aug. 7th) succeeded *R. C. Manners*, as British Consul for Massachusetts.

Page 178. *Daniel T. Patterson*, Captain in the Navy, and Commander of the Navy Yard at Washington, died Aug. 25th.

Page 179. *W. E. McKenney*, Commander in the Navy, died Aug. 24th.

Page 194. *Nathaniel Bowen*, D. D., Bishop of S. C., died Aug. 25th.

Page 235. *James R. Black*, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Delaware, died Sept. 3d.

Page 256. *George Strawbridge* and —— *Murphy*, Judges, instead of — *Ross* and *George Eustiss*.

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☞ As the names in the *American Obituary* (see page 302) are placed in alphabetical order for the sake of convenient reference, they are not inserted in this Index.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

ALL the calculations in this Almanac have been adapted to MEAN solar time. — On account of the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the inclination of the Ecliptic to the Equator, the motion of the Earth in Right Ascension is not uniform, and, consequently, the solar days are not equal, but about half are a little more, and about as many, a little less than 24 hours. A clock, therefore, regulated to APPARENT solar time must be frequently adjusted. To avoid this inconvenience the fiction of mean time has been invented, and, having already come into very general use, will probably soon entirely supersede the other. Its name is derived from the circumstance, that the length of a mean solar day, hour, &c., is the *mean* or average length of all the apparent solar days, hours, &c., in a tropical year.

The greatest difference between Mean and Apparent time occurs on the 2d of November, viz. 16m. 17 sec.; and, the equation then being subtractive from Apparent time, the instant the Sun's centre is on the meridian, or bears exactly south, a clock regulated to Mean time should indicate 11h. 43m. 43 sec.; on the 11th February is the greatest additive equation, when the time of noon by the clock is 14m. 35 sec. after 12.

But Mean time is easily reduced to Apparent by applying the equation (pages 48 - 53) on the day in question, in a manner directly the reverse of that therein indicated.

The arrangement of the Calendar pages remains as in the Almanac for 1839, without alteration.

The time of twilight is computed on the supposition that it begins and ends when the distance of the Sun from the zenith is 108°; the quantity usually assumed, but which is probably too great by two or three degrees.

The time of the Phases of the Moon is computed for the meridian of Washington, but may be easily reduced to that for any other meridian by adding or subtracting the difference of Longitude, according as the same is east or west of that city.

In the computation of the rising and setting of the Sun, for this Almanac, two corrections have been recently introduced. These corrections are, 1st, for the effect of refraction in causing him to appear above the sensible horizon, sooner in the morning and later in the afternoon than he actually is; and, 2dly, for the interval between the rising or setting of his centre, and of his highest point; the instant of the appearance or disappearance of this point, and not (as heretofore) of his centre, being considered the time of his rising or setting. So that at the time indicated in the Calendar pages, as that of sunrise or sunset, his centre is 90° 50′ from the zenith; his semidiameter being about 16′ and the horizontal refraction 34′.

The amount of these corrections varies at every place with the declination of the Sun, and on the same day is different in different latitudes. At Boston, when greatest, they lengthen the interval between sunrise and sunset about 12 minutes; at New Orleans, nearly 9.

The *setting* of the Moon only, is given from the new to the full; and the *rising* only, from the full to the new moon. The letters M. A. m. a. found in these columns, and in other parts of the Almanac, are used to denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*. The time of the beginning and end of twilight, and of the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon being given, in the Calendar pages, for five of our principal cities, situate in very different latitudes, the Almanac is in fact computed for nearly every place within the United States.

The planets are placed in the order of their mean distances from the Sun, and their declinations are computed for the moment of their passage over the meridian of Washington. The places of the four new planets, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres, are given only when they pass the meridian within five hours of midnight; their distance from the Earth at other times being so great, as to render them invisible.

The time of High Water is corrected for the difference of the Right Ascension of the Sun and Moon, for the Moon's declination and her distance from the Earth. The time of the tide immediately *preceding* her southing only having been given, it should be corrected by the addition of half the difference when the time of the other tide is required.

It may be proper to remark, that, notwithstanding the three corrections above mentioned, the observed time of high water, frequently, in calm weather, differs considerably, perhaps half an hour, from the computed. Indeed, until recently, astronomers seem to have been contented with the knowledge, that the flow and ebb of the sea were caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon, and to have taken little pains to increase their acquaintance with these curious and interesting phenomena. But, as within a short time much attention has been turned to the subject, and many competent persons in Europe have undertaken to make careful observations for a series of years, on every tide, there is reason to hope that the causes of some of the anomalies, not only in the time of high water, but also in the rise of the tide, may be discovered, and their effects predicted. In the tide table on the 7th page it is stated, that the unit of altitude (or rise of the tide, at new or full Moon, the Sun and Moon being in the plane of the equator and at their mean distance from the Earth), at Cape Cod Lighthouse is 6½ feet, but there is reason to doubt, whether the rise is less than on the west side of the Cape in Massachusetts Bay, viz. 11 feet.—This point will probably, however, soon be determined by actual observations, and should the rise be found to be 11 feet, it will add another to the many curious facts attending the time of High Water, and the rise of the tide along the southeastern coast of Massachusetts.

On the 8th page the unit of altitude at Wood's Hole, (a strait connecting Buzzard's Bay with the Vineyard Sound,) is said to be 5 feet; but from a series of observations made there by me in July, 1839, it was ascertained to be hardly 2½ feet, which is probably the least rise of the tide at any place on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

On the 39th, 40th, and 41st pages will be found a list of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which may prove to be occultations in some part of our country; whilst in the Calendar pages those conjunctions of the Moon with stars, which may be occultations in some part of the United States, are noted with an asterisk, instead of the usual symbol of conjunction.

The moment of the Immersion or Emersion of any star, however small, behind or from the dark side of the Moon, can be determined with precision; but, if the star is not very bright, great difficulty is experienced in satisfactorily ascertaining it, when the phenomenon takes place on the side that is enlightened. Through inadvertence the occultation of Mercury on the 30th of June is not noticed in this table. It will take place early in the evening under favorable circumstances, and will probably be the only visible occultation of a Planet, in the United States in 1840. This occultation is not mentioned either in the English or French Nautical Almanacs.

The Catalogue of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter (page 37) contains only those visible in some part of the United States. The eclipses until the planet comes into opposition with the Sun, on the 3d of May, will happen on the west side, then, until the conjunction on the 21st of November, on the east side, and afterwards again on the west, until the

opposition on the 5th of June, 1841. From conjunction to opposition, the immersions of the first and second satellites are, generally, *only* visible, and from the opposition to conjunction, the emersions, only; but both the phenomena of the third and fourth satellites can sometimes be seen.

In the table of Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal places in the United States (pages 43 – 47) will be found the latitude of a large number, as determined by me from recent observations and the longitude of about fifty places deduced by me partly from observations made by others on the annular eclipses of Feb. 1831, May, 1836, and September, 1838, on the total eclipse of Nov. 1834, or on occultations, but principally by transporting chronometers (generally many times) from Boston to the place in question. The longitude of Boston is supposed to be very correctly known, having been deduced from observations on eleven eclipses of the Sun, transits of Mercury, or lunar occultations, on which corresponding observations were also made at some of the observatories of Europe. During the past year, an attempt has been made to determine by chronometers the difference between the longitudes of the State-Houses in Philadelphia and Boston, with more precision than had hitherto been attained. The result of the four comparisons (each comparison being the mean result of three chronometers) is 16m. 23.0sec. and the resulting longitude of the State-House, or Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, is 5h. 0m. 39.6sec., which has been adopted. In September, 1838, I visited Washington for the purpose of observing at the Capitol the eclipse of the sun, which was nearly central there. Going to Washington, three chronometers made the difference between the Capitol and the State-House to be 7m. 25.4sec. and, on returning to Philadelphia, 7m. 26.5sec., the mean added to the above longitude of Philadelphia, gives for the longitude of the Capitol at Washington, 5h. 8m. 5.6sec.; by the observations on the annular eclipses of 1791, 1811, 1831, and 1838, it was 5h. 8m. 6.5sec.; an error, therefore, of two or three seconds in this determination is very improbable, and there can be but little doubt, that there is an error of six miles in those maps of this country, in the construction of which the longitude of the Capitol (5h. 7m. 42sec.), reported by an individual acting under the authority of a Resolve of the national Congress, was adopted. The Latitude of the Capitol now given was determined in September, 1838, from 90 altitudes of northern and southern stars, and is supposed to be very nearly correct.

It will also be noticed, that the positions of Charleston, Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, differ very considerably from those hitherto usually assigned to those places. They were determined with great care in the autumn of 1834, at the time of a journey to the South, undertaken for the purpose of observing at Beaufort the total and central eclipse of the 30th of November of that year. The difference between the Longitude of St. Michael's church in Charleston, and of the State-House in Boston, was determined by *eight* chronometers. From the Longitude of this church, that of the Exchange in Savannah, and that of the Arsenal in Beaufort, were deduced, by using *four*. So that it may be hoped, that the Longitudes of these places, as laid down in this table, are much nearer the truth than those usually assigned in the maps and charts of our coast.

The use of the Longitudes of these places, formerly supposed correct, produced great inconvenience, by causing an apparent change, of several seconds, in the daily rates of all chronometers on board vessels arriving at, or from, Charleston, &c., after voyages of a few days' duration.

As the error was about *ten* miles, or forty seconds of time, one of these instruments received in Boston, New York, &c., in five days from Charleston or Savannah, would have apparently changed its rate of going, *eight* seconds; and *four* seconds, if the length of the voyage was ten days.

But since the adoption of the Longitude published in this Table, this apparent change has not been discovered.

The most important lighthouse on the coast of New England is that in Truro, Massachusetts, generally known as the Highland or Cape Cod light; as from it vessels from Boston, Salem, &c., usually take their departure, and as it is generally first seen by them, on their return. It would seem, therefore, that its accurate position would have been long since ascertained; but by a large number of observations of northern and southern stars, made in the autumn of 1835, its *Latitude* was found to be 42° 2′ 22″ nearly, or about *three* miles less, than had hitherto generally been supposed.

The Ephemeris of the Sun (pages 48 – 53) is, with the exception of the Sun's Semidiameter, wholly taken from the English Nautical Almanac, and not from the Berlin Ephemeris as heretofore. It contains the Sun's Semidiameter, Horizontal Parallax and Declination; the Time (*mean*, which by the addition of 0·19 sec. will be converted into *sidereal*) occupied by the Semidiameter in culminating or passing the meridian, the Equation or reduction of apparent to mean time, to be applied to apparent time in the manner indicated at the head of the column, the Sidereal Time, and the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. The epoch of all is 0h. 0m., *mean* time, of the meridian of Greenwich.

The apparent places of 36 of the principal fixed stars (pages 54 – 61) will be found very useful for determining the time, or latitude; for which purposes they are much to be preferred to the Sun. In consequence of the rapid change of the Pole star in Right Ascension and Declination, its place is this year given for every *second* day, instead of every tenth day as heretofore. A simple rule for the reduction of the Latitude of a place from observations on any star out of the meridian will be found in the Preliminary Observations in the Almanac for 1839.

The Eclipse of Sept. 18th, 1838, as observed by me at the Capitol in Washington, took place as follows, in mean time.

	h.	m.	s.	
Beginning	3	6	9.58	A.
The Ring formed	4	24	28.15	
The Ring broke . . .	4	30	18.55	
End	5	39	54.89	
Duration of Ring . . .		5	50.40	
Do. " Eclipse . . .	2	33	45.31	

P.

Boston, September, 1839.

ERRATA IN PART I.

Page 4th, for 365d. 5h. 50m. 34sec. read 50sec. Page 8th, for Wood's Hole 5 feet read 2½ feet. Page 13th, 22d, column Moon rises for 11h. 34m. read 11h. 24m. and the eclipse of the Moon will be partly visible in two of the Western States. Page 17th, 5th day, for ♂ ☽ ♅ read ♂ ♀ ♅. Page 18th, First Quarter, for 8h. 42·1m. read 9h. 42·1m. Page 19th, 31st day, is the Sunday after Ascension. Page 21st, 29th day, is the festival of St. Peter and Paul. Page 25th, 21st day for ✱ ☽ 136S read ✱ ☽ 183 ♉. Page 27th, 12th, for ✱ ☽ 13 Ceti read ✱ ☽ 51 ♓. Page 28th, For Perigee on 11th day read 14th day. Page 33d, 1st day for Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉ read Inf. ♂. Page 40th, Insert June 30th 8h. 13m. *Mercury*, ☽ 47′ North. Page 41st, Insert Sept. 30th, 9h. 10m. τ ♍ 64′ S. 3.4 mag. Page 45th, against Latitude of Ipswich Lights for † read *.

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR

1840.

PART I.

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC

FOR THE BISSEXTILE YEAR

1840,

Being the latter part of the 64th, and the beginning of the 65th, year of the Independence of the United States of America;

" the 6553d year of the Julian Period;

" the latter part of the 5600th, and the beginning of the 5601st, year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews;

" the 2593d year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome;

" the 2587th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday the 26th of February of the 3967th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astronomers, to the 746th year, before the birth of Christ;

" the 2616th year of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of the 654th Olympiad will begin in July, 1840, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period;

" the latter part of the 1255th, and the beginning of the 1256th (lunar) year since the Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, which, as is supposed, took place on the 16th of July of the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	⚳ Ceres.
⊕ The Earth.	⚶ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
● ☽ ○ ☾ The Moon.	⚵ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	⚴ Pallas.	♅ Herschel or Uranus.
♀ Venus.		

☌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in " " "
☍ Opposition " 180° in " " "
☊ The ascending, ☋ the descending node.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the conjunction of the Moon with a star or planet, indicates that the star or planet *may* be eclipsed in some part of the inhabited portion of the United States.

The sign + is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign — when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude, indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, Jan. & Feb.	E	Solar Cycle	1
Do. remainder of the year	D	Roman Indiction	13
Epact	26	Julian Period	6553
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	17		

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	7 ♎ Libra.
	2. ♉ Taurus.		8. ♏ Scorpio.
	3. ♊ Gemini.		9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus.
	5. ♌ Leo.		11. ♒ Aquarius.
	6. ♍ Virgo.		12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

			h.	m.	s.	
Sun enters ♑ (Winter begins)	1839,	Dec. 21st,	18	14	6	M. Time at Wash'n.
" " ♈ (Spring "	1840,	March 20th,	19	32	31	
" " ♋ (Summer " "		June 20th,	15	39	41	
" " ♎ (Autumn " "		Sept. 22d,	6	44	22	
" " ♑ (Winter " "		Dec. 21st,	0	4	56	

	d.	h.	m.	s.
Sun in the Winter Signs	89	1	18	25
" " Spring	92	20	7	10
" " Summer	93	15	4	41
" " Autumn	89	17	20	34
" north of Equator (Spring and Summer)	186	11	11	51
" south " (Winter and Autumn)	178	18	38	59
Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice 1839, and terminating at the winter solstice 1840,	365	5	50	34
Mean or average length of the tropical year	365	5	48	48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH, IN 1840.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Feb. 16th	Rogation Sunday,	May 24th
Quinq. or Shrove "	March 1st	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	" 28th
Ash Wed. Lent begins,	" 4th	Whitsunday or Pentecost,	June 7th
Mid Lent Sunday,	" 29th	Trinity Sunday,	" 14th
Palm do.	April 12th	Corpus Christi day, } Fête Dieu, }	" 18th.
Easter Sunday,	" 19th	Advent Sunday,	Nov. 29th
Low Sunday,	" 26th		

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.		
5600	Thebet begins		Dec. 8, 1839.
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	" 17, "
"	Sebat begins,		Jan. 6, 1840.
"	Adar begins,		Feb. 5, "
"	Veadar begins (intercalary month)		March 6, "
"	" 13th	Fast of Esther	" 18, "
"	" 14th	*Purim	" 19, "
"	" 15th	Schuscan Purim	" 20, "
"	Nisan begins		April 4, "
"	" 15th	*Beginning of the Passover	" 18, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast or Morrow of the Passover	" 19, "
"	" 21st	*Seventh Feast	" 24, "
"	" 22d	*End of the Passover	" 25, "
"	Ijar begins		May 4, "
"	" 18th	Lag Beomer	" 21, "
"	Sivan begins		June 2, "
"	" 6th	*Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	" 7, "
"	" 7th	*Second Feast	" 8, "
"	Thammus begins		July 2, "
"	" 17th	Fast for the Taking of the Temple	" 18, "
"	Ab begins		" 31, "
"	" 9th	*Fast for the Burning of the Temple	Aug. 8, "
"	Elul begins		" 30, "
5601	Tisri begins	*Feast for the New Year	Sept. 28, "
"	" 2d	*Second Feast for the New Year	" 29, "
"	" 3d	Fast of Gedaljah	" 30, "
"	" 10th	*Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement	Oct. 7, "
"	" 15th	*Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	" 12, "
"	" 16th	*Second Feast of the Huts	" 13, "
"	" 21st	Feast of Palms or Branches.	" 18, "

Year.	Names of the Months.		
5601	Tisri 22d	*End of the Hut or Congregation Feast	Oct. 19, 1840.
"	" 23d	*Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	" 20, "
"	Marchesvan begins		" 28, "
"	Chisleu begins		Nov. 26, "
"	" 25th	Consecration of the Temple	Dec. 20, "
"	Thebet begins		" 25, "
"	" 10th	Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	Jan. 3, 1841.

The Jewish Year usually contains twelve lunations of the Moon, or 354 Days, but an intercalary month (Veadar) is occasionally introduced to make the average duration of the year nearly correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year.	Names of the Months.		
1255	Schewall begins		Dec. 8, 1839.
"	Dsu'l-kadah "		Jan. 6, 1840.
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "		Feb. 5, "
1256	Moharrem "		March 5, "
"	Saphar "		April 4, "
"	Rabia I. "		May 3, "
"	Rabia II. "		June 2, "
"	Jomadhi I. "		July 1, "
"	Jomadhi II. "		July 31, "
"	Rejeb "		Aug. 29, "
"	Shaban "		Sept. 28, "
"	Ramadan "	(Month of Fasting)	Oct. 27, "
"	Schewall "	(Bairam)	Nov. 26, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "		Dec. 25, "

The Mahometan Year contains 12 revolutions of the Moon (354 days) without any allowance being made for the deficiency of 11¼. In the course therefore of about 33 years, the above months will correspond to every season and to every part of the Gregorian Year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1840,

Computed by the formula of Laplace (*Mécanique Céleste*, Vol. II. p. 289.)

New or full Moon.		d.	h.	Height of the Tide.	New or full Moon.		d.	h.	Height of the Tide.
New Moon,	Jan.	4,	4 A	0.75	Full Moon,	July	14,	0 A	0.74
Full "		18,	7 A	0.92	New "		28,	4 A	0.95
New "	Feb.	3,	9 M	0.88	Full "	Aug.	13,	2 M	0.87
Full "		17,	9 M	0.96	New "		27,	2 M	1.00
New "	March	3,	11 A	1.03	Full "	Sept.	11,	3 A	0.99
Full "		17,	11 A	0.94	New "		25,	1 A	0.97
New "	April	2,	10 M	1.08	Full "	Oct.	11,	2 M	1.04
Full "		16,	3 A	0 85	New "		25,	4 M	0.86
New "	May	1,	7 A	1.02	Full "	Nov.	9,	8 A	0 99
Full "		16,	6 M	0.73	New "		23,	9 A	0.74
New "		31,	2 M	0 93	Full "	Dec.	8,	11 A	0.94
Full "	June	14,	10 A	0.69	New "		23,	4 A	0.71
New "		29,	9 M	0.91					

The unit of altitude at any place, is the rise at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, the Sun and Moon at the moment of conjunction or opposition having been at their mean distance from the Earth and in the plane of the celestial equator.

The unit of altitude (which can be ascertained by observation only) at any place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, will give the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

It will be seen that the spring tides in 1840, will be generally moderate. The highest will be those of March 4th, April 3d, May 2d, August 27th, and October 11th.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage.

The following Table contains the Unit of Altitude of several ports and places on the coast of America, according to the best authorities.

The unit of altitude of the several places in the Bay of Fundy was ascertained by recent observations.

	Feet.
Advocate Harbour, (Bay of Fundy)	50
Andrews, St.	25
Annapolis (N. S.)	30
Apple River	50
Augustine, St.	5
Basin of Mines (Bay of Fundy)	60
Bay, Bristed	8
" Broad	9
" Buzzard's	5
" Casco	9
" Cignecto (north part of the Bay of Fundy)	60
" St. Mary's	16
" Vert	7
Beaver Harbour	7
Bell Island Straits	30
Block Island	6
BOSTON	11½
Cape Ann	11
" Blomidom (Bay of Fundy)	60
" Chat	13
Cape Cod Light House	6½
" " Harbour	11
" D'Or (Bay of Fundy)	50
" Henlopen	5
" Henry	4½
" Lookout	9
" May	6
" St. Mary	14
" Sable	9
" Split (Bay of Fundy)	55
CHARLESTON (S. C.)	6
Cumberland (Basin Fort), head of the Bay of Fundy	71
Digby (N. S.)	30
Eastport	25
Elizabeth Isles	5
" Town Point	5
Florida Keys	5
Gay Head (Vineyard)	5
George's River	9
Georgetown Bar	4
Gouldsborough	12

	Feet.
Green Islands	16
Gut of Annapolis	30
Gut of Cansor	8
Halifax	8
Hampton Roads	5
Hillsborough Inlet	5
Holmes's Hole	4
John's, St. (N. B.)	30
" St. (N. F.)	7
Kennebec	9
Kennebunk	9
Long Island Sound	5
Louisburg (C. B.)	5½
Machias	12
Marblehead	11
Mary's, St., Bar	7
Monomoy Point	6
Moose River (Bay of Fundy)	30
" Island (Me.)	25
Mount Desert	12
Mouths of the Mississippi	1½
Nantucket (Shoal and Town)	5
Nassau (N. P.)	7
New Bedford	5
Newburyport	10
New Haven	8
Newport	5
New York	5
Norfolk	5

	Feet.
Partridge Island (Bay of Fundy)	55
Passamaquoddy River	25
Penobscot River	10
Plymouth	11¼
Portland	9
Port Homer	8
" Hood	6
" Jackson	8
" Roseway	8
Portsmouth (N. H.)	10
Prince Edward's Island	6
Providence	5
Rhode Island Harbour	5
Richmond	4
Salem (Mass.)	11
Sandwich Bay	8
Sandy Hook	5
Seven Isles Harbour	31
Sheepscut River	9
Shubenacadie River (B. of Fun.)	70
Simon's, St., Bar	6
" " Sound	6
Townsend Harbour	9
Truro (Bay of Fundy)	70
Vineyard Sound	5
Windsor (Bay of Fundy)	60
Wood's Hole	5
Yarmouth (N. S.)	12

TIDE TABLE.

The following Table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston, and at a large number of places on the American coast, by which the time at any of them may be easily ascertained, by *subtracting* the difference at the place in question from the time at Boston, when the sign — is prefixed to it; and by *adding* it, when the sign is +.

The time of high water, in the calendar pages, is of that tide which immediately *precedes* the southing of the Moon.

	h.	m.
Albany	+ 4	12
Andrews, St.	0	0
Annapolis (N. S.)	— 0	30
Annapolis (Md.)	— 4	18
Augustine, St.	— 4	0
Bay, Bristed	— 3	45
" Broad	— 0	45

	h.	m.
Bay, Casco	— 0	45
" Chebucto	— 4	0
" Genevieve, and St. Barbe	0	0
" Buzzard's	— 3	50
" Narraganset	— 3	53
" Pistolet	— 4	45

	h.	m.
Bay, St. Mary's	— 2	0
" Sandwich (N. S.)	— 2	30
" Schecatica	— 0	30
Bermuda Inlet	— 4	30
Cape Ann	0	0
" Cansor	— 3	0
" Charles	— 3	45
" Chat	+ 0	30
" Churchill	— 4	10
" Cod	0	0
" Fear	— 3	30
" Hatteras	— 2	30
" Henlopen	— 2	45
" Henry	— 3	50
" Lookout	— 3	50
" St. Mary	— 2	30
" May	— 2	45
" Romain (S. C.)	— 3	30
" Sable (N. S.)	— 3	30
" Split	— 0	15
CHARLESTON	— 4	0
Cumberland (Basin Fort)	+ 0	30
Eastport	0	0
Elizabeth Town Point	— 2	36
Florida Key	— 2	40
Fort St. John	— 2	30
Fryingpan Shoals	— 5	0
Gay Head	— 3	53
Georgetown Bar	— 4	30
Gouldsborough	— 0	30
Gut of Annapolis	— 1	30
Gut of Cansor	— 3	30
Halifax	— 4	0
Hampton Roads	— 3	30
Harbour, Amelia	— 3	0
" Beaver	— 2	45
" Nantucket	+ 0	30
" Rhode Island	— 4	45
" Seven Isles	— 0	30
" Townsend	— 0	45
Hillsborough Inlet	— 4	0
Holmes's Hole	— 1	20
Ice Cove	— 1	30
Island, Anticosti, W. end	+ 4	0
" Bell, Straits of	— 2	15
" Block	— 3	53
" Button	— 4	40
" Elizabeth	— 2	50
" Fox	— 0	45
" Green	— 2	50
" Moose	— 0	0
" Prince Edward	— 1	0
" Rhode	— 4	45
" Sable	— 3	0
" Seal	— 2	45
Janeiro, Rio	+ 5	0

	h.	m.
John's, St. (N. B.)	+ 0	30
" St. (N. F.)	— 5	0
Kennebec	— 0	45
Kennebunk	— 0	15
Louisburg	— 4	15
Machias	— 0	30
Marblehead	0	0
Martha's Vineyard (W. P't.)	— 3	53
Mary's, St., Bar	— 4	0
Monomoy Point	0	0
Mount Desert	— 0	30
Nantucket (town)	+ 0	30
" (shoal)	+ 0	44
Nassau (N. P.)	— 4	0
New Bedford	— 3	30
Newburyport	— 0	15
New Haven	— 0	14
New London	— 2	36
Newport	— 3	50
NEW YORK	— 2	20
Nootka Sound	+ 0	50
Norfolk	— 3	0
Ocracock Inlet	— 2	30
Old Point Comfort	— 5	25
Philadelphia	+ 2	57
Plymouth	0	0
Portland	— 0	45
Portsmouth (N. H.)	— 0	15
Port Campbell	— 2	30
" Hood	— 4	0
" Howe	— 3	0
" Jackson	— 3	30
" Roseway	— 3	15
" Royal	— 4	14
Providence	— 3	5
Quebec	— 5	30
Race Point	— 0	15
Richmond	+ 4	20
River, Apple	— 0	30
" St. Croix	0	0
" Delaware, entrance	— 2	30
" George's	— 0	45
" Penobscot	— 0	45
" Sheepscut	— 0	45
Salem (Mass.)	— 0	0
Salvador, St.	+ 4	15
Sandy Hook	— 4	38
Savannah	— 3	15
St. Simon's Bar	— 4	0
" Offing	— 4	5
" Sound	— 2	30
Sunbury	— 2	0
Tarpaulin Cove	— 2	38
Vineyard Sound	— 0	30
Windsor	+ 0	30
Wood's Hole	— 2	50

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m.	6 20 a.	5 48m.	6 24 a.	5 48m.	6 29 a.	5 47m.	6 35 a.	5 44m.	6 42 a.
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 42	6 44
Wash.	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.	5 35	6 33	5 36	5 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's.	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 16th day, 3h. M. | Apogee, 27th day, 10h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 4th day, 4h. 12.1m. A. Full Moon, 18th day, 7h. 25.6m. A.
First Quarter, 12th " 2 49.4 M. Last Quarter, 26th " 8 25.9 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.			
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	7 30	4 38	7 25	4 43	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 57	5 11	8 50m	6 30m	4 50m
2	Th.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	57	12	9 48	7 28	5 48
3	F.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	12	10 35	8 15	6 35
4	S.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	58	13	11 16	8 56	7 16
5	*Su.*	7 30	4 41	7 25	4 46	7 19	4 52	7 3	5 8	6 58	5 14	11 53m	9 33m	7 53m
6	M.	30	42	25	47	19	53	3	9	58	14	0 30a	10 10	8 30
7	Tu.	30	43	25	48	19	54	3	10	58	15	1 8	10 48	9 8
8	W.	30	44	25	49	19	55	3	11	58	16	1 42	11 22	9 42
9	Th.	30	45	25	50	19	56	3	12	58	17	2 24	0 4a.	10 24
10	F.	29	46	25	51	19	57	3	13	58	18	3 5	0 45	11 5
11	S.	29	47	24	52	18	[illegible]	2	14	58	18	3 44	1 24	11 44
12	*Su.*	7 29	4 48	7 24	4 53	7 18	4 59	7 2	5 14	6 58	5 19	4 28a.	2 8a.	0 28a.
13	M.	28	49	24	54	18	5 0	2	15	58	20	5 14	2 54	1 14
14	Tu.	28	50	23	55	7	1	2	16	58	21	6 32	4 12	2 32
15	W.	27	51	23	56		2	2	17	57	22	7 59	5 39	3 59
16	Th.	27	53	22	58		3	2	17	57	23	9 20	7 0	5 20
17	F.	26	54	21	4 59	16	4	2	8	57	23	10 27	8 7	6 27
18	S.	26	55	21	5 0	16	5	2	19	57	24	11 23	9 3	7 23
19	*Su.*	7 25	4 57	7 20	5 2	7 15	5 7	7 1	5	6 57	5 25	. . .	9 51a.	8 11a.
20	M.	24	58	19	3	14	8	1	20	56	25	0 11m	10 35	8 55
21	Tu.	23	4 59	19	4	14	9	1	21	56	26	0 55	11 15	9 35
22	W.	22	5 0	18	5	13	10	1	22	56	27	1 35	11 53	10 13
23	Th.	22	2	17	6	12	11	0	23	55	28	2 13	. . .	10 46
24	F.	21	3	17	7	12	12	0	24	55	29	2 46	0 26m	11 20
25	S.	20	4	16	8	11	13	7 0	25	55	30	3 20	1 0	11 53
26	*Su.*	7 20	5 5	7 15	5 9	7 10	5 14	6 59	5 26	6 54	5 31	3 53m	1 33m	. . .
27	M.	19	6	14	10	10	15	59	27	54	32	4 29	2 9	0 29m
28	Tu.	18	8	14	12	9	16	58	28	53	33	5 17	2 57	1 17
29	W.	17	9	13.	13	8	17	58	29	53	34	6 27	4 7	2 27
30	Th.	16	10	12	14	8	18	57	30	52	35	7 50	5 30	3 50
31	F.	15	12	11	16	7	20	57	31	52	36	9 10	6 50	5 10

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	10 31m	—20 20	10 26m	—21 28	10 30m	—22 33	10 40m	—23 12	10 53m	—23 13
♀	8 49	—15 56	8 53	—17 31	8 57	—18 55	9 2	—20 4	9 8	—20 57
♂	2 52a.	—19 11	2 0a.	—17 51	1 55a.	—16 24	1 50a.	—14 52	1 45a.	—13 13
♃	6 52a.	— 5 19	6 35a.	— 4 21	6 19a.	— 3 21	6 4a.	— 2 19	5 50a.	— 1 13
♄	8 3m	—14 46	7 43m	—15 3	7 23m	—15 17	7 3m	—15 30	6 42m	—15 42
♅	10 18	—21 18	9 57	—21 22	9 36	—21 26	9 15	—21 29	8 54	—21 32
♆	4 17a.	— 7 19	3 54a.	— 7 13	3 31a.	— 7 8	3 9a.	— 7 2	2 46a.	— 6 55

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	
1	9 21m.	4 55m	4 49m	4 43m	4 24m	4 19m	Earth nearest the Sun.
2	10 12	5 56	5 50	5 43	5 22	5 16	☌ ☽ ♄. ☌ ☽ ☿.
3	11 4	6 53	6 47	6 39	6 17	6 11	[froze at Lebanon, N. Y. 1835.
4	11 57	*sets..*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	Severe cold in U. S. Mercury
S.	0 50a.	5 22a.	5 28a.	5 35a.	5 52a.	6 1a.	*2d Sunday after Christmas.*
6	1 40	6 31	6 36	6 41	6 56	7 3	*Epiphany.* ☌ ☽ ♂. ✱ ☽ ♏.
7	2 28	7 40	7 44	7 48	7 58	8 4	8th. Battle of N. Orleans, 1815.
8	3 14	8 49	8 51	8 54	9 0	9 4	☿ at greatest W. elong. 23° 19′.
9	3 59	9 59	9 59	10 1	10 2	10 5	☌ ☽ ♅.
10	4 45	11 10	11 9	11 9	11 6	11 8	
11	5 31	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
S.	6 20a.	0 23m	0 21m	0 19m	0 12m	0 12m	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
13	7 14	1 39	1 35	1 32	1 20	1 18	
14	8 13	2 58	2 53	2 48	2 32	2 28	☌ ☽ Pleiades.
15	9 16	4 17	4 10	4 4	3 46	3 40	□ ♃ ☉.
16	10 20	5 32	5 25	5 19	4 57	4 50	
17	11 24	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	18th. Battle of Cowpens, 1781.
18	☾	4 29a	4 36a	4 42a.	5 0a.	5 9a	✱ ☽ 9 ♎.
S.	0 24m.	5 49a.	5 55a.	5 59a.	6 13a.	6 20a.	*2d Sunday after Epiphany.*
20	1 19	7 3	7 8	7 10	7 20	7 26	✱ ☽ Regulus oc.
21	2 9	8 15	8 18	8 19	8 25	8 29	Independ. ackn. by G. B. 1783.
22	2 55	9 23	9 24	9 25	9 25	9 28	☌ ♀ ♄. ♀ 56 North of ♄.
23	3 38	10 28	10 28	10 27	10 24	10 25	✱ ☽ χ ♏.
24	4 19	11 32	11 31	11 28	11 21	11 20	
25	5 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
S.	5 43m.	0 36m	0 33m	0 30m	0 18m	0 16m	*3d Sunday after Epiphany.*
27	6 27	1 39	1 35	1 30	1 15	1 12	☌ ☽ ♅.
28	7 14	2 43	2 38	2 32	2 14	2 9	
29	8 4	3 46	3 40	3 33	3 13	3 6	☌ ☽ ♄. ☍ ☽ ♀.
30	8 55	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 9	4 2	
31	9 48	5 35	5 29	5 22	5 0	4 53	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 38m.	6 50 a.	5 32m.	6 56 a.	5 26m.	7 3 a.	5 18m.	7 10 a.	5 9m.	7 17 a.
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash.	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's.	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 15

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 12th day, 0h. M. | Apogee, 24th day, 7h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 3d day, 8h. 50.7m. M. | Full Moon, 17th day, 8h. 45.2m. M.
First Quartor, 10th " 10 56.2 M. | Last Quarter, 25th " 5 42.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*	*rises.*	*sets.*			
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 6	5 22	6 56	5 32	6 51	5 37	10 11m	7 51m	6 11m
2	*Su.*	7 13	5 15	7 9	5 19	7 5	5 23	6 55	5 33	6 50	5 38	10 57m	8 37m	6 57m
3	M.	11	16	8	20	4	24	54	34	49	39	11 38	9 18	7 38
4	Tu.	10	18	7	21	3	25	54	35	49	40	0 14a.	9 54	8 14
5	W.	9	19	6	22	2	26	53	36	48	41	0 51	10 31	8 51
6	Th.	8	20	5	23	1	27	52	37	47	42	1 24	11 4	9 24
7	F.	7	22	4	25	7 0	28	51	38	46	43	2 2	11 42	10 2
8	S.	6	23	3	26	6 59	29	50	39	45	43	2 36	0 16a.	10 36
9	*Su.*	7 5	5 25	7 2	5 27	6 58	5 30	6 49	5 40	6 44	5 44	3 10a.	0 50a.	11 10m
10	M	4	26	7 1	29	57	31	48	41	43	45	3 59	1 39	11 59
11	Tu.	2	27	6 59	30	56	32	47	42	42	46	4 51	2 31	0 51a.
12	W.	1	28	58	31	55	33	46	43	42	47	6 7	3 47	2 7
13	Th.	7 0	30	57	33	54	35	45	44	41	47	7 45	5 25	3 45
14	F.	6 58	31	55	34	53	36	44	45	40	48	9 15	6 55	5 15
15	S.	57	32	54	35	52	37	43	46	39	49	10 22	8 2	6 22
16	*Su.*	6 55	5 33	6 52	5 36	6 50	5 38	6 42	5 46	6 38	5 49	11 15a.	8 55a.	7 15a.
17	M.	54	34	51	37	49	39	41	47	37	50	11 57	9 37	7 57
18	Tu.	52	35	50	38	48	40	40	48	36	51	. . .	10 15	8 35
19	W.	51	37	49	39	47	41	39	49	36	52	0 35m	10 47	9 7
20	Th.	50	38	48	40	46	42	38	50	35	52	1 7	11 21	9 41
21	F.	48	40	46	42	44	43	37	50	34	53	1 41	11 48	10 8
22	S.	47	41	45	43	43	44	36	51	33	54	2 8	. . .	10 37
23	*Su.*	6 45	5 42	6 44	5 44	6 42	5 45	6 35	5 52	6 32	5 55	2 37m	0 17m	11 7a.
24	M.	44	44	42	45	41	46	34	52	31	55	3 7	0 47	11 49
25	Tu.	42	45	41	46	40	47	33	53	30	56	3 49	1 29	. . .
26	W.	40	46	39	47	38	48	32	54	30	56	4 33	2 13	0 33m
27	Th.	38	47	38	48	36	49	31	55	28	57	5 36	3 16	1 36
28	F.	37	48	37	49	34	50	30	56	27	58	6 58	4 38	2 58
29	S.	36	49	36	50	35	51	29	57	26	59	8 29	6 9	4 29

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	11 11m	—22 17	11 27m	—20 36	11 45m	—18 4	0 2a.	—14 41	0 20a.	—10 27
♀	9 15	—21 35	9 23	—21 44	9 30	—21 32	9 37m	—20 57	9 44m	—20 1
♂	1 38a.	—11 13	1 32a.	— 9 26	1 26a.	— 7 37	1 20a.	— 5 44	1 14a.	— 3 51
♃	6 35m	—10 44	6 21m	—11 5	6 5m	—11 22	5 49m	—11 36	5 33m	—11 45
☊										
☋										
♅	6 17m	—15 53	5 56m	—16 1	5 34m	—16 7	5 12m	—16 11	4 49m	—16 13
♄	8 29	—21 35	8 8	—21 36	7 46	—21 38	7 24	—21 40	7 2	—21 41
♇	2 20a.	— 6 47	1 57a.	— 6 40	1 35a.	— 6 33	1 13a.	— 6 25	0 50a.	— 6 17

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
		sets.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	10 42m.	3 7a.	3 13a.	3 20a.	3 40a.	3 49a.	☌ ☽ ☿.
S.	11 33m.	4 17a.	4 22a.	4 29a.	4 45a.	4 52a	*4th S. after Epiph. Candlemas.*
3	0 23a.	5 27	5 31	5 36	5 48	5 54	
4	1 11	6 37	6 40	6 43	6 50	6 55	☌ ☽ ♂.
5	1 57	7 48	7 49	7 51	7 54	7 57	☌ ☽ ♅.
6	2 43	9	8 59	9 0	8 59	9 0	□ ☉ ♃.
7	3 29	10 14	10 12	10 11	10 5	10 5	✱ ☽ ☌ ♓. ✱ ☽ 62 ♓. [1835.
8	4 18	11 30	11 26	11 24	11 13	11 11	Severe cold in Southern States,
S.	5 10a.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*5th S. after Epiph.* ✱ ☽ μ ♈.
10	6 6	0 47m	0 42m	0 28m	0 23m	0 19m	✱ ☽ *e*, *m* Pleiadum.
11	7 6	2 6	2 0	1 54	1 35	1 29	
12	8 8	3 20	3 13	3 7	2 45	2 38	✱ ☽ C ♉.
13	9 11	4 25	4 17	4 11	3 49	3 43	□ ☉ ♊.
14	10 11	5 20	5 13	5 7	4 47	4 41	✱ ☽ 77 ♊.
15	11 7	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	16th. ☌ ♂ ♅, ♅ 8′ North of ♂.
S.	11 58a.	4 46a.	4 45a.	4 49a.	5 18a.	5 7a.	*Septuagesima Sunday.*
17	☾	5 53	5 56	5 58	6 5	6 10	☽ partially eclip. invis. in U. S.
18	0 45m.	7 2	7 4	7 5	7 8	7 10	[✱ ☽ 47 and 49 ♌.
19	1 29	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 8	8 9	
20	2 12	9 15	9 14	9 12	9 7	9 7	
21	2 54	10 20	10 17	10 15	10 5	10 3	✱ ☽ 83 ♍.
22	3 36	11 34	11 21	11 17	11 3	11 0	Washington born, 1732, N. S.
S.	4 20m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 57a.	*Sexagesima Sunday.* ☌ ☽ ♃.
24	5 7	0 28m	0 24m	0 18m	0 1m	. . .	*St. Matthias.* Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉.
25	5 55	1 32	1 26	1 19	0 59	0 54m	
26	6 46	2 33	2 26	2 19	1 57	1 51	☌ ☽ ♄.
27	7 38	3 27	3 20	3 13	2 51	2 45	✱ ☽ τ ♐.
28	8 31	4 14	4 8	4 1	3 40	3 34	
29	9 23	4 53	4 48	4 42	4 23	4 18	☌ ☽ ♀. ☌ ☿ ♅.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 3m.	7 23 a.	4 53m.	7 29 a.	4 43m.	7 37 a.	4 32m.	7 45 a.	4 20m.	7 52 a.
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 23	7 49
Wash.	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 46	7 34	4 36	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's.	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 7th, 8h. A. | Apogee, 23d, 2h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 3d day, 10h. 57.3m. A. | Full Moon, 17th day, 11h. 23.1m. A.
First Quarter, 10th " 6 0.0 A. | Last Quarter, 26th " 1 33.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	*Su.*	6 35	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 52	6 28	5 57	6 26	5 59	9 39m	7 19m	5 39m
2	M.	34	51	34	52	32	53	27	58	25	0	10 32	8 12	6 32
3	Tu.	32	52	33	53	30	54	26	58	24	0	11 13	8 53	7 13
4	W.	31	54	31	54	29	55	25	5 59	23	1	11 51	9 31	7 51
5	Th.	29	55	29	55	28	56	24	6 0	22	2	0 26a.	10 6	8 26
6	F.	28	56	28	56	26	57	23	1	21	3	1 0	10 40	9 0
7	S.	26	57	26	57	25	58	22	1	20	3	1 37	11 17	9 37
8	*Su.*	6 25	5 59	6 25	5 59	6 24	5 59	6 21	6 2	6 19	6 4	2 12a.	11 52m	10 12a.
9	M.	23	6 0	23	6 0	22	6 0	20	3	18	5	2 53	0 33a.	10 53
10	Tu.	21	1	21	1	20	1	19	4	16	5	3 44	1 24	11 44
11	W.	19	2	19	2	18	2	17	4	15	6	4 41	2 21	0 41a.
12	Th.	17	3	17	3	17	3	16	5	14	7	6 7	3 47	2 7
13	F.	15	4	15	4	15	4	14	6	13	7	7 46	5 26	3 46
14	S.	14	6	14	5	14	5	13	7	12	8	9 9	6 49	5 9
15	*Su.*	6 12	6 7	6 13	6 6	6 13	6 6	6 11	6 8	6 10	6 8	10 14a.	7 54a.	6 14a.
16	M.	10	8	11	7	11	7	10	9	9	9	11 0	8 40	7 0
17	Tu.	9	9	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	10	11 39	9 19	7 39
18	W.	7	10	8	9	8	9	8	10	7	11	. . .	9 51	8 11
19	Th.	5	11	6	10	6	10	6	11	6	11	0 11m	10 21	8 41
20	F.	3	12	4	11	5	11	5	11	5	12	0 41	10 50	9 10
21	S.	2	14	3	13	3	12	3	12	3	12	1 10	11 18	9 38
22	*Su.*	6 0	6 15	6 1	6 14	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	6 2	6 13	1 38m	11 50a.	10 10a.
23	M.	5 59	16	6 0	15	6 1	14	6 1	14	6 1	14	2 10	. . .	10 41
24	Tu.	57	17	5 59	16	5 59	15	5 59	14	5 59	14	2 41	0 21m	11 20
25	W.	55	19	57	17	57	16	58	15	58	15	3 20	1 0	. . .
26	Th.	53	20	55	18	56	17	56	16	57	16	4 2	1 42	0 2m
27	F.	52	21	54	19	54	18	55	16	56	16	4 58	2 38	0 58
28	S.	51	22	53	20	53	19	54	17	55	17	6 22	4 2	2 22
29	*Su.*	5 49	6 23	5 51	6 21	5 52	6 20	5 53	6 18	5 54	6 18	7 46m	5 26m	3 46m
30	M.	47	24	49	22	50	21	52	18	53	18	9 5	6 45	5 5
31	Tu	45	25	47	23	48	22	50	19	51	19	9 57	7 37	5 57

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	0 35a.	— 6 20	0 53a.	— 0 54	1 7a.	+ 4 29	1 13a.	+ 8 54	1 5a.	+11 31
♀	9 49m	—18 45	9 53m	—17 8	10 1m	—15 14	10 6m	—13 4	10 11m	—10 42
♂	1 8a.	— 2 16	1 1a.	— 0 22	0 55a.	+ 1 31	0 48a.	+ 3 24	0 41a.	+ 5 14
♃	5 19m	—11 51	5 1m	—11 54	4 42m	—11 53	4 23m	—11 50	4 2m	—11 45
♄	4 30m	—16 14	4 6m	—16 13	3 42m	—16 11	3 18m	—16 6	2 53m	—16 0
♅	6 44	—21 41	6 21	—21 42	5 59	—21 42	5 36	—21 42	5 12	—21 42
♆	0 32a.	— 6 10	0 9a.	— 6 2	11 47	— 5 54	11 25	— 5 46	11 2	— 5 39

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
		sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
S.	10 13m.	3 7a.	3 11a.	3 16a.	3 30a.	3 37a.	*Shrove Sunday. St. David.*
2	11 2	4 19	4 23	4 26	4 36	4 41	3d. Sun eclipsed, invis. in U. S.
3	11 50	5 32	5 33	5 36	5 41	5 45	4th. 26th Congress began, 1839.
4	0 37a.	6 45	6 45	6 46	6 46	6 48	*Ash Wed. Lent begins.* ♃ stat.
5	1 24	7 59	7 58	7 57	7 53	7 53	*Mahometan Year, 1256, begins.*
6	2 13	9 15	9 13	9 11	9 1	9 0	♂ ♅ ☉. [♂ ☽ ♂.
7	3 5	10 34	10 30	10 27	10 12	10 9	
S.	4 1a.	11 53a.	11 47a.	11 42a.	11 25a.	11 20a.	1*st Sun. in Lent.* ♂ ☽ Pleiades.
9	5 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	♂ ☿ ♂. ☿ 47 North of ♂.
10	6 2	1 9m	1 2m	0 56m	0 36m	0 30m	✱ ☽ β ♉.
11	7 4	2 18	2 11	2 4	1 42	1 35	□ ☉ ♄.
12	8 4	3 16	3 9	3 3	2 42	2 34	✱ ☽ 77 ♊.
13	9 0	4 1	3 55	3 50	3 31	3 26	Champollion d. 1832, aged 42.
14	9 51	4 35	4 30	4 26	4 11	4 8	✱ ☽ ψ ♌. 15th. ✱ ☽ α, 49 ♌.
S.	10 39a.	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	2*d S. in Lent.* 16th. ♂ ♀ μ ♍.
16	11 23	4 46a.	4 48a.	4 50a.	4 55a.	4 59a.	Bowditch died, 1838, aged 65.
17	☾	5 53	5 54	5 55	5 55	5 57	*St. Patrick.* Brit. left Bost. 1776.
18	0 6m.	6 59	6 59	6 58	6 54	6 54	✱ ☽ χ ♏.
19	0 48	8 4	8 2	8 0	7 52	7 51	[elong. 18° 31′.
20	1 31	9 9	9 6	9 2	8 50	8 48	*Spring begins.* ☿ at greatest E.
21	2 14	10 15	10 11	10 5	9 50	9 46	♂ ☽ ♃.
S.	2 59m.	11 19a.	11 14a.	11 8a.	10 49a.	10 44a.	3*d Sun. in Lent.* ✱ ☽ π ♏.
23	3 47	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 47	11 40	22d. Newton d. 1727. Goethe,
24	4 37	0 21m	0 15m	0 8m	. . .	. . .	♂ ☽ ♄. [1832.
25	5 28	1 17	1 10	1 4	0 41m	0 34m	*Lady Day. Old beginning of the*
26	6 20	2 6	2 0	1 53	1 31	1 24	[*year.*
27	7 12	2 48	2 42	2 36	2 17	2 11	
28	8 2	3 22	3 18	3 13	2 56	2 52	☿ stationary.
S.	8 51m.	3 52m	3 49m	3 45m	3 31m	3 28m	4*th Sunday in Lent.*
30	9 38	4 17	4 15	4 12	4 3	4 2	♄ stat. ♂ ☽ ♀. ✱ ☽ 82 ♎.
31	10 25	4 40	4 40	4 38	4 33	4 33	♂ ☽ ♅.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 7m.	8 1 a.	3 55m.	8 9 a.	3 43m.	8 18 a.	3 31m.	8 27 a	3 19m.	8 37 a.
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash.	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's.	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 58

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 4th day, 9h M. | Apogee, 20th day, 5h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 2d day, 10h. 12.7m. M. | Full Moon, 16th day, 2h. 47.1m. A.
First Quarter, 9th " 1 13.7 M. | Last Quarter, 24th " 6 38.9 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	5 43	6 26	5 45	6 24	5 46	6 22	5 49	6 20	5 50	6 19	10 44m	8 24m	6 44m
2	Th.	42	27	43	25	45	23	48	21	49	20	11 15	8 55	7 15
3	F.	40	28	41	26	43	24	46	21	47	20	11 54	9 34	7 54
4	S.	38	29	39	27	41	24	45	22	46	21	0 34a.	10 14	8 34
5	*Su.*	5 36	6 30	5 37	6 28	5 40	6 25	5 44	6 23	5 45	6 21	1 15a.	10 55m	9 15m
6	M.	34	31	35	29	38	26	42	23	44	22	1 58	11 38	9 58
7	Tu.	32	32	33	30	36	27	41	24	43	22	2 45	0 25a.	10 45
8	W.	31	33	32	31	35	28	39	25	41	23	3 38	1 18	11 38
9	Th.	29	34	30	32	33	29	38	25	40	23	4 42	2 22	0 42a.
10	F.	27	35	28	33	31	30	37	26	39	24	6 2	3 42	2 2
11	S.	26	36	27	34	30	31	35	27	38	24	7 34	5 14	3 34
12	*Su.*	5 24	6 37	5 25	6 35	5 28	6 32	5 34	6 27	5 37	6 25	8 51a.	6 31a.	4 51a.
13	M.	23	38	24	36	27	33	33	28	36	25	9 53	7 33	5 53
14	Tu.	21	39	23	37	26	34	32	29	35	26	10 33	8 13	6 33
15	W.	19	40	21	38	24	35	31	30	34	27	11 9	8 49	7 9
16	Th.	18	41	20	39	23	36	30	30	33	27	11 42	9 22	7 42
17	F.	16	42	18	40	22	37	29	31	32	28	. . .	9 50	8 10
18	S.	14	43	16	41	20	38	28	32	31	29	0 10m	10 19	8 39
19	*Su.*	5 13	6 44	5 15	6 42	5 19	6 39	5 27	6 32	5 30	6 29	0 39m	10 52a.	9 12a.
20	M.	11	45	13	43	17	40	25	33	29	30	1 12	11 27	9 47
21	Tu.	10	47	12	45	16	41	24	34	28	30	1 47	11 57	10 17
22	W.	8	48	10	46	14	42	23	35	27	31	2 17	. . .	10 54
23	Th.	6	49	9	47	13	43	22	35	26	31	2 54	0 34m	11 43
24	F.	5	50	8	48	12	44	21	36	25	32	3 43	1 23	. . .
25	S.	3	52	6	49	10	45	20	37	24	33	4 33	2 13	0 33m
26	*Su.*	5 2	6 53	5 5	6 50	5 9	6 46	5 19	6 37	5 23	6 33	5 45m	3 25m	1 45m
27	M.	5 1	54	4	51	8	47	18	38	22	34	7 6	4 46	3 6
28	Tu.	4 59	55	2	52	6	48	16	39	20	35	8 16	5 56	4 16
29	W.	58	57	1	53	5	49	15	39	19	35	9 11	6 51	5 11
30	Th.	56	58	0	54	3	50	14	40	18	36	9 58	7 38	5 58

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	0 36a.	+11 37	0 0a.	+ 9 25	11 23m	+ 6 22	10 53m	+ 3 58	10 33m	+ 3 0
♀	10 16m	— 8 9	10 20m	— 5 27	10 23	— 2 40	10 26	+ 0 10	10 30	+ 3 1
♂	0 33a.	+ 7 20	0 26a.	+ 9 4	0 19a.	+10 45	0 13a.	+12 22	0 6a.	+13 54
♃	3 37m	—11 35	3 14m	—11 26	2 50m	—11 14	2 25m	—11 2	1 58m	—10 52
♅										
♆	6 24m	+12 47	6 4m	+13 45	5 43m	+14 44	5 22m	+15 42	5 0m	+16 41
☋	7 7	—23 45	6 49	—23 46	6 32	—23 48	6 13	—23 51	5 55	—23 57
♃	2 23	—15 51	1 58	—15 41	1 32	—15 31	1 5	—15 19	0 39	—15 6
♄	4 45	—21 41	4 21	—21 41	3 57	—21 40	3 33	—21 39	3 9	—21 38
♅	10 36	— 5 30	10 14	— 5 22	9 51	— 5 16	9 29	— 5 9	9 6	— 5 3

Days of Month.	Moon Southe. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	11 13m.	5 37a.	5 37a.	5 36a.	5 34a.	5 35a.	♂ ☿ ♂.
2	0 2a.	6 53	6 52	6 50	6 43	6 42	☌ ☽ ☿, ♂.
3	0 55	8 14	8 11	8 7	7 55	7 53	
4	1 50	9 36	9 32	9 26	9 10	9 6	✱ ☽ ♈. [♂ ☽ Pleiades.
S.	2 50a.	10 56a.	10 50a.	10 44a.	10 24a.	10 18a.	☌ ☽ ♅. *5th Sunday in Lent.*
6	3 54	. . .	. . .	11 55	11 34	11 27	7th. ♇ stationary.
7	4 57	0 9m	0 3m	. . .	. . .	. . .	Lalande d. 1807. Inf. ♂ ☿ ☉
8	5 59	1 11	1 5	0 57m	0 36m	0 29m	✱ ☽ ♊ ♊.
9	6 57	1 59	1 53	1 47	1 28	1 1	✱ ☽ η ♎. Bacon died, 1626.
10	7 49	2 38	2 33	2 28	2 12	2 8	□ ♀ ☉.
11	8 37	3 8	3 5	3 1	2 49	2 47	✱ ☽ Regulus.
S.	9 21a.	3 31m	3 29m	3 27m	3 19m	3 18m	*Palm Sunday.*
13	10 4	3 51	3 51	3 50	3 46	3 46	
14	10 45	4 11	4 12	4 12	4 13	4 15	
15	11 27	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	
16	☾	6 57a.	6 54a.	6 51a.	6 41a	6 39a.	Buffon d. 1788. [lin d. 1790.
17	0 10m.	8 3	7 59	7 55	7 40	7 37	□ ♀ ☉. *Good Friday.* Frank-
18	0 55	9 7	9 2	8 56	8 39	8 34	☌ ☽ ♃. [Lexington, 1775.
S.	1 41m.	10 9a.	10 3a.	9 56a.	9 37a.	9 31a.	✱ ☽ τ ♏. *Easter Sund.* Bat. of
20	2 31	11 8	11 2	10 54	10 33	10 26	☿ stationary. ☌ ☽ ♄.
21	3 22	11 59	11 53	11 46	11 24	11 17	Battle St. Jacinto, Texas, 1836.
22	4 13	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
23	5 4	0 45m	0 39m	0 32m	0 12m	0 6m	*St. George.* Shakspeare d. 1616.
4	5 54	1 24	1 19	1 13	0 56	0 51	✱ ☽ η ♍.
5	6 42	1 56	1 51	1 48	1 33	1 30	
S.	7 29m.	2 20m	2 17m	2 17m	2 3m	2 1m	☌ ☿ ♀, ☿ 38′ S. *Low Sunday.*
27	8 15	2 41	2 40	2 40	2 31	2 30	☌ ☽ ♅.
28	9 1	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 0	3 1	Chaucer died, 1434.
29	9 49	3 26	3 27	3 28	3 30	3 33	♂ ☽ ☿. ♂ ☽ ♀.
30	10 40	3 49	3 52	3 52	4 1	4 6	Washington inaug. Pres. 1789.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m.	8 47 a.	2 56m.	8 57 a.	2 45m.	9 7 a.	2 35m.	9 17 a.	2 25m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 58	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash.	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 28	8 24	3 22	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 2d, 3h. A. | Apogee, 17th, 1h. A. | Perigee, 31st, 2h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon,	1st day,	6h. 57.8m. A.		Last Quarter,	24th day,	8h. 15.8m. M.
First Quarter,	8th "	8 42.1 M.		New Moon,	31st "	2 6.8 M.
Full Moon,	16th "	6 22.2 M.				

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	4 54	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	6 52	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	10 40m	8 20m	6 40m
2	S.	53	7 0	58	56	1	53	12	42	16	38	11 26	9 6	7 26
3	*Su.*	4 52	7 1	4 57	6 57	5 0	6 54	5 11	6 43	5 15	6 39	0 12a.	9 52m	8 12m
4	M.	50	2	56	58	4 59	55	10	44	15	40	1 2	10 42	9 2
5	Tu.	49	3	55	6 59	58	55	10	45	14	40	1 48	11 28	9 48
6	W.	48	4	54	7 0	57	56	9	45	13	41	2 39	0 19a.	10 39
7	Th.	47	5	53	1	56	57	8	46	13	42	3 34	1 14	11 34
8	F.	46	6	52	2	55	58	7	46	12	42	4 33	2 13	0 33a.
9	S.	45	7	51	3	54	6 59	6	47	11	43	5 45	3 25	1 45
10	*Su.*	4 44	7 8	4 50	7 4	4 53	7 0	5 5	6 48	5 11	6 44	7 0a.	4 40a.	3 0a.
11	M.	43	9	49	5	52	1	5	48	10	44	8 11	5 51	4 11
12	Tu.	42	10	48	6	51	2	4	49	9	45	9 12	6 52	5 12
13	W.	41	11	47	7	50	3	3	50	9	45	9 57	7 37	5 57
14	Th.	40	12	46	8	49	4	2	50	8	46	10 31	8 11	6 31
15	F.	39	13	44	9	48	5	2	51	7	46	11 9	8 49	7 9
16	S.	38	14	43	10	47	6	1	52	7	47	11 44	9 24	7 44
17	*Su.*	4 37	7 15	4 42	7 11	4 46	7 6	5 0	6 52	5 6	6 48	. . .	9 56a.	8 16a.
18	M.	36	16	41	12	45	7	5 0	53	6	48	0 16m	10 29	8 49
19	Tu.	36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	49	0 49	11 5	9 25
20	W.	35	18	39	14	44	9	59	54	5	49	1 25	11 39	9 59
21	Th.	34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	50	1 59	. . .	10 37
22	F.	33	20	37	15	43	10	57	55	4	50	2 37	0 17m	11 23
23	S.	32	21	36	16	42	11	57	56	3	51	3 23	1 3	. . .
24	*Su.*	4 31	7 22	4 36	7 17	4 41	7 12	4 56	6 56	5 3	6 51	4 14m	1 54m	0 14m
25	M.	30	23	35	18	41	13	56	57	2	52	5 10	2 50	1 10
26	Tu.	29	24	34	19	40	13	55	57	2	52	6 16	3 56	2 16
27	W.	28	25	34	20	39	14	55	58	1	53	7 23	5 3	3 23
28	Th.	28	26	33	21	38	15	54	58	1	53	8 26	6 6	4 26
29	F.	27	27	32	22	38	16	54	59	0	53	9 18	6 58	5 18
30	S.	26	27	32	22	37	16	53	6 59	0	54	10 14	7 54	6 14
31	*Su.*	4 26	7 28	4 31	7 23	4 37	7 17	4 53	7 0	5 0	6 54	11 10m	8 50m	7 10m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	10 23m	+ 3 31	10 20m	+ 5 13	10 23m	+ 7 56	10 31m	+11 17	10 46m	+15 43
♀	10 33	+ 5 51	10 37	+ 8 37	10 41	+11 17	10 45	+13 47	10 50	+16 6
♂	11 59	+15 21	11 53	+16 43	11 47	+17 58	11 41	+19 7	11 35	+20 10
♃	1 31	—10 41	1 3	—10 34	0 34	—10 28	0 4	—10 25	11 25a.	—10 28
♅										
♆	4 37m	+17 37	4 14m	+18 32	3 50m	+19 24	3 25m	+20 11	2 59m	+20 55
♄	5 35	—24 7	5 16	—24 19	4 54	—24 35	4 32	—24 53	4 10	—25 16
☊	0 12	—14 53	11 41a.	—14 38	11 15a.	—14 25	10 48a.	—14 13	10 22a.	—14 1
☋	8 43	— 4 57	8 21	— 4 51	7 58	— 4 47	7 35	— 4 43	7 12	— 4 39

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	11 34m.	7 7a.	7 2a.	6 59a.	6 44a.	6 41a.	☌ ☽ ♂.
2	0 34a.	8 32	8 26	8 21	8 3	7 58	✱ ☽ *b, g, e, m,* and *c* Pleiadum.
S.	1 37a.	9 51a.	9 44a.	9 38a.	9 17a.	9 10a.	*2d Sunday after Easter.*
4	2 43	11 0	10 53	10 46	10 25	10 18	✱ ☽ ☾ ♉. ☊ ☋ ☉. ♂ ♂ ☉.
5	3 49	11 55	11 48	11 42	11 23	11 16	☊ stat. ☿ at gr. W. el. 26° 18′.
6	4 50	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ *m* ♋. [Bonaparte d. 1821.
7	5 45	0 38m	0 33m	0 23m	0 11m	0 6m	5th. La Place. d. 1827.
8	6 35	1 10	1 6	1 3	0 49	0 46	✱ ☽ *v* ♌. ☌ ☽ Regulus.
9	7 21	1 36	1 33	1 31	1 22	1 21	✱ ☽ 0′ Sextantis.
S.	8 4a.	1 59m	1 57m	1 57m	1 52m	1 52m	*3d Sunday after Easter.*
11	8 45	2 18	2 18	2 19	2 18	2 19	
12	9 26	2 35	2 36	2 37	2 41	2 44	✱ ☽ ψ ♍.
13	10 9	2 50	2 52	2 55	3 2	3 7	✱ ☽ 83, 85 ♍.
14	10 53	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	13th. Virg. settled, 1607, O. S.
15	11 38	6 56a.	6 54a.	6 48a.	6 32a.	6 28a.	☌ ☽ ♃. Cuvier d. 1832.
16	☾	8 1	7 55	7 49	7 30	7 25	
S.	0 26m.	9 0a.	8 54a.	8 47a.	8 25a.	8 20a.	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
18	1 16	9 54	9 48	9 40	9 19	9 12	✱ ☽ .716 Mayer. ☌ ☽ ♄.
19	2 8	10 42	10 36	10 29	10 9	10 1	☾ ☋ ☉. Intensity of light 1.677.
20	2 59	11 21	11 16	11 10	10 51	10 46	Lafayette d. 1834, a. 77. Co-
21	3 49	11 53	11 49	11 44	11 28	11 25	[lumbus, 1506, O. S.
22	4 37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 59	
23	5 23	0 20m	0 17m	0 13m	0 1m	. . .	
S.	6 8m.	0 43m	0 41m	0 39m	0 31m	0 29m	*Rogation Sunday.* Queen of
25	6 53	1 4	1 4	1 3	0 59	0 59	☌ ☽ ☋. [England b. 1819.
26	7 38	1 26	1 27	1 27	1 27	1 29	✱ ☽ ♂ ♓.
27	8 26	1 48	1 50	1 52	1 57	2 1	☌ ☿ ♀. ☿ 28′ South.
28	9 17	2 12	2 16	2 19	2 28	2 34	✱ ☽ μ ♈. *Ascen. Day.* ☿ stat.
29	10 14	2 42	2 47	2 51	3 5	3 12	✱ ☽ *b, g, e, m, c,* & *d,* Pleiad.
30	11 15	3 19	3 26	3 32	3 49	3 58	☌ ☽ ♀. ☿ & ♂. [d. 1778.
S.	0 21a.	4 3m	4 11m	4 18m	4 40m	4 51m	30th. Pope d. 1744. Voltaire

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m.	9 37 a.	2 12m.	9 44 a.	2 9m.	9 50 a.	2 8m.	9 54 a.	2 9m.	9 55 a.
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash.	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's.	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 13th day, 6h. A. | Perigee, 28th day, 11h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 8h. 8.7m. A. | Last Quarter, 22d day, 6h. 22.9m. A.
Full Moon, 14th " 9 40.9 A. | New Moon, 29th " 5 50.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	4 25	7 29	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 18	4 53	7 1	5 0	6 55	0 2a.	9 42m	8 2m
2	Tu.	24	29	30	24	36	19	53	1	4 59	55	0 53	10 33	8 53
3	W.	24	30	30	25	35	19	53	2	59	56	1 42	11 22	9 42
4	Th.	23	31	29	26	35	20	53	2	59	56	2 32	0 12a.	10 32
5	F.	23	32	29	26	35	20	52	3	59	57	3 25	1 5	11 25
6	S.	23	33	29	27	34	21	52	3	59	57	4 16	1 56	0 16a.
7	*Su.*	4 22	7 33	4 28	7 28	4 34	7 21	4 52	7 4	4 59	6 58	5 7a.	2 47a.	1 7a.
8	M.	22	34	28	28	34	22	52	4	59	58	6 5	3 45	2 5
9	Tu.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	59	7 9	4 49	3 9
10	W.	22	35	28	29	34	23	52	5	59	6 59	8 11	5 51	4 11
11	Th.	22	36	28	30	34	24	52	6	59	7 0	9 10	6 50	5 10
12	F.	22	37	28	30	34	25	52	6	59	0	10 1	7 41	6 1
13	S.	22	37	28	31	34	25	52	7	59	1	10 44	8 24	6 44
14	*Su.*	4 22	7 38	4 28	7 31	4 34	7 26	4 52	7 7	4 59	7 1	11 23a.	9 3a.	7 23a.
15	M.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	11 59	9 39	7 59
16	Tu.	22	38	28	32	33	27	52	8	59	2	. . .	10 15	8 35
17	W.	22	38	28	33	33	27	52	9	59	3	0 35m	10 50	9 10
18	Th.	22	39	28	33	33	28	52	9	59	3	1 10	11 26	9 46
19	F.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	1 46	. . .	10 24
20	S.	23	39	29	34	34	28	52	10	59	4	2 24	0 4m	11 6
21	*Su.*	4 23	7 39	4 29	7 34	4 34	7 28	4 52	7 10	4 59	7 4	3 6m	0 46m	11 51a.
22	M.	23	39	29	34	34	29	52	11	59	4	3 51	1 31	. . .
23	Tu.	23	40	29	35	34	29	52	11	4 59	4	4 36	2 16	0 36m
24	W.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	5 0	4	5 27	3 7	1 27
25	Th.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	6 27	4 7	2 27
26	F.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	7 41	5 21	3 41
27	S.	25	40	30	35	36	29	53	11	0	4	8 56	6 36	4 56
28	*Su.*	4 25	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 36	7 29	4 54	7 11	5 1	7 5	10 1m	7 41m	6 1m
29	M.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	11 3	8 43	7 3
30	Tu.	25	40	31	35	36	29	54	11	1	5	11 58	9 38	7 58

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	11 12m	+19 32	11 41m	+22 45	0 15a.	+24 42	0 47a.	+25 0	1 14a.	+23 4
♀	10 57	+18 29	11 4	+20 14	11 11m	+21 39	11 19m	+22 43	11 27m	+23 2
♂	11 28	+21 14	11 22	+22 1	11 16	+22 40	11 11	+23 12	11 5	+23 3
♃	10 56a.	−10 36	10 27a.	−10 49	9 59a.	−11 6	9 32a.	−11 28	9 7a.	−11 5
♄										
♅										
♀	2 28m	+21 37	2 1m	+22 4	1 34m	+22 24	1 5m	+22 35	0 37m	+22 3
☿	3 42	−25 46	3 18	−26 17	2 52	−26 50	2 26	−27 25	1 58	−28
♃	9 52a.	−13 49	9 26a.	−13 41	9 1a.	−13 34	8 36a.	−13 29	8 11a.	−13 2
♄	0 34m	−21 28	0 8m	−21 26	11 39	−21 24	11 13	−21 22	10 48	−21 2
♅	6 45	− 4 36	6 22	− 4 34	5 59m	− 4 32	5 35m	− 4 31	5 11m	− 4 3

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	1 29a.	9 42a.	9 35a.	9 29a.	9 8a.	9 2a.	✱ ☽ 49, 54, Aurigæ.
2	2 35	10 31	10 25	10 20	10 2	9 56	✱ ☽ 77 ϰ ♊.
3	3 34	11 9	11 4	11 1	10 46	10 42	✱ ☽ 39, 40 ♋.
4	4 28	11 38	11 34	11 32	11 22	11 20	✱ ☽ ψ♌. ♂ ☿ ♂, ☿ 25′ S.
5	5 17	. . .	. . .	11 59	11 53	11 53	✱ ☽ b′ ♌.
6	6 2	0 2m	0 0m	. . .	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ 75, 76, 79 ♌.
S.	6 44m.	0 22m	0 22m	0 22m	0 20m	0 21m	*Whit Sunday. Pentecost.*
8	7 26	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 45	0 46	☌ ♄☉.
9	8 8	1 1	1 3	1 6	1 12	1 16	✱ ☽ 75 ♍. Sup. ♂ ☿.
10	8 50	1 22	1 26	1 29	1 39	1 45	□ ☉♅.
11	9 36	1 45	1 50	1 54	2 8	2 15	♂ ☽ ♃.
12	10 23	2 13	2 18	2 25	2 42	2 50	✱ ☽ b, π♏.
13	11 13	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	
S.	☌	7 51a.	7 45a.	7 37a.	7 16a.	7 9a.	*Trinity Sunday.* ♂ ☽ ♄.
15	0 4m.	8 41	8 35	8 28	8 7	8 0	☌ ♀ ♂. ♀ 45′ S.
16	0 56	9 23	9 17	9 11	8 52	8 46	17th. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775
17	1 46	9 56	9 52	9 46	9 29	9 25	✱ ☽ f ♍. 18th. ✱ ☽ 30 ♍.
18	2 35	10 23	10 20	10 16	10 2	9 59	*Corpus Christi. Fête Dieu.*
19	3 21	10 47	10 44	10 42	10 32	10 31	18th. Battle of Waterloo, 1815
20	4 6	11 8	11 7	11 5	11 0	11 0	Victoria, Queen of Eng. 1837.
S.	4 49m.	11 29a.	11 30a.	11 29a.	11 28a.	11 29a.	*Summer begins. 1st S. after Tr*
22	5 33	11 50	11 52	11 53	11 56	11 59	☌ ☽ ♅.
23	6 18	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
24	7 6	0 12m	0 15m	0 18m	0 25m	0 30m	*St. John Baptist.*
25	7 58	0 39	0 43	0 47	0 59	1 6	♅ stationary.
26	8 56	1 11	1 17	1 23	1 39	1 47	
27	9 59	1 53	2 1	2 7	2 26	2 36	
S.	H 6m.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	☌ ☽ ♀, ♂. *2d Sun. after Tr*
29	0 13a.	8 19a.	8 12a.	8 7a.	7 48a.	7 42a.	28th. Pres. Monroe d. 1836.
30	1 17	9 3	8 58	8 53	8 36	8 32	✱ ☽ ☿. ☿ eclipsed.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m.	9 54 a.	2 19m.	9 49 a.	2 26m.	9 44 a.	2 35m.	9 37 a.	2 44m.	9 28 a.
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 32	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash.	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's.	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 11th day, 0h. M. | Perigee, 26th day, 5h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 6th day, 8h. 55.4m. M. | Last Quarter, 22d day, 1h. 37.8m. M.
Full Moon, 14th " 0 22.4 A. | New Moon, 28th " 4 20.1 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 26	7 40	4 31	7 35	4 37	7 29	4 55	7 11	5 1	7 5	0 46a.	10 26m	8 46m
2	Th.	26	40	32	35	37	29	55	11	1	4	1 35	11 15	9 35
3	F.	27	40	32	35	38	29	56	11	1	4	2 20	0 08a.	10 20
4	S.	27	39	33	34	38	28	56	11	2	4	3 2	0 42	11 2
5	*Su.*	4 28	7 39	4 33	7 34	4 39	7 28	4 57	7 11	5 2	7 4	3 42a.	1 22a.	11 42m
6	M.	29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	3	4	4 24	2 4	0 24a.
7	Tu.	30	39	35	34	40	28	58	11	4	4	5 0	2 40	1 0
8	W.	30	38	35	33	41	27	58	10	4	3	5 57	3 37	1 57
9	Th.	31	38	36	33	42	27	4 59	10	5	3	7 7	4 47	3 7
10	F.	32	38	37	33	42	27	5 0	10	5	3	8 25	6 5	4 25
11	S.	33	37	38	32	43	26	0	10	6	3	9 30	7 10	5 30
12	*Su.*	4 33	7 37	4 39	7 32	4 44	7 26	5 1	7 9	5 6	7 2	10 22a.	8 2a.	6 22a.
13	M.	34	36	39	31	45	25	1	9	7	2	11 6	8 46	7 6
14	Tu.	35	36	40	31	45	25	2	9	8	2	11 46	9 26	7 46
15	W.	36	35	41	30	46	24	3	8	8	2	. . .	10 2	8 22
16	Th.	37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	1	0 22m	10 36	8 56
17	F.	38	34	43	29	48	23	4	8	10	1	0 56	11 11	9 31
18	S.	39	33	44	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	1 31	11 47	10 7
19	*Su.*	4 39	7 32	4 44	7 27	4 50	7 22	5 5	7 7	5 11	7 0	2 7m	. . .	10 44a.
20	M.	40	32	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	7 0	2 44	0 24m	11 21
21	Tu.	41	31	46	26	51	21	6	6	12	6 59	3 21	1 1	. . .
22	W.	42	30	47	25	52	20	7	5	12	59	4 1	1 41	0 1m
23	Th.	43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	58	4 44	2 24	0 44
24	F.	44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	13	57	5 50	3 30	1 50
25	S.	45	27	49	22	54	17	8	3	14	57	7 13	4 53	3 13
26	*Su.*	4 46	7 26	4 50	7 22	4 55	7 17	5 9	7 3	5 14	6 56	8 45m	6 25m	4 45m
27	M.	47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	55	9 58	7 38	5 58
28	Tu.	48	24	52	20	56	15	11	1	16	55	11 0	8 40	7 0
29	W.	49	23	53	19	57	14	11	0	16	54	11 53	9 33	7 53
30	Th.	50	22	54	18	58	14	12	7 0	17	54	0 37a.	10 17	8 37
31	F.	51	21	55	17	59	13	13	6 59	18	53	1 16	10 56	9 16

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	1 35a.	+21 32	1 43a.	+18 39	1 54a.	+15 33	1 53a.	+12 32	1 43a.	+9 56
♀	11 35m	+23 38	11 44m	+23 29	11 52m	+22 54	0 0	+21 55	0 8	+20 33
♂	10 59	+23 53	10 53	+24 2	10 47	+24 4	10 41m	+23 57	10 35m	+23 44
♃	8 42a.	−12 27	8 19a.	−13 1	7 57a.	−13 39	7 36a.	−14 20	7 15a.	−15 2
♄	0 9m	+22 26	11 35a.	+22 3	11 7a.	+21 32	10 39a.	+20 52	10 11a.	+20 5
♅	1 30	−28 39	1 2m	−29 14	0 33m	−29 48	11 59	−30 23	11 30	−30 50
♆	7 47a.	−13 25	7 23a.	−13 26	7 0a.	−13 30	6 37	−13 35	6 15	−13 42
☊	10 22	−21 19	9 57	−21 18	9 32	−21 17	9 7	−21 16	8 43	−21 15
☋	4 46m	− 4 32	4 24m	− 4 34	4 0m	− 4 35	3 36m	− 4 38	3 12m	− 4 41

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	2 14a.	9 36a.	9 32a.	9 29a.	9 16a.	9 14a.	Earth farthest from the Sun.
2	3 7	10 4	10 1	10 0	9 52	9 51	☌ ☽ Regulus.
3	3 55	10 27	10 26	10 26	10 23	10 23	♃ stationary.
4	4 39	10 47	10 47	10 49	10 49	10 52	Independence declared, 1776.
S.	5 22a.	11 5a.	11 7a.	11 9a.	11 14a.	11 18a.	3d Sun. after Tr. ☌ ☉ ♀. Int.
6	6 5	11 25	11 28	11 31	11 40	11 45	♅ stationary. [light 0.323.
7	6 48	11 48	11 52	11 56	. . .	. . .	
8	7 32	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 9m	0 15m	☌ ☽ ♅.
9	8 19	0 14m	0 19m	0 25m	0 41	0 49	
10	9 9	0 45	0 51	0 58	1 17	1 26	✱ ☽ τ ♏.
11	9 59	1 24	1 31	1 39	1 59	2 10	✱ ☽ γ Ophiuchi. ☌ ☽ ♄.
S.	10 51a.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	4th Sunday after Trinity.
13	11 42	7 21a	7 15a.	7 8a.	6 49a.	6 43a.	12th. Bat. of Boyne, 1690, N. S.
14	☾	7 57	7 52	7 46	7 29	7 24	
15	0 31m.	8 27	8 23	8 19	8 4	8 1	[light 0.735.
16	1 19	8 52	8 49	8 47	8 36	8 34	✱ ☽ μ ♍. ☌ ☉ ♀. Intensity of
17	2 4	9 14	9 12	9 11	9 4	9 4	☿ at greatest E. elong. 26° 52′.
18	2 49	9 34	9 34	9 33	9 31	9 32	☌ ♃ γ′ ♎. ✱ 1′ South. ☌ ☽ ♅.
S.	3 32m.	9 54a.	9 56a.	9 56a.	9 58a.	10 1a.	5th Sunday after Trinity.
20	4 16	10 15	10 19	10 20	10 26	10 31	
21	5 2	10 40	10 45	10 48	10 58	11 4	
22	5 51	11 9	11 15	11 19	11 34	11 41	✱ ☽ μ, e ♈.
23	6 45	11 46	11 53	11 59	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ b, g, e, m, c, d, η, f, and h
24	7 44	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 17m	0 26m	Sup. ☌ ♀ ☉. [Pleiadum.
25	8 47	0 33m	0 41m	0 48m	1 9	1 19	
S.	9 53m.	1 35m	1 43m	1 51m	2 12m	2 23m	6th Sunday after Trinity.
27	10 57	2 48	2 56	3 3	3 22	3 32	☌ ☽ ☾.
28	11 56	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	✱ ☽ ♀ oc. ☌ ♃ ☉.
29	0 53a.	7 57a.	7 53a.	7 51a.	7 41a.	7 39a.	☾ ☽ ☿.
30	1 44	8 26	8 24	8 23	8 18	8 18	☿ stationary.
31	2 31	8 48	8 48	8 48	8 47	8 48	✱ ☽ 79 ♌.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m.	9 17 a.	3 5m.	9 5 a.	3 15m.	8 53 a.	3 24m.	8 42 a.	3 34m.	8 30 a
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash.	3 14	8 56	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's.	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 7th day, 3h. A. | Perigee, 23d day, 7h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 5th day, 0h. 6.3m. M. | Last Quarter, 20th day, 7h. 9.2m. M.
Full Moon, 13th " 2 7.3 M. | New Moon, 27th " 1 35.6 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 12	5 13	6 58	5 19	6 53	1 53a.	11 33m	9 53m
2	*Su.*	4 53	7 19	4 57	7 15	5 1	7 11	5 14	6 57	5 19	6 52	2 29a.	0 9a.	10 29m
3	M.	54	18	58	14	1	10	14	56	20	51	3 4	0 44	11 4
4	Tu.	55	16	4 59	13	2	9	15	55	20	50	3 35	1 15	11 35
5	W.	56	15	5 0	12	3	8	16	54	21	49	4 15	1 55	0 15a.
6	Th.	57	14	1	11	4	7	16	53	21	48	5 5	2 45	1 5
7	F.	58	13	2	10	5	6	17	52	22	48	6 17	3 57	2 17
8	S.	4 59	11	3	8	6	4	18	51	23	47	7 39	5 19	3 39
9	*Su*	5 0	7 10	5 4	7 7	5 7	7 3	5 18	6 50	5 23	6 46	9 0a.	6 40a.	5 0a.
10	M	1	9	5	6	8	2	19	49	24	45	10 1	7 41	6 1
11	Tu.	2	8	6	5	9	7 0	20	48	24	44	10 47	8 27	6 47
12	W.	3	7	7	3	10	6 59	20	47	25	43	11 27	9 7	7 27
13	Th.	4	5	8	2	11	58	21	46	25	42	. . .	9 43	8 3
14	F.	5	4	9	7 0	12	57	22	45	26	42	0 3m	10 17	8 37
15	S.	6	2	10	6 59	13	55	22	44	27	41	0 37	10 49	9 9
16	*Su.*	5 7	7 1	5 11	6 58	5 14	6 54	5 23	6 43	5 27	6 40	1 9m	11 21a.	9 41a.
17	M.	8	6 59	12	57	15	53	24	42	28	39	1 41	11 55	10 15
18	Tu.	9	58	13	55	16	52	24	41	28	38	2 15	. . .	10 49
19	W.	10	56	14	54	17	50	25	40	29	37	2 49	0 29m	11 31
20	Th.	11	55	15	53	18	49	26	39	29	36	3 31	1 11	. . .
21	F.	12	54	16	51	19	48	27	38	30	35	4 24	2 4	0 24m
22	S.	14	52	17	50	20	46	27	37	30	34	5 37	3 17	1 37
23	*Su.*	5 15	6 51	5 18	6 49	5 21	6 45	5 28	6 36	5 31	6 33	7 14m	4 54m	3 14m
24	M.	16	49	19	47	21	43	29	35	32	32	8 46	6 26	4 46
25	Tu.	17	48	20	45	22	42	29	34	32	31	9 55	7 35	5 55
26	W.	18	46	21	43	23	41	30	33	33	30	10 52	8 32	6 52
27	Th.	19	44	22	41	24	39	31	32	34	29	11 40	9 20	7 40
28	F.	20	42	23	40	25	38	32	31	34	28	0 19a.	9 59	8 19
29	S.	21	41	24	38	26	36	32	29	35	27	0 54	10 34	8 54
30	*Su.*	5 22	6 39	5 25	6 36	5 27	6 34	5 33	6 28	5 35	6 26	1 24a.	11 4m	9 24m
31	M.	23	37	26	34	28	33	34	26	36	24	1 53	11 33	9 53

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′	*Souths.* h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	1 20a.	+ 8 0	0 48a.	+ 7 50	0 8a.	+ 9 16	11 28m	+11 42	11 0m	+13 50
♀	0 16	+18 30	0 22	+16 25	0 28	+14 3	0 33a.	+11 28	0 37a.	+ 8 41
♂	10 27m	+23 20	10 21m	+22 53	10 14m	+22 18	10 6m	+21 39	9 59m	+20 53
♃	6 53a.	−15 51	6 35a.	−16 36	6 17a.	−17 21	6 1a.	−18 5	5 45a.	−18 48
♄										
♅	9 40a.	+19 0	9 13a.	+17 58	8 48a.	+16 53	8 23a.	+15 44	7 58a.	+14 34
♆	10 56	−31 14	10 28	−31 30	10 0	−31 41	9 33	−31 46	9 7	−31 49
♇	5 49	−13 53	5 27	−14 4	5 6	−14 16	4 45	−14 30	4 24	−14 45
☊	8 14	−21 15	7 50	−21 15	7 26	−21 16	7 2	−21 17	6 39	−21 19
☋	2 44m	− 4 45	2 20m	− 4 50	1 56m	− 4 54	1 31m	− 4 59	1 7m	− 5 4

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	
1	3 15a.	9 7a.	9 8a.	9 10a.	9 13a.	9 15a.	[America discov. 1498, O. S. *Lammas Day.* Continent of
S.	3 59a.	9 27a.	9 29a.	9 32a.	9 39a.	9 44a.	□ ♃ ☉. *7th Sun. after Trinity.*
3	4 42	9 50	9 53	9 57	10 8	10 14	✱ ☽ 83 ♍.
4	5 27	10 15	10 20	10 25	10 40	10 47	☌ ☽ ♃.
5	6 14	10 45	10 51	10 58	11 15	11 24	
6	7 2	11 20	11 27	11 35	11 54	. . .	
7	7 52	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 5m	☌ ☽ ♄.
8	8 44	0 3m	0 10m	0 19m	0 40m	0 51	✱ ☽ 716 Mayer.
S.	9 35a.	0 54m	1 1m	1 10m	1 31m	1 42m	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	10 26	1 52	1 59	2 7	2 26	2 37	☌ ☿ ♀.
11	11 15	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	✱ ☽ 20 ♍.
12	☾	6 56a.	6 53a.	6 49a.	6 37a.	6 35a.	✳ ☽ 45 ♍. ☽ eclipsed visible
13	0 1m.	7 20	7 19	7 16	7 9	7 8	[in U. S.
14	0 46	7 41	7 41	7 40	7 37	7 37	Inf. ☌ ☿ ☉.
15	1 31	8 2	8 3	8 3	8 4	8 6	✱ ☽ 21 ♓. ☌ ☽ ♅.
S.	2 16m.	8 23a.	8 25a.	8 27a.	8 32a.	8 36a.	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	3 1	8 45	8 49	8 52	9 1	9 7	
18	3 48	9 11	9 16	9 21	9 34	9 41	
19	4 40	9 45	9 51	9 57	10 14	10 23	✱ ☽ 7 ♉. ✱ ☽ ♂ Pleiadum.
20	5 37	10 29	10 37	10 44	11 3	11 14	[♄ stationary.
21	6 37	11 24	11 32	11 40	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ 1368.
22	7 40	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 1m	0 12m	Wilson, ornithologist, d. 1813.
S.	8 43m	0 29m	0 37m	0 44m	1 5m	1 16m	☿ stat. *10th Sun. after Trin.*
24	9 45	1 46	1 53	1 58	2 17	2 26	☌ ☽ ♂.
25	10 41	3 5	3 11	3 16	3 31	3 38	□ ♅ ☉. ☌ ☽ ☿.
26	11 33	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	☉ eclipsed invisible in U. S.
27	0 21a.	6 50a.	6 49a.	6 49a.	6 47a.	6 47a.	♀ stationary. ☌ ☽ ♀.
28	1 7	7 10	7 10	7 12	7 13	7 15	
29	1 51	7 31	7 33	7 36	7 41	7 45	
S.	2 35a.	7 53a.	7 56a.	8 0a.	8 9a.	8 15a.	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
31	3 20	8 17	8 21	8 26	8 39	8 46	☿ at greatest W. elong. 18°5.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 44m.	8 16 a.	3 51m.	8 4 a.	3 59m.	7 52 a.	4 7m.	7 40 a.	4 16m.	7 28 a.
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 0	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash.	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's.	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 4th day, 9h. M. | Perigee, 17th day, 3h. M.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 5h. 29.6m. A. | Last Quarter, 18th day, 0h. 23.6m. A.
Full Moon, 11th " 2 39.5 A. | New Moon, 25th " 1 18.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	5 24	6 36	5 27	6 33	5 29	6 31	5 35	6 25	5 37	6 23	2 23a.	0 3a.	10 23m
2	W.	26	35	28	32	30	30	35	24	37	22	2 58	0 38	10 58
3	Th.	27	33	29	30	31	28	36	22	38	21	3 39	1 19	11 39
4	F.	28	31	30	29	32	27	37	21	38	19	4 26	2 6	0 26a.
5	S.	29	30	31	27	33	25	37	20	39	18	5 33	3 13	1 33
6	*Su.*	5 30	6 28	5 32	6 26	5 34	6 24	5 38	6 19	5 39	6 17	6 57a.	4 37a.	2 57a.
7	M.	31	26	33	24	35	23	38	18	40	16	8 24	6 4	4 24
8	Tu.	32	25	34	23	35	21	39	16	40	15	9 31	7 11	5 31
9	W.	33	23	35	21	36	20	40	15	41	13	10 20	8 0	6 20
10	Th.	34	21	36	19	37	18	40	14	42	12	10 59	8 39	6 59
11	F.	35	19	37	18	38	17	41	12	42	11	11 36	9 16	7 36
12	S.	36	17	38	16	39	15	42	11	43	10	. . .	9 50	8 10
13	*Su.*	5 37	6 16	5 39	6 14	5 40	6 13	5 42	6 9	5 43	6 8	0 10m	10 20a.	8 40a.
14	M.	38	14	40	12	41	12	43	8	44	7	0 40	10 53	9 13
15	Tu.	39	12	41	10	41	10	43	7	44	6	1 13	11 27	9 47
16	W.	40	11	42	8	42	9	44	6	45	5	1 47	. . .	10 29
17	Th.	41	9	42	7	43	7	45	5	45	4	2 29	0 9m	11 18
18	F.	42	7	43	5	44	5	45	4	46	3	3 18	0 58	. . .
19	S.	43	5	44	4	44	4	46	3	46	2	4 14	1 54	0 14m
20	*Su.*	5 44	6 4	5 45	6 2	5 45	6 2	5 47	6 1	5 47	6 1	5 37m	3 17m	1 37m
21	M.	45	2	46	6 1	46	6 1	47	6 0	47	6 0	7 11	4 51	3 11
22	Tu.	46	6 0	47	5 59	47	5 59	48	5 59	48	5 58	8 39	6 19	4 39
23	W.	47	5 58	48	57	48	57	48	57	48	57	9 45	7 25	5 45
24	Th.	48	56	49	55	49	55	49	55	49	55	10 38	8 18	6 38
25	F.	49	54	50	53	50	53	50	54	50	54	11 19	8 59	7 19
26	S.	50	52	51	52	51	52	50	53	50	53	11 52	9 32	7 52
27	*Su.*	5 51	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	0 23a.	10 3m	8 23m
28	M.	53	49	53	49	53	49	52	50	51	50	0 51	10 31	8 51
29	Tu.	54	47	54	47	54	47	52	48	52	49	1 18	10 58	9 18
30	W.	55	45	55	45	55	45	53	47	52	48	1 53	11 33	9 53

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	10 51m	+14 30	11 0m	+12 56	11 16m	+ 9 39	11 34m	+ 5 20	11 50m	+ 0 39
♀	0 41a.	+ 5 16	0 45a.	+ 2 14	0 48a.	— 0 50	0 52a.	— 3 55	0 55a.	— 6 57
♂	9 50m	+19 54	9 42m	+18 58	9 34m	+17 58	9 26m	+16 55	9 16m	+15 49
♃										
♄										
♅										
♆	7 31a.	+13 12	7 8a.	+12 0	6 46a.	+10 51	6 25a.	+ 9 43	6 4a.	+ 8 39
☊	8 37	—31 48	8 13	—31 42	7 51	—31 35	7 29	—31 25	7 7	—31 12
☋	4 1	—15 4	3 41	—15 22	3 21	—15 40	3 2	—15 59	2 42	—16 18
♄	6 12	—21 21	5 49	—21 23	5 26	—21 25	5 4	—21 2[illegible]	4 42	—21 31
♅	0 38m	— 5 11	0 14m	— 5 16	11 45	— 5 23	11 21	— 5 29	10 56	— 5 34

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	4 7a.	8 44a.	8 49a.	8 56a.	9 13a.	9 21a.	♂ ☽ ♅.
2	4 56	9 18	9 25	9 32	9 51	10 1	
3	5 45	9 58	10 5	10 13	10 34	10 45	♂ ☽ ♄.
4	6 35	10 45	10 52	11 1	11 22	11 33	
5	7 27	11 41	11 48	11 56	. . .	. . .	☿ stationary.
S.	8 18a.	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 17m	0 27m	♂ ☿ *a* ☊. 12*th Sun. after Trin.*
7	9 7	0 44m	0 50m	0 57m	1 16	1 25	✱ ☽ *f* ♍. □ ♄ ☉.
8	9 55	1 51	1 56	2 2	2 18	2 26	✱ 30, 32 ♍. [1781.
9	10 41	2 59	3 3	3 8	3 20	3 26	✱ ☽ 38♎. Bat. Eutaw Springs,
10	11 25	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	☌ ♅ ☉. Bat. on L. Erie, 1813.
11	☌	6 6a.	6 7a.	6 6a.	6 5a.	6 6a.	✱ ☽ 21 ♓. ♂ ☽ ♅.
12	0 11m.	6 27	6 29	6 30	6 33	6 36	✱ ☽ 12 Ceti. Bat. Balt. 1814.
S.	0 57m.	6 50a.	6 53a.	6 56a.	7 3a	7 8a.	13*th Sun. after Trin.* Battle of
14	1 45	7 17	7 22	7 26	7 38	7 44	[Quebec, Wolfe and Montcalm
15	2 37	7 50	7 56	8 2	8 18	8 25	[killed, 1759.
16	3 32	8 29	8 37	8 43	9 2	9 12	♂ ☽ Pleiades.
17	4 31	9 18	9 27	9 33	9 55	10 5	
18	5 33	10 20	10 28	10 35	10 57	11 7	
19	6 36	11 32	11 40	11 46	. . .	. . .	
S.	7 36m.	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 5m	0 15m	✱ ☽ 33♋. 14*th Sun. after Tr.*
21	8 33*	6 48m	0 54m	1 0m	1 16	1 24	✱ ☽ 39, 40 ♋. Scott d. 1832.
22	9 25	2 5	2 9	2 14	2 26	2 32	♂ ☽ ♂. *Autumn begins.*
23	10 14	3 19	3 22	3 25	3 33	3 37	✱ ☽ *b* ☊.
24	10 59	4 28	4 30	4 31	4 34	4 37	
25	11 44	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	♂ ☽ ☿.
26	0 28a.	5 56a.	5 58a.	6 2a.	6 9a.	6 14a.	Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉.
S.	1 12a.	6 18a.	6 22a.	6 26a.	6 38a.	6 44a.	♂ ☽ ♀. 15*th Sund. after Trin.*
28	1 58	6 44	6 49	6 55	7 10	7 18	*Jewish Year* 5601, *begins.*
29	2 47	7 16	7 22	7 29	7 47	7 56	♂ ☽ ♅. *St. Michael.*
30	3 36	7 55	8 2	8 10	8 30	8 40	✱ ☽ *r* ♏. □ ♀ ☉.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 23m.	7 17 a.	4 30m.	7 6 a.	4 37m.	6 55 a.	4 44m.	6 46 a.	4 50m.	6 38 a.
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash.	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's.	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

Apogee and Perigee of the Moon.

Apogee, 2d, 6h. M. | Perigee, 11th, 2h. M. | Apogee, 26th, 4h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 3d day, 0h. 29.6m. A. | Last Quarter, 17th day, 6h. 49.7m. A.
Full Moon, 11th " 2 60 M. | New Moon, 25th " 3 50.0 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 56	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	2 28a.	0 8a.	10 26m
2	F.	57	42	57	42	57	42	55	44	54	45	3 7	0 47	11 7
3	S.	58	40	58	41	58	40	55	43	54	44	3 51	1 31	11 51
4	*Su.*	5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 59	5 39	5 56	5 42	5 55	5 43	4 50a.	2 30a.	0 50a.
5	M.	6 1	38	6 0	38	6 0	38	56	41	56	42	6 12	3 52	2 12
6	Tu.	2	36	1	37	1	37	57	40	56	41	7 34	5 14	3 34
7	W.	3	34	2	35	2	35	58	38	57	39	8 50	6 30	4 50
8	Th.	4	33	3	34	3	34	58	37	58	38	9 44	7 24	5 44
9	F.	5	31	4	32	4	32	5 59	36	58	37	10 26	8 6	6 26
10	S.	6	29	5	31	5	31	6 0	35	5 59	36	11 1	8 41	7 1
11	*Su.*	6 8	5 28	6 6	5 29	6 6	5 30	6 0	5 34	6 0	5 35	11 35a.	9 15a.	7 35a.
12	M.	9	26	7	28	7	29	1	33	0	34	. . .	9 50	8 10
13	Tu.	10	24	8	26	8	27	2	32	1	33	0 10m	10 28	8 48
14	W.	11	22	9	25	9	25	2	30	2	32	0 48	11 14	9 34
15	Th.	12	20	10	23	10	24	3	29	2	31	1 34	11 58	10 18
16	F.	13	19	11	22	11	22	4	28	3	29	2 18	. . .	11 11
17	S.	14	17	12	20	12	20	5	26	4	28	3 11	0 51m	. . .
18	*Su.*	6 15	5 16	6 13	5 18	6 13	5 19	6 5	5 25	6 4	5 27	4 9m	1 49m	0 9m
19	M.	17	14	14	17	14	17	6	24	5	26	5 27	3 7	1 27
20	Tu.	18	13	15	15	15	16	7	23	6	25	7 0	4 40	3 0
21	W.	19	11	16	14	16	15	8	22	6	24	8 18	5 58	4 18
22	Th.	21	10	18	12	17	14	8	21	7	23	9 28	7 8	5 28
23	F.	22	8	19	11	18	13	9	20	8	22	10 10	7 50	6 10
24	S.	23	7	20	10	19	12	10	19	8	21	10 50	8 30	6 50
25	*Su.*	6 24	5 5	6 21	5 8	6 20	5 10	6 11	5 18	6 9	5 20	11 24m	9 4m	7 24m
26	M.	25	4	22	7	21	9	11	17	10	19	11 52	9 32	7 52
27	Tu.	27	2	24	5	22	7	12	16	10	18	0 24a.	10 4	8 24
28	W.	28	1	25	4	23	5	13	15	11	17	0 57	10 37	8 57
29	Th.	29	5 0	26	3	24	4	14	14	12	16	1 30	11 10	9 30
30	F.	31	4 58	27	1	25	3	14	13	12	16	2 4	11 44	10 4
31	S.	32	57	28	0	26	2	15	12	13	15	2 42	0 22a.	10 42

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths.	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.	*Souths.*	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	0 4a.	— 4 2	0 17a.	— 8 29	0 29a.	—12 35	0 40a.	—16 18	0 51a.	—19 26
♀	0 59	— 9 54	1 4	—12 43	1 9	—15 22	1 14	—17 46	1 21	—19 54
♂	9 7m	+14 38	8 58m	+13 26	4 48m	+12 12	8 38m	+10 56	8 28m	+ 9 36
♃										
♄										
♅										
♆	5 44a.	+ 7 38	5 25a.	+ 6 39	5 6a.	+ 5 44	4 47a.	+ 4 53	4 29a.	+ 4 [illegible]
☿	6 46	—30 59	6 27	—30 42	6 9	—30 24	5 50	—30 5	5 32	—29 44
♃	2 23	—16 38	2 5	—16 56	1 46	—17 18	1 27	—17 38	1 9	—17 58
♄	4 20	—21 35	3 58	—21 38	3 36	—21 42	3 15	—21 45	2 54	—21 49
♅	10 32	— 5 9	10 9	— 5 44	9 43	— 5 48	9 19	— 5 52	8 55	— 5 56

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	
1	4 27a.	8 39a.	8 46a.	8 55a.	9 16a.	9 27a.	☌ ☽ ♄. ☌ ♄ ♅. ♅ 60′ S. A [steamboat first passed from
2	5 16	9 31	9 38	9 46	10 7	10 18	[N. York to Albany, 1807.
3	6 9	10 31	10 37	10 45	11 4	11 14	
S.	6 58a.	11 35a.	11 40a.	11 47a.	. .	. . .	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	7 46	. . .	. . .	. . .	0 4m	0 12m	✱ ☽ 20 ♍. ♂ ☌ ☊ ☊. ☌ 55 N.
6	8 32	0 41m	0 45m	0 51m	1 5	1 11	✱ ☽ 45, 51 ♍. Severe frost in
7	9 17	1 49	1 52	1 56	2 6	2 11	[South Carolina, 1835.
8	10 2	2 56	2 58	3 1	3 6	3 10	☍ ☽ ♅.
9	10 48	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	Battle of Savannah, and Pulaski
10	11 36	4 52a.	4 55a.	4 57a.	5 2a.	5 5a.	[killed, 1779.
S.	☾	5 17a.	5 22a.	5 25a.	5 35a.	5 42a.	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	0 28m.	5 48	5 54	5 58	6 13	6 20	✱ ☽ μ, ☊ ♈.
13	1 23	6 26	6 33	6 39	6 57	7 6	✱ ☽ *b, g, e, c, d, η, f* and *h* Plei-
14	2 23	7 14	7 22	7 29	7 49	7 59	□ ☿ ☉. [adum.
15	3 26	8 14	8 22	8 29	8 51	9 1	[aged 72.
16	4 30	9 24	9 32	9 38	9 58	10 8	✱ ☽ 57 ♊. Kosciusko d. 1817,
17	5 31	10 39	10 46	10 51	11 8	11 17	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.
S.	6 29m.	11 56a.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	*18th Sun. after Trin.* [1781.
19	7 22	. . .	0 1m	0 5m	0 18m	0 25m	☌ ☽ *a* ☊. Cornwallis surrend.
20	8 10	1 9m	1 13	1 16	1 25	1 30	☌ ☽ ♂. Amer. disc. 1492, N. S.
21	8 56	2 19	2 21	2 23	2 28	2 32	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
22	9 40	3 27	3 28	3 29	3 29	3 30	☍ ☿ ♆. ☿ 63′ South.
23	10 24	4 35	4 35	4 34	4 30	4 30	
24	11 8	5 43	5 41	5 39	5 31	5 29	
S.	11 53m.	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	0 40a.	5 16a.	5 21a.	5 28a.	5 45a.	5 53a.	☌ ☽ ☿, ♆.
27	1 29	5 51	5 58	6 5	6 24	6 34	☌ ☽ ♀.
28	2 20	6 34	6 41	6 49	7 10	7 20	☌ ☽ ♄. ☍ ☿ ♆.
29	3 11	7 24	7 31	7 39	8 0	8 11	
30	4 2	8 21	8 28	8 36	8 55	9 5	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
31	4 51	9 22	9 28	9 35	9 52	10 1	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	4 58m.	6 30 a.	5 5m.	6 23 a.	5 11m.	6 18 a.	5 17m.	6 14 a	5 23m.	6 11 a.
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash.	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's.	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 11th day, 2h M. | Apogee, 26th day, 4h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter, 2d day, 7h. 55.9m. M. | Last Quarter, 16th day, 3h. 45.5m. M.
Full Moon, 9th " 0 43.5 A. | New Moon, 23d " 9 3.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.												High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	*rises.* h. m.	*sets.* h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	*Su.*	6 33	4 55	6 29	4 59	6 27	5 1	6 16	5 11	6 14	5 14	3 28a.	1 8a.	11 28m
2	M.	34	54	30	58	28	5 0	17	10	15	13	4 17	1 57	0 17a.
3	Tu.	35	53	31	57	29	4 59	18	9	16	12	5 29	3 9	1 29
4	W.	36	51	32	56	30	58	19	8	17	11	6 42	4 22	2 42
5	Th.	38	50	34	54	31	57	20	8	17	11	7 51	5 31	3 51
6	F.	39	49	35	53	32	56	21	7	18	10	8 49	6 29	4 49
7	S.	40	48	36	51	33	55	22	6	19	9	9 36	7 16	5 36
8	*Su.*	6 42	4 46	6 38	4 50	6 35	4 54	6 23	5 5	6 20	5 9	10 19a.	7 59a.	6 19a.
9	M.	43	45	39	49	36	53	24	4	20	8	11 4	8 44	7 4
10	Tu.	44	44	40	48	37	52	25	3	21	8	11 49	9 29	7 49
11	W.	46	43	42	47	39	51	26	3	22	7	. . .	10 15	8 35
12	Th.	47	42	43	46	40	50	27	2	23	6	0 35m	11 5	9 25
13	F.	48	41	44	45	41	49	28	1	24	6	1 25	11 54	10 14
14	S.	50	40	46	44	42	48	29	1	25	5	2 14	. . .	11 7
15	*Su.*	6 51	4 39	6 47	4 43	6 43	4 47	6 30	5 0	6 26	5 4	3 7m	0 47m	. . .
16	M.	52	38	48	42	44	46	31	4 59	26	4	4 9	1 49	0 9m
17	Tu.	53	37	49	41	45	46	32	59	27	3	5 13	2 53	1 13
18	W.	54	36	50	40	46	45	33	58	28	2	6 24	4 4	2 24
19	Th.	55	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	29	2	7 33	5 13	3 33
20	F.	57	35	53	39	48	44	35	57	29	1	8 40	6 20	4 40
21	S.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	1	9 38	7 13	5 33
22	*Su.*	6 59	4 33	6 55	4 37	6 50	4 42	6 37	4 56	6 31	5 1	10 16m	7 56m	6 16m
23	M.	7 0	32	56	36	51	42	38	56	32	1	10 54	8 34	6 54
24	Tu.	2	32	57	36	52	41	38	55	33	0	11 31	9 11	7 31
25	W.	3	31	58	35	53	41	39	55	34	0	0 5a.	9 45	8 5
26	Th.	4	30	6 59	34	54	41	40	55	34	0	0 38	10 18	8 38
27	F.	5	30	7 0	34	55	41	41	55	35	0	1 13	10 53	9 13
28	S.	6	29	1	33	56	40	42	55	36	0	1 48	11 28	9 48
29	*Su.*	7 8	4 29	7 3	4 33	6 57	4 40	6 43	4 55	6 37	5 0	2 24a.	0 4a.	10 24m
30	M.	9	29	4	33	58	40	44	55	38	0	3 7	0 47	11 7

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25 h[illegible]	
	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.	Souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	° ′
☿	1 48a.	—22 22	1 1[illegible]a.	—24 10	1 17a.	—25 6	1 12a.	—25 2	0 46a.	—23 43
♀	1 29	—21 59	1 37	—23 23	1 46	—24 21	1 55	—24 55	2 4	—25 1
♂	8 16m	+ 8 8	8 5m	+ 6 49	7 55m	+ 5 31	7 44m	+ 4 12	7 32m	+ 2 53
♃	8 28m	+ 1 6	8 13m	+ 0 24	7 57m	— 0 15	7 41m	— 0 53	7 24m	— 1 28
♄	5 12a.	—29 18	4 55a.	—28 57	4 39a.	—28 26	4 24a.	—29 2	4 9a.	—27 26
♅	0 47	—18 20	0 29	—18 40	0 11	—18 58	11 53m	—19 17	11 35m	—19 34
♄	2 29	—21 53	2 8	—21 57	1 47	—22 0	1 26a.	—22 4	1 6a.	—22 7
♅	8 27	— 5 59	8 3	— 6	7 39	— 6 3	7 15	— 6 4	6 52	— 6 4

Days of Month.	Moon South. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
S.	5 38a.	10 26a.	10 31a.	10 37a.	10 52a.	10 59a.	*20th Sun. after Tr. All Saints.*
2	6 24	11 31	11 35	11 39	11 51	11 57	✱ ☽ 32 ♍.
3	7 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ ☍ ♋.
4	7 52	0 37m	0 40m	0 43m	0 50m	0 55m	
5	8 37	1 45	1 48	1 48	1 51	1 54	✱ ☽ 21 ♓. ♂ ☽ ♅.
6	9 22	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 54	2 55	
7	10 12	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	♂ ☿ ☌ ♏. ♂ ♂ ☍ ☊.
S.	11 7 a.	3 42a	3 47a.	3 51a.	4 4a.	4 10a.	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
9	☿	4 19	4 25	4 31	4 48	4 55	✱ ☽ *b, g, e, m, e, η, & h* Pleiad.
10	0 7m.	5 3	5 11	5 17	5 36	5 46	✱ ☽ χ ♉. Spurzheim d. 1832.
11	1 10	6 0	6 8	6 15	6 36	6 47	✱ ☽ C ♉. ☿ at great. E. elong.
12	2 16	7 16	7 18	7 25	7 45	7 55	[22° 30′.
13	3 21	8 26	8 33	8 39	8 57	9 6	✱ ☽ 9 ♑. ♂ ♀ ♄. ☿ 2° 20′ S.
14	4 22	9 41	9 50	9 54	10 9	10 16	Carroll d. 1832, a. 96.
S.	5 17m.	10 59a.	11 4a.	11 7a.	11 17a.	11 23a.	*22d Sunday after Trinity.*
16	6 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	✱ ☽ 48 ☊ & 31 Sext. ♂ ♂ ♃.
17	6 55	0 11m	0 14m	0 16m	0 22m	0 26m	✱ ☽ 79 ☊.
18	7 39	1 20	1 21	1 22	1 23	1 26	✱ ☽ 91 ☊. ♂ ☽ ♂.
19	8 22	2 27	2 27	2 26	2 23	2 25	
20	9 5	3 33	3 32	3 30	3 23	3 22	
21	9 49	4 39	4 36	4 33	4 22	4 20	♂ ♂ ☍ ♍. ♂ ♅ ☉. ☿ stat.
S.	10 35m.	5 44m	5 40m	5 36m	5 21m	5 18m	*23d Sunday after Trinity.*
23	11 23	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	24th. Treaty of Ghent, 1814.
24	0 13a.	4 30a.	4 37a.	4 45a.	5 5a.	5 15	♂ ☽ ☿. 25th. N. York evac.
25	1 4	5 18	5 26	5 33	5 54	6 5	♂ ☽ ♄. ♅ stationary. [1783.
26	1 55	6 12	6 19	6 27	6 47	6 57	♂ ☽ ♀.
27	2 45	7 12	7 16	7 25	7 44	7 56	
28	3 33	8 15	8 20	8 27	8 42	8 50	Earthquake in N. England, 1814.
S.	4 18a.	9 20a.	9 24a.	9 29a.	9 41a	9 48a.	*Advent Sunday.*
30	5 3	10 24	10 27	10 31	10 39	10 45	✱ ☽ 51 ♍. *St. Andrew.*

Twilight begins and ends. Mean time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 29m.	6 9 a.	5 35m.	6 9 a.	5 40m.	6 8 a.	5 43m.	6 10 a.	5 46m.	6 14 a.
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash.	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.	5 17	6 21	5 22	6 22	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 32	6 28
N. Orl's,	5 13	6 25	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 25	6 29	5 28	6 32

Perigee and Apogee of the Moon.

Perigee, 9th, 11h. M. | Apogee, 23d, 7h. A. | Perigee, Jan. 6th, 1841, 11h. A.

Phases of the Moon.

First Quarter,	2d day,	2h.	10.0m.	M.	New Moon,	23d day,	4h. 16.4m. A.
Full Moon,	8th "	11	8.6	A.	First Quarter,	31st "	5 42.1 A.
Last Quarter,	15th "	3	55.7	A.	Full Moon, 1841, Jan. 7th,		9 50.0 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's *upper* limb rises and sets, (cor. for refract.) M. T.										High water. M. time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Wash'ton, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 10	4 29	7 5	4 34	6 59	4 40	6 44	4 55	6 38	5 0	3 55a.	1 35a.	11 55m
2	W.	11	29	6	34	7 0	39	45	55	39	0	4 44	2 24	0 44a.
3	Th.	12	29	7	34	1	39	45	55	40	0	5 42	3 22	1 42
4	F.	13	28	8	33	2	39	46	55	41	0	6 45	4 25	2 45
5	S.	14	28	9	33	3	38	47	55	41	0	7 48	5 28	3 48
6	*Su.*	7 15	4 28	7 10	4 33	7 4	4 38	6 48	4 55	6 42	5 0	8 50a.	6 30a.	4 50a.
7	M.	16	28	11	33	5	38	48	55	43	0	9 50	7 30	5 50
8	Tu.	17	28	12	33	6	38	49	55	44	0	10 45	8 25	6 45
9	W.	18	28	13	33	7	38	50	55	45	1	11 38	9 18	7 38
10	Th.	19	28	14	33	8	38	51	55	46	1	. . .	10 11	8 31
11	F.	20	28	15	33	9	38	52	56	47	1	0 31m	10 59	9 19
12	S.	21	28	16	33	10	39	52	56	47	1	1 19	11 49	10 9
13	*Su.*	7 21	4 28	7 16	4 33	7 10	4 39	6 53	4 56	6 48	5 2	2 9m	. . .	10 57a.
14	M.	22	28	17	34	11	39	54	56	49	2	2 57	0 37m	11 50
15	Tu.	23	28	17	34	12	39	54	56	49	2	3 50	1 30	. . .
16	W.	24	28	18	34	12	39	55	57	50	2	4 38	2 18	0 38m
17	Th.	24	29	18	34	13	40	55	57	50	3	5 29	3 9	1 29
18	F.	25	29	19	35	13	40	56	57	51	3	6 30	4 10	2 30
19	S.	25	29	19	35	14	40	56	58	51	3	7 37	5 17	3 37
20	*Su.*	7 26	4 30	7 20	4 36	7 14	4 40	6 57	4 58	6 52	5 4	8 51m	6 31m	4 51m
21	M.	26	30	20	36	14	41	57	58	52	4	9 47	7 27	5 47
22	Tu.	27	31	21	37	15	41	58	59	53	4	10 33	8 13	6 33
23	W.	27	31	21	37	15	42	58	4 59	53	5	11 14	8 54	7 14
24	Th.	28	32	22	38	16	43	59	5 0	54	5	11 52	9 32	7 52
25	F.	28	32	22	38	16	43	6 59	0	54	6	0 26a.	10 6	8 26
26	S.	29	33	23	39	17	44	7 0	1	55	6	1 0	10 40	9 0
27	*Su.*	7 29	4 34	7 23	4 39	7 17	4 45	7 0	5 2	6 55	5 7	1 34a.	11 14m	9 34m
28	M.	29	34	24	40	18	45	1	2	55	8	2 10	11 50	10 10
29	Tu.	29	35	24	40	18	46	1	3	56	9	2 47	0 27a.	10 47
30	W.	30	36	25	41	19	47	2	4	57	10	3 25	1 5	11 25
31	Th.	30	37	25	42	19	48	2	5	57	10	4 5	1 45	0 5a.

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′	Souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ′
☿	11 56m	—21 2	11 4m	—18 27	10 34m	—17 55	10 26m	—19 5	10 29m	—20 49
♀	2 12a.	—24 40	2 21a.	—23 52	2 28a.	—22 39	2 36a.	—21 3	2 42a.	—19 5
♂	7 21m	+ 1 39	7 9m	+ 0 24	6 57m	— 0 48	6 45m	— 1 59	6 33m	— 3 7
♃	7 8m	— 1 59	6 50m	— 2 27	6 32m	— 2 51	6 14m	— 3 12	5 55m	— 3 28
♄	11 17m	—19 51	10 59m	—20 7	10 40m	—20 22	10 22m	—20 36	10 4m	—20 49
♅	0 45a.	—22 10	0 24a.	—22 13	0 4a.	—22 15	11 43	—22 17	11 23	—22 19
♆	6 28	— 6 3	6 5	— 6 2	5 41	— 6 0	5 18a.	— 5 57	4 55a.	— 5 54

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time. Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Washington, &c.	Charleston, &c.	N. Orleans, &c.	PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS. *Sundays and other Remarkable Days.*
	h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	
1	5 46a.	11 29a.	11 30a.	11 33a.	11 38a.	11 42a.	✱ ☽ 67♎. Sup. ♂ ☿ ☉.
2	6 28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	♂ ☽ ♅.
3	7 12	0 36m	0 36m	0 38m	0 39m	0 41m	[gress begins.
4	7 59	1 45	1 44	1 44	1 41	1 41	7th day, 2d session 26th Con-
5	8 49	2 57	2 54	2 53	2 45	2 43	♂ ♀ ♇. ♇ 10′ North of ♀.
S.	9 45a.	4 12m	4 8m	4 5m	3 52m	3 49m	✱ ☽ μ, ε ♈. *2d Sun. in Advent.*
7	10 47	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	*rises.*	✱ ☽ *b, g, e, c, d, η, f, h*, Pl.&χ ♉.
8	11 53	3 40a.	3 48a.	3 55a.	4 15a.	4 25a.	□ ♅ ☉. ♂ ☿ ♃. ☿ 2° 1′ N.
9	☾	4 45	4 53	5 0	5 21	5 32	5th. Pres. Van Buren b. 1782.
10	1 0m.	6 1	6 9	6 15	6 34	6 44	
11	2 5	7 22	7 28	7 34	7 50	7 58	✱ ☽ η ♋. ☿ stationary.
12	3 6	8 43	8 47	8 52	9 4	9 10	
S.	4 1m.	9 59a.	10 2a.	10 5a.	10 12a.	10 17a.	✱ ☽ 48 ♏. *3d Sun. in Advent.*
14	4 51	11 11	11 13	11 14	11 16	11 19	✱ ☽ 75, 76 ♏. Washington d.
15	5 37	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	♂ ♄ ☉. [1799.
16	6 21	0 19m	0 20m	0 19m	0 17m	0 19m	♂ ☽ ♂. ♂ ♂ γ ♍. Great fire in
17	7 4	1 25	1 24	1 23	1 17	1 17	♂ ☿ ♃. ☿ 1° 45′ N. [N. Y.
18	7 48	2 32	2 29	2 27	2 17	2 15	✱ ☽ 83 ♍.
19	8 34	3 38	3 34	3 30	3 17	3 14	20th. ☿ at gr. W. elon. 21° 45′.
S.	9 20m.	4 42m	4 38m	4 32m	4 15m	4 11m	*4th Sund. in Advent.* [*Thomas.*
21	10 9	5 44	5 38	5 32	5 13	5 7	♂ ☽ ♃, ☿. *Winter begins. St.*
22	11 0	6 43	6 36	6 30	6 9	6 3	♂ ☽ ♄. Landing at Plymouth,
23	11 51	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	*sets.*	[1620.
24	0 41a.	5 6a.	5 13a.	5 20a.	5 39a.	5 49a.	[ly. □ ♇ ☉.
25	1 30	6 8	6 13	6 20	6 37	6 45	*Christmas Day.* ✱ ☽ 2349 Bail-
26	2 16	7 11	7 15	7 20	7 34	7 41	♂ ☽ ♀. *St. Stephen.*
S.	3 18.	8 15a.	8 18a.	8 22a.	8 32a.	8 38a.	✱ ☽ 42, 44 ♑. *1st S. after Ch.*
28	3 43	9 19	9 21	9 24	9 30	9 34	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ 6° S. *Innocents.*
29	4 25	10 23	10 24	10 26	10 27	10 30	♂ ☽ ♅. 1st battle of N. Orleans,
30	5 7	11 29	11 28	11 28	11 26	11 27	[1814.
31	5 51	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Earth nearest the Sun.

ECLIPSES IN 1840.

In the year 1840, there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The latter will be visible either to the whole or to part of, but those of the Sun will be wholly invisible throughout, the United States.

I. Monday morning, February 17th, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible in the western part of the United States, but wholly invisible east of the Mississippi.

	h. m.	
The Moon sets at Washington at .	6 56 M.	Mean Time at Wash'ton.
The Eclipse begins at	7 48	
Greatest obscuration, ...	8 54	
The Eclipse ends, ...	10 0	

Digits eclipsed 4° 21′ on the southern limb.

At Jefferson, Missouri, and Little Rock, Arkansas, the two most western cities of the United States, the Eclipse will begin at 6h. 47m. M. At Jefferson, the Moon will set at 6h. 57m., and at Little Rock at 6h. 51m. A small part of the Eclipse may, therefore, be seen at these places. At St. Louis, which is 2½ degrees east of Jefferson, the Eclipse will begin as the Moon sets, but at Natchez and New Orleans no part of the Eclipse will be visible.

II. Tuesday and Wednesday, March 3d and 4th. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse at 3d day 8h. 18.7m. A. (Mean Time at Washington), in Long. 71° 15′ East. Lat. 2° 32′ South.

The Ring first forms on the Earth 9h. 29.3 A., in Lat. 13° 20′ North. Long. 55° 18′ East.

The Central Eclipse begins on the Earth at 9h. 30.0m. A., in Lat. 14° 4′ North. Long. 55° 5′ East.

Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian of the place at 11h. 29.3 A., in Lat. 43° 40′ North. Long. 113° 39′ East.

End of the Central Eclipse on the Earth 4th day, at 0h. 10.3m. M., in Lat. 69° 40′ North. Long. 170° 0′ East.

End of the General Eclipse on the Earth 4th day, at 1h. 21.3m. M., in Lat. 53° 40′ North. Long. 166° 59′ East from Greenwich.

Path of the Central Eclipse. Mean Time at Washington.

h. m.		° ′	° ′
9 30.0 A.	⊙ centrally eclipsed in Lat.	14 4 N.	Long. 55 5 East.
32.3		13 25	64 54
10 11.3		20 7	91 18
48.3		30 10	101 35
11 20.3		40 11	110 34
29.3		43 40	113 39
45.3		50 11	121 16
0 2.3 M.		60 10	137 59
10.3		69 40	176 0

This Eclipse will be visible throughout Asia, Borneo, and Sumatra, in a part of the Indian Ocean, and in the northeastern parts of Africa and Europe; but no part of the Eclipse will be visible in America, in the western part of Europe, or of Africa, or in any part of Australia.

The path of the Central Eclipse first touches the Earth in the Arabian Sea, near the Arabian coast; it thence passes across Hindostan, the northern part of Burmah and of China, the eastern part of Tartary, and the northeastern part of Siberia, where it leaves the Earth. The Eclipse will be very large in Goa, Calcutta, and Pekin. In Bombay it will probably be annular. The Eclipse will be central only in Asia.

III. Thursday Morning, August 13th. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible throughout the United States, as follows, viz.

	Eclipse Begins.	Greatest Obscuration.	Eclipse Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Albany,	1 3.0 M.	2 28.0 M.	3 53.0 M.
Alexandria, D. C.	0 49.7	2 14.7	3 39.7
Augusta, Ga.	0 30.4	1 55.4	3 20.4
Augusta, Me.	1 18.7	2 43.7	4 8.7
St. Augustine,	0 31.7	1 56.7	3 21.7
Baltimore,	0 51.5	2 16.5	3 41.5
Bangor,	1 22.9	2 47.9	4 12.9
Boston,	1 13.7	2 38.7	4 3.7
Brattleborough, Vt.	1 7.6	2 32.6	3 57.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	0 42.4	2 7.4	3 32.4
Burlington, Vt.	1 5.3 M.	2 30.3 M.	3 55.3 M.
Charleston,	0 38.2	2 3.2	3 28.2
Cincinnati,	0 20.2	1 45.2	3 10.2
Chicago, Il.	0 8.0	1 33.0	2 58.0
Columbia, S. C.	0 33.5	1 58.5	3 23.5
Columbus, Ohio,	0 25.8	1 50.8	3 15.8
Concord, N. H.	1 12.1	2 37.1	4 2.1
Detroit,	0 26.1	1 51.1	3 16.1
Dover, Del.	0 56.0	2 21.0	3 46.0
Easton, Md.	0 53.5	2 18.5	3 43.5
Eastport, Me.	1 30.3 M.	2 55.3 M.	4 20.3 M.
Frankfort, Ky.	0 19.4	1 44.4	3 9.4
Halifax, N. S.	1 43.5	3 8.5	4 33.5
Harrisburg, Pa.	0 50.7	2 15.7	3 40.7
Hartford, Ct.	1 7.3	2 32.3	3 57.3
Indianapolis, In.	0 13.7	1 38.7	3 3.7
*Jackson, Miss.	11 57.5 A.	1 22.5	2 47.7
*Jefferson, Mo.	11 49.5	1 14.5	2 39.5
Knoxville, Ten.	0 22.4 M.	1 47.4	3 12.4
Lexington, Ky.	0 20.8	1 45.8	3 10.8
*Little Rock, Ark.	11 49.2 A.	1 14.2 M.	2 39.2 M.
Louisville, Ky.	0 16.0 M.	1 41.0	3 6.0

	Eclipse Begins.	Greatest Obscuration.	Eclipse Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Lowell,	1 12.7 M.	2 37.7 M.	4 2.7 M.
*St. Louis, Mo.	11 59.6 A.	1 24.6	2 49.6
Mobile,	0 5.3 M.	1 30.3	2 55 3
Montreal, L. C.	1 3.7	2 28.7	3 53 7
Nantucket,	1 17.5	2 42.5	4 7.5
Nashville, Ten.	0 10.7	1 35.7	3 0.7
*Natchez,	11 52.4 A.	1 17.4	2 42.4
Newbern, N. C.	0 49.7 M.	2 14.7	3 39.7
New Haven,	1 6.1 M.	2 31.1 M.	3 56 1 M.
Newport, R. I.	1 12.6	2 37.6	4 2.6
New Bedford,	1 14.3	2 39.3	4 4 3
*New Orleans,	11 57.5 A.	1 22.5	2 47.5
New York,	1 1.9 M.	2 26.9	3 51.9
Norfolk,	0 52.7	2 17.7	3 42.7
Northampton, Mass.	1 7.3	2 32.3	3 57.3
Philadelphia,	0 57.3	2 22.3	3 47.3
Pittsburg,	0 37.9	2 2 9	3 27.9
Pittsfield, Mass.	1 5.0	2 30.0	3 55.0
Plymouth, Mass.	1 15 3 M	2 40.3 M.	4 5.3 M.
Portland, Me.	1 16.6	2 41.6	4 6 6
Portsmouth, N. H.	1 15.0	2 40.0	4 5 0
Princeton, N. J.	0 59.7	2 24.7	3 49.7
Providence, R. I.	1 12.3	2 37.3	4 2.3
Quebec, L. C.	1 12.9	2 37.9	4 2.9
Raleigh, N. C.	0 42.8	2 7.8	3 32.8
Richmond,	0 48 2	2 13.2	3 38.2
Rochester, N. Y.	0 46.6	2 11.6	3 36.6
Salem, Mass.	1 14.3	2 39.3	4 4.3
Savannah,	0 33.1 M.	1 58.1 M.	3 23.1 M.
*Springfield, Il.	11 59.8 A.	1 24.8	2 49.8
Springfield, Mass.	1 7.6 M.	2 32.6	3 57 6
Toronto, U. C.	0 40.7	2 5.7	3 30.7
Trenton, N. J.	0 59.4	2 24.4	3 49.4
Utica, N. Y.	0 57.1	2 22.1	3 47.1
Vandalia, Il.	0 1.9	1 26.9	2 51.9
Washington, D. C.	0 49.9	2 14.9	3 39 9
Worcester, Mass.	1 10.8	2 35.8	4 0.8
York, Pa.	0 51.3	2 16.3	3 41.3

Mean time of the respective places.

Digits eclipsed 7° 17′ on the northern limb of the Moon.

It will be noticed, that at those of the above places marked with an asterisk and at all other places in America, whose longitude is greater than 89½ degrees, the *beginning* of the Eclipse will take place a few minutes before midnight of the 12th of August, but the greatest obscuration and the end of the Eclipse, after midnight, or in the morning of the 13th, as in the other places in the table.

This Eclipse will be visible throughout America, but in no other continent.

IV. August 26th and 27th. A total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the General Eclipse on the Earth, 26th day, 10h. 56.2m. A. (Mean Time at Washington), in Lat. 3° 3′ North. Long. 28° 46′ East.

The central Eclipse begins on the Earth, 27th day, 0h. 4.6m. M., in Lat. 11° 39′ South. Long. 14° 16′ East.

The Sun centrally eclipsed on the meridian, 27th day, 2h. 3.2m. M., in Lat. 34° 43′ South. Long. 72° 30′ East.

The central Eclipse ends on the Earth, 27th day, 2h. 53.1m. M., in Lat. 63° 59′ South. Long. 128° 55′ East.

The General Eclipse ends on the Earth, 27th day, 4h. 1.6m. M., in Lat. 49° 57′ South. Long. 120° 50′ East.

This Eclipse will be visible to the greater part of Africa, to the southeastern part of Arabia, the southwestern part of Australia, in the Island of Madagascar, and in a large part of the Indian Ocean, but it will be wholly invisible throughout America and Europe, and will be seen in only a small part of Asia and Australia.

The path of the central Eclipse first touches the Earth near the western coast of Africa, about 1,400 miles North of the Cape of Good Hope. It thence passes in an easterly direction across that continent, and the northern part of the Island of Madagascar to the Indian Ocean, thence in a southeasterly direction over said ocean, about 5,000 miles, to Lat. 64° South, Long. 129° East, when it leaves the Earth.

At the Cape of Good Hope about one half of the Sun (6° 18′) will be eclipsed.

The Eclipse will begin there,	27th day,	6	3 M.	Mean Time at the Cape.
Greatest Obscuration,	"	7	2	
And will end,	"	8	1	

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1840,

Visible throughout or in some part of the United States, in Mean Time of the Meridian of Greenwich, reckoned, according to the manner of astronomers, from noon to noon.

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.		d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Jan.	1	0	51	29	Im.	1	Jan.	24	1	0	15	Im.	1
"	1	19	3	58		2	"	25	19	28	40		1
"	2	19	19	48		1	"	26	18	15	8	Em.	2
"	8	18	51	23	Em.	3	Feb.	1	21	22	6	Im.	1
"	8	21	36	56	Im.	2	"	2	18	31	45		2
"	9	21	13	18		1	"	2	20	47	52	Em.	2
"	15	20	39	27		3	"	8	23	15	33	Im.	1
"	15	22	48	38	Em.	3	"	9	21	4	30		2
"	16	0	9	49	Im.	2	"	9	23	20	36	Em.	2
"	16	23	6	47		1	"	10	17	43	52	Im.	1
"	23	0	37	5		3	"	16	23	37	15		2

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
Feb.	17	19	37	18	Im.	1
"	20	16	27	45		3
"	20	18	35	10	Em.	3
"	24	21	30	46	Im.	1
"	26	15	59	12		1
"	27	15	26	28		2
"	27	17	42	37	Em.	2
"	27	20	25	0	Im.	3
"	27	22	32	8	Em.	3
March	2	23	24	15	Im.	1
"	4	17	52	41		1
"	5	17	59	23		2
"	6	0	22	40		3
"	11	19	46	13		1
"	12	20	32	25		2
"	13	14	14	33		1
"	18	21	39	49		1
"	19	23	5	36		2
"	20	16	8	9		1
"	25	23	33	27		1
"	27	14	22	36	Em.	3
"	27	18	1	49	Im.	1
"	30	14	55	41		2
April	3	16	14	19		3
"	3	18	20	16	Em.	3
"	3	19	55	32	Im.	1
"	5	14	24	2		1
"	6	17	29	18		2
"	10	20	11	56		3
"	10	21	49	21		1
"	10	22	17	43	Em.	3
"	12	16	17	52	Im.	1
"	13	20	3	9		2
"	19	18	11	47		1
"	20	22	37	14		2
"	21	12	40	15		1
"	24	11	54	26		2
"	26	20	5	48		1
"	28	14	34	17		1
May	1	14	28	55		2
"	3	☾ ♃ ☉.				
"	5	13	35	54	Em.	1
"	7	13	4	30		1
"	8	19	20	44		2
"	9	14	10	22		3
"	12	20	30	5		1
"	14	14	58	42		1
"	15	21	55	54		2
"	16	18	8	45		3
"	19	11	13	25		2
"	19	22	24	22		1
"	21	16	53	0		1
"	23	11	21	33		1

	d.	h.	m.	s.		Sat.
May	23	22	7	15	Em.	3
"	26	13	48	58		2
"	28	18	47	24		1
"	30	13	15	58		1
June	2	16	24	47		2
"	4	20	41	52		1
"	6	15	10	27		1
"	9	19	0	51		2
"	13	17	5	1		1
"	15	11	33	40		1
"	20	18	59	37		1
"	21	11	56	33	Im.	3
"	21	14	1	50	Em.	3
"	22	13	28	18		1
"	27	13	32	24		2
"	28	15	56	6	Im.	3
"	28	18	1	28	Em.	3
"	29	15	22	58		1
July	4	16	9	16		2
"	6	17	17	40		1
"	8	11	46	20		1
"	11	16	27	37	Im.	2
"	11	18	46	19	Em.	2
"	15	13	41	3		1
"	22	15	35	48		1
"	29	13	19	4		2
"	29	17	30	32		1
"	31	11	59	15		1
Aug.	3	11	50	35	Im.	3
"	3	13	56	36	Em.	3
"	5	13	37	4	Im.	2
"	5	15	56	32	Em.	2
"	7	13	53	59		1
"	10	15	49	38	Im.	3
"	12	16	14	22		2
"	14	15	48	41	Em.	1
"	23	12	12	3		1
"	30	13	8	36		2
"	30	14	6	42		1
Sept.	6	15	46	13		2
"	15	11	44	6	Im.	3
"	15	12	24	30	Em.	1
"	15	13	51	37		3
"	22	15	46	13		1
Oct.	1	10	42	4		1
"	1	12	56	50		2
"	8	12	36	28		1
"	21	9	47	22		3
"	24	10	53	38		1
"	26	10	7	7		2
Nov.	21	☾ ♃ ☉.				
Dec.	19	23	57	36	Im.	1
"	31	23	19	10		3

OCCULTATIONS IN 1840.

The following table contains a list of all, or very nearly all, of those conjunctions of the Moon with the planets and with the stars of not less than the sixth magnitude, which *may* prove to be Occultations in some part of the United States; also the difference of the latitudes of the star and Moon at the moment of ecliptic conjunction, and the mean time (at Washington) of the true conjunction in longitude, reckoned according to the manner of astronomers from noon to noon.

Although very great care has been taken to make this table correct, it is not improbable that a few conjunctions may have been omitted, which should have been inserted. It will be found, however, to contain every favorable conjunction mentioned in the English Nautical Almanac, and in the French *Connaissance des Tems*, and a considerable number not indicated in either of them. But it may be proper to remark, that the conjunctions of the star 12 *n* Ceti, on Sept. 12th and Nov. 6th, mentioned in the latter of these works, have been omitted, as some mistake appears to have been committed therein. The longitude of this star, according to the tables of Pearson and Baily, in 1840, is 3° 5′, and its Lat. 6° 37′ South; it therefore cannot be eclipsed. According to the *Connaissance* its Long. is 7° 19′, Lat. 3° 6′ North, and there is no star in either of the abovementioned tables nearer to this position than 51 ♓, whose Long. is 7° 57′, Lat. 3° 10′ North.

The most interesting Occultations in 1840 will be those of Regulus, on January 20th, March 15th, and April 11th, and of the Pleiades, on January 14th, February 10th, May 2d, May 29th, July 23d, August 19th, October 13th, November 9th, and December 7th. It is hoped they will be carefully observed wherever they may be visible. There will be only one occultation of a planet in this country in 1840, viz. that of Venus on the 28th of July. But as this happens only four days after her Superior Conjunction, it is not probable that it will be seen.

*** Those marked with an asterisk will also probably be Occultations in some part of Europe.

		Conju. in Long.		Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.			Conju. in Long.		Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.
		h.	m.		′				h.	m.		′	
Dec.	31	19	27	*m* ♏	13 S.	6	Jan.	18	19	5	39 ♋	70 S.	6
Jan.	6	7	21	22 *η* ♍	38	5			19	6	40 ♋	72	6
	7	3	33	49 *δ* ♍	69	3.4		19	11	20	83 *q* ♋	2	6
	*13	9	10	48 *s* ♈	38	5		*20	10	23	Regulus	22	1
	*14	3	41	20 *c* Ple.	40	5		21	12	6	59 *c* ♌	13 N.	5.6
		3	42	23 *d*	66	5		23	17	10	26 *χ* ♏	36 S.	6
		5	11	25 *η*	61	3		27	19	13	1 *b* ♏	18	5
		4	53	28 *h*	65	5.6		29	16	4	23 *τ* ♏	54	3.4
	17	7	27	47 ♊	13 N.	6	Feb.	7	3	42	62 ♓	63	6

	Conju. in Long.		Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.
	h.	m.		′	
Feb. 7	4	3	63 δ ♓	51 S.	5
9	7	45	34 μ ♈	44	6
*10	5	30	7 ♉	6	6
	9	18	16 g Plei.	50	5.6
	9	31	19 e	41	5
	9	38	18 m	20	7
	9	43	20 c	49	5
*12	10	22	136 C ♉	47	4.5
*14	5	1	77 κ ♊	40	4
	13	44	9 μ′ ♋	64	6
16	15	39	27 ν ♌	59	5.6
17	7	44	47 ρ ♌	3	4
*	9	6	49 ρ ♌	25	6
20	10	4	40 ψ ♍	12	5.6
*21	13	8	83 ♍	52	6
	13	23	85 ♍	23	6
27	18	40	40 τ ♐	47	4
Mar. 4	7	48	21 ♓	17 N.	6
8	11	2	7 ♉	5 S.	6
11	7	45	49 c Auri.	10 N.	6
12	11	17	77 κ ♊	38 S.	4
14	16	10	16 ψ ♌	63	6
*15	3	39	Regulus	21	1
	13	10	45 ♌	14	6
	17	0	49 ♌	26	6
16	5	38	59 c ♌	15 N.	5.6
17	18	58	79 r ♌	68 S.	5.6
*18	10	44	26 χ ♍	34	6
21	16	16	Solitarii.	61	6
22	11	23	1 b ♏	16	5
	15	7	6 π ♏	16	3 4
30	17	55	82 ♎	55	6
April 4	4	20	48 e ♈	42	5
*8	8	21	57 A ♊	56	6
9	13	19	33 η ♋	73	6
	16	29	39 ♋	64	6
	16	31	40 ♋	66	6
10	9	30	83 q ♋	4 N.	6
11	10	23	Regulus.	15 S.	1
19	15	29	τ ♏	63	3.4
24	17	36	22 η ♑	55	5
May 2	7	33	17 b Plei.	49	4.5
	7	34	16 g	39	5.6
	7	44	19 e	30	5
	7	52	18 m	9	7
	7	58	20 c	39	5
4	5	53	136 C ♉	29	4.5
6	8	3	9 μ′ ♋	44	6
8	10	39	27 ν ♌	42	5.6
9	10	51	31 o′ Sex.	56	6
*10	6	58	79 r ♌	55	5.6
12	7	23	40 ψ ♍	9	5.6

	Conju. in Long.		Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.
	h.	m.		′	
May 13	10	44	83 ♍	54 S.	6
	10	57	85 ♍	26	6
18	14	55	2085 Bai.	33	5
26	16	53	63 δ ♓	64	5
28	18	28	34 μ ♈	41	6
29	18	20	17 b Plei.	49	4.5
	18	21	16 g "	38	5.6
	18	33	19 e "	30	5
	18	41	18 m "	9	7
	18	43	20 c "	38	5
	18	45	23 d "	63	5
	19	11	25 η "	58	3
June 2	8	17	77 κ ♊	6	4
3	6	45	39 ♋	37	6
	6	47	40 ♋	39	6
4	10	51	16 ψ ♌	28	6
5	7	3	44 b ♌	50	6
6	9	49	75 q ♌	57	5.6
	10	48	76 ♌	64	6
	13	9	79 r ♌	42	5.6
9	10	43	75 ♍	70	6
11	11	44	Solitarii.	65	6
12	6	55	1 b ♏	28	5
	10	39	6 π ♏	27	3.4
17	13	36	f ♑	57	6
18	13	28	30 r ♑	50	6
26	18	20	59 χ ♉	63	6
July 10	10	6	23 τ ♏	62	3.4
11	7	15	43 γ Oph.	11	6
*22	11	17	34 μ ♈	59	6
	18	22	48 e ♈	58	5
23	12	34	17 b Plei.	61	4.5
	12	35	16 g "	51	5.6
	12	48	19 e "	41	5
	12	54	18 m "	21	7
	13	0	20 c "	49	5
	13	2	23 d "	75	5
	13	31	25 η "	70	3
	14	8	27 f "	78	5
	14	13	28 h "	74	5.6
28	6	14	*Venus.*	32	
31	6	12	79 r ♌	20	5.6
Aug. 3	6	43	83 ♍	25	6
8	10	15	2085 Bail.	34	5
11	17	21	20 ♑	16	6
12	15	12	45 d^2 ♑	28	6
*15	7	29	21 ♓	28	6
19	14	53	7 ♉	11	6
	19	0	18 m Plei.	24	7
21	19	35	136 C ♉	27	4.5
Sept. 1	9	21	Solitarii.	48	6
7	10	35	f ♑	59	6

	Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.
	h. m.		′	
Sept. 8	10 2	30 r ♍	56 S.	6
	12 35	32 ι ♍	17	5
9	12 39	38 e ♒	22	6
11	14 40	21 ♓	27	6
12	12 2	51 ♓	14	6.7
13	18 0	101 ♓	5	6
*19	11 42	57 A ♊	26	6
20	16 3	33 η ♋	36	6
	19 8	39 ♋	24	6
	19 10	40 ♋	25	6
22	19 19	44 b ♌	32	6
Oct. 5	10 20	20 ♑	22	6
6	8 21	45 d^3 ♑	34	6
	13 3	51 μ ♑	24	5
*12	6 9	34 μ ♈	54	6
	13 3	48 ε ♈	48	5
*13	6 55	17 b Plei.	53	4.5
*	6 56	16 g "	42	5.6
*	7 10	19 e "	33	5
*	7 20	20 c "	42	5
	7 22	23 d "	67	5
	7 51	25 η "	61	3
	8 27	27 f "	70	5
	8 33	28 h "	65	5.6
16	17 6	57 A ♊	15	6
Nov. 2	6 17	32 ι ♑	36	5
3	7 7	38 e ♒	39	6
5	9 58	21 ♓	37	6
6	7 16	51 ♓	19	6.7
7	12 37	101 ♓	4	6
9	12 47	7 ♉	3 N.	6
	16 19	17 b Plei.	49 S.	4.5
	16 20	16 g "	38	5.6
	16 32	19 e "	30	5
	16 39	18 m "	8	7
	16 44	20 c "	37	5

	Conju. in Long.	Star's Name.	Star N. or S. of Moon.	Star's Mag.
	h. m.		′	
Nov. 9	17 13	25 η Plei.	57 S.	3
	17 54	28 h "	60	5.6
*10	6 14	59 χ ♉	52	6
11	14 47	136 C ♉	0	4 5
13	16 21	9 μ^1 ♋	3 N.	6
*16	12 6	48 ♌	45 S.	5.6
	17 6	31 o^1 Sex.	0	6
17	12 36	79 r ♌	3	5.6
	19 46	91 υ ♌	30	4.5
27	9 13	51 h^1 ♐	25	6
	9 27	52 h^2 ♐	37	4.5
30	5 52	51 μ ♍	56	5
Dec. 1	8 46	67 N ♒	22	6
*6	3 15	34 μ ♈	57	6
*	10 3	48 ε ♈	52	5
*7	3 24	17 b Plei.	49	4.5
*	3 25	16 g "	38	5.6
*	3 37	19 e "	30	5
*	3 49	20 c "	37	5
	3 51	23 d "	63	5
	4 18	25 η "	57	3
	4 53	27 f "	65	5
	4 58	28 h "	61	5.6
	17 20	59 χ ♉	52	6
11	12 7	33 η ♋	5 N.	6
	15 5	40 ♋	14	6
13	18 44	48 ♌	29 S.	5·6
14	15 30	75 q ♌	2	5.6
	16 26	76 ♌	10	6
*17	14 4	75 ♏	37	6
	19 41	83 ♏	16	6
20	16 54	m ♏	18	6
24	5 53	42 ψ ♐	2	6
25	3 39	2349 Bail.	8	6
27	6 23	42 d^1 ♑	23	6
	6 50	44 d^2 ♑	51	6

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every fortieth day in the Year, at 7 hours in the morning.

7h. M.		a.	b.	p.	l.	b'.
M. T. at Washington.		″	″	° ′	° ′	° ′
1840. January	1	34.30	+15.43	+5 10.8	+26 44.3	+26 33.4
February	10	35.76	16 07	36.5	42.0	37.8
March	21	38.10	17.05	48.3	35.4	41.7
April	30	40 45	18.09	44.1	34.0	44.8
June	9	41.47	18.59	27.6	37.7	47.1
July	19	40.45	18.18	10.3	42.5	48.6
August	28	38.11	17.20	5.8	49.5	49.4
October	7	35.77	16.22	18.7	58.3	49.4
November	16	34 27	15.57	5 43.7	60.7	48.6
December	26	33.98	15.33	6 11.6	49.4	47.1
"	31	34.03	15.33	14.9	46.8	46.8

a denotes the semitransverse axis of the rings.

b " " semiconjugate axis of the rings, positive when their northern surface is visible, negative when their southern.

p " " inclination of the northern semiconjugate axis of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.

l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

l' " " elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

The Opposition of Saturn this year, will take place on the 9th of June, and the Conjunction on the 15th of December.

*** It has been recently discovered, that Saturn is not placed exactly in the centre of the rings. This singular circumstance was for some time considered an optical illusion, caused by the shadow of the planet on the rings; but Professor Struve has ascertained with the celebrated Dorpat telescope, that the rings are actually eccentric. The eccentricity is, however, too small to be perceived by any other than the very best and most powerful telescopes.

Until very recently it was generally supposed, that this planet was surrounded by only two rings. But it has lately been shown by M. Encke of Berlin, that it is probable there are three, and M. Dumouchel of the Roman College at Rome, thinks he has seen several openings in the ring, and that it is more than quadruple. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that the real number will soon be determined by M. Struve with the magnificent twenty-three feet refractor, recently constructed at Munich, for the new observatory at Pulkova, St. Petersburg.

A Table, showing the Mean Time (at Washington) of the greatest Libration of the Moon's apparent Disc.

1840.	d.	h.	m.		1840.	d.	h.	m.		1840.	d.	h.	m.	
Jan.	8	3	40	NE.	May	8	13	50	NW.	Sept.	10	6	21	NE.
	21	9	34	NW.		24	12	12	NE.		24	21	59	NW.
Feb.	3	6	40	NE.	June	5	16	19	NW.	Oct.	7	16	52	NE.
	17	22	55	NW.		21	13	58	NE.		21	3	57	NW.
March	1	8	56	NE.	July	3	20	57	NW.	Nov.	4	17	0	NE.
	15	12	5	NW.		19	4	28	NE.		17	3	3	NW.
	29	4	32	NE.		31	23	3	NW.	Dec.	2	23	49	NE.
April	10	22	45	NW.	Aug.	14	17	42	NE.		15	2	83	NW.
	26	7	27	NE.		28	18	0	NW.		31	7	26	NE.

"The Moon's Libration is here supposed to take place in the plane of her orbit; and by the time of the greatest Libration of her apparent

Disc is to be understood the instant at which, to an observer at the centre of the Earth, the variation of the Disc from its mean state has attained its maximum. The right-hand column indicates the quadrant of the Moon's Disc in which the Libration takes place, and in which the greatest change of the Moon's surface will become visible."

A Table, showing the illuminated Portion of the Discs of Venus and Mars.

The numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the Discs, which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated, the *apparent* diameter of the planet at the time being considered 1.0.

To a spectator on the Earth, Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is about 45°, and she is approaching, or receding from her inferior conjunction. In which position she will not be this year, or until April 9th, 1841. Mars is most brilliant about the time of his opposition to the Sun, being then also nearest to the Earth. The last opposition of Mars took place March 12th, 1839, the next will happen on April 17th, 1841.

1840.		Venus.	Mars.	1840.		Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.638	0.977	July	15	0.999	0.989
February	14	0.743	0.987	August	15	0.995	0.977
March	15	0.825	0.995	September	15	0.970	0.962
April	15	0.893	0.999	October	15	0.930	0.944
May	15	0.945	1.000	November	15	0.875	0.925
June	15	0.982	0.996	December	15	0.807	0.909

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*LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, &c., WITH THEIR DISTANCE FROM THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

The *Latitude* of those places, which are marked with an asterisk (*) was deduced by the Editor from observations made by himself. It is believed that all of these Latitudes may be relied on within a few seconds, and that many of them, which were deduced from a large number of observations, will be found still nearer to the truth.

The *Latitude* of the places marked with a † was determined by others, and communicated to the Editor for publication.

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* See the remarks on this table in the Preliminary Observations.

The *Longitude* of those places marked with a * was computed by the Editor from the observations made at them on the Eclipses of the Sun of 1831, 1834, 1836, or 1838, or on some occultation of a star by the Moon, by comparing them with corresponding observations made at some other place whose longitude is supposed to be known. The *Longitude* of those places marked with a † was determined by the Editor by transporting chronometers (in many instances several times) between the place in question and Boston, the exact position of which is supposed to be nearly ascertained.

But the Latitude and Longitude of very many of those places in the following table, where no careful observations have been made, will, it is feared, be found to be only rough approximations.

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Albany (Capitol),	N. Y.	*42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3	376
Alexandria,	D. C.	38 49	77 4 -	5 8 16	6
Amherst (Col. Chapel),	Mass.	*42 22 13	†72 31 36	†4 50 6.4	383
Annapolis,	Md.	38 58 35	76 33	5 6 12	37
Auburn,	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52	339
Augusta,	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36	580
Augusta (State House),	Me.	*44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20	595
Baker's Island (Lights),	Mass.	*42 32 11	†70 47 37	†4 43 10.5	452
Baltimore (Bat. Mon't),	Md.	*39 17 23	†76 37 30	†5 6 30	38
Bangor (Court House),	Me.	*44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8	661
Barnstable (New C. H.),	Mass.	*41 42 7	†70 18 36	†4 41 14.4	466
Batavia,	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52	376
Beaufort (Arsenal),	S. C.	*32 25 57	†80 41 23	†5 22 45.6	629
Boston (State House),	Mass.	*42 21 22.7	*71 4 9	*4 44 16.6	432
Do. (Hollis St. Ch.)		*42 20 52.8	*71 4 11	*4 44 16.7	
Bridgeport, (Bapt. Ch.)	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47	284
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.),	R. I.	*41 40 3	†71 17 19	†4 45 9.3	409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard),	N. Y.	40 41 50	*73 59 30	*4 55 58	227
Brunswick (College),	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1	568
Buffalo,	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40	376
Burlington,	N. J.	†40 5 10	74 52 37	4 59 30.5	156
Burlington,	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40	440
Cambridge (1st Con. Ch.),	Ms.	*42 22 21.3	†71 7 38	†4 44 30.5	431
Camden,	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12	467
Canandaigua,	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8	336
Cape Ann (North Light),	Mass.	*42 38 18	†70 34 44	†4 42 18.9	470
Do. (South Light),		*42 38 10	†70 34 44	†4 42 18.9	
Cape Cod (Light House),	Mass.	*42 2 22	†70 4 9	†4 40 16.6	507
Charleston (St. Mich's Ch.)	S.C.	*32 46 33	†79 57 27	†5 19 49.8	544
Charlestown (Navy Y'd),	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2	433
Chicago,	Il.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2	763
Cincinnati (Fort Wash.),	Ohio,	†39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48	497
Columbia,	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28	500
Columbus,	Ohio,	39 57	83 3	5 32 12	396

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Concord (State House),	N. H.	*43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56	474
Dayton,	Ohio,	39 44	84 11	5 36 44	
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 14 52	†71 10 49	†4 44 43.3	422
Detroit,	Mich.	42 24	82 58	5 31 52	526
Dorchester (Ast. Obs.),	Mass.	†42 19 15	*71 4 19	*4 44 17.3	432
Dover,	Del.	39 10	75 30	5 2 0	114
Dover,	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
Easton (Court House),	Md.	*38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
Eastport,	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
Edenton,	N. C.	36 0	77 7	5 28 28	254
Exeter,	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
Frankfort,	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
Fredericksburg,	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
Frederickton,	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
Frederick,	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
Georgetown,	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
Gloucester (Univ. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 36 44	†70 40 19	†4 42 41.3	462
Do. (E. P'nt L't.)		*42 34 48	†70 40 13	†4 42 40.9	463
Do. (Ten P'nd Isl. L't.)		*42 36 4	†70 40 17	†4 42 41.1	466
Greenfield (2d Con. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 35 16	†72 36 32	†4 50 26.1	396
Hagerstown,	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
Halifax,	N. S.	†44 39 20	*63 36 40	*4 14 26.7	936
Hallowell,	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
Harrisburg,	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
Hartford (State House),	Conn.	*41 45 59	†72 40 45	†4 50 43	335
Holmes's Hole (Windmill),	Ms.	*41 27 15	†70 36 38	†4 42 26.5	457
Hudson,	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
Hudson (Reserve Coll.),	Ohio,	†41 14 42	81 23 45	5 25 35	
Huntsville,	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
Indianapolis,	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
Ipswich (Eastern Light),	Mass.	†42 41 2	†70 46 27	†4 43 5.8	462
Do. (West. Light)		†42 41 2	†70 46 34	†4 43 6.3	
Jackson,	M'pi.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
Jefferson,	M'ri.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
Key West,	Fa.	†24 33 30	81 52 30	5 27 30	
Kingston,	U. C.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
Knoxville,	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
Lancaster,	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 5 22.2	109
Lexington,	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
Little Rock,	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
Lockport,	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
Louisville,	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.),	Mass.	*42 38 48	†71 18 57	†4 45 15.8	439
Lynchburg,	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
Lynn,	Mass.	42 28	70 57	4 43 48	441
Marblehead,	Mass.	42 30	70 52	4 43 28	450
Marblehead (Light),	Mass.	*42 30 14	†70 50 39	†4 43 22.6	448
Middletown (W. Univ.),	Conn.	†41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36	325
Milledgeville,	Ga.	33 7	83 20	5 33 20	642
Mobile,	Ala.	30 40	88 11	5 52 44	1033
Montpelier	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Monomoy Point Light,	Mass.	*41 33 31	†*70 0 5	*4 40 0.4	500
Montreal, . .	L. C.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
Nantucket (S'th Tower),	Mass.	*41 16 56	†*70 6 12	†*4 40 24.8	490
Nashville (University),	Tenn.	†36 9 33	*86 49 3	*5 47 16.2	714
Natchez (Castle), . .	M'pi.	31 34	91 24 42	6 5 38.8	1146
Newark, . . .	N. J.	40 43	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mar's' Ch.)	Mass.	*41 38 7	†70 55 49	†4 43 43.3	429
Newbern, . .	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg, . .	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport, (2d Pres. C.),	Ms.	*42 48 32	†70 52 47	†4 43 31.1	466
Do. (Lights),	Mass.	*42 48 23	†70 49 30	†4 42 18.0	469
Newcastle, . .	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.	†41 17 58	72 57 46	4 51 51.1	301
New London, . .	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.	†29 57 45	*90 6 49	*6 0 27.3	1203
Newport, (State House),	R. I.	†41 28 20	71 21 14	4 45 24.9	403
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	*74 1 8	*4 56 4.5	226
Norfolk, (Farmer's Bank),	Va.	*36 50 50	†76 18 47	†5 5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st C. Ch.)	Mass.	*42 19 8	*†72 38 21	*†4 50 33.4	376
Norwich, . .	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola, . .	Fa.	30 28	87 12	5 48 48	1050
Petersburg, . .	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce H.),	Pa.	*39 56 59	†75 9 54	†5 0 39.6	136
Do. (High Sch. Obs.)		*39 57 9	†75 10 37	†5 0 42.5	
Pittsburg, . .	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Con. Ch.),	Mass.	*42 26 55	†73 16 5	†4 53 4.3	380
Plattsburgh, . .	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court H.),	Mass.	*41 57 28	†70 40 28	†4 42 41.9	439
Portland (Town H.), .	Me.	*43 39 26	70 20 30	4 41 22	542
Portsmouth (Unit. Ch.),	N. H.	*43 4 35	†70 45 50	†4 43 3.3	491
Poughkeepsie, . .	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton (Nassau Hall),	N. J.	†42 20 41	†74 39 45	†4 58 39	177
Providence (Univ. Hall),	R. I.	*41 49 32	†71 24 48	†4 45 39.2	394
Quebec, (Citadel), .	L. C.	†46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh, . .	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond, (Capitol),	Va.	*37 32 17	*†77 26 28	†5 9 49.9	122
Rochester (R'r House),	N. Y.	*43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape), . .	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco, . . .	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine, . .	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis, . .	M'ri.	38 36	89 36	5 58 24	856
Salem, (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	*42 31 19	†*70 53 57	†*4 43 35.8	446
Sandwich (1st Con. Ch.).	Mass.	*41 45 31	†70 30 27	†4 42 1.8	456
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.	*32 4 56	†81 7 9	†5 24 28.6	662
Schenectady, .	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield, . .	Il.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court H.),	Mass.	*42 6 1	†72 35 47	†4 50 23.2	357
Squam Harbour (Light),	Mass.	*42 39 46	†70 41 8	†4 42 44.5	466
Straitsmouth Island (Light),	"	*42 39 41	*†70 35 36	†4 42 22.4	471

		Latitude North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	Longitude, West, in time.	Dist. from Wash'n.
		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h. m. s.	miles.
Stratford, . .	Conn.	†41 11 7	73 8 46	4 52 36	287
Tallahassee, . .	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896
Taunton (Trin. Con. Ch.)	Mass.	*41 54 8	†71 6 5	†4 44 24.3	415
Toronto or York, .	U. C.	43 33	79 20	5 17 20	500
Trenton, . . .	N. J.	40 14	74 39	4 58 36	166
Troy, . . .	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa, . .	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia,	Va.	†38 2 3	*78 31 29	*5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	*43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia, . .	Il.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay, . . .	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes, . .	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol),	D. C.	*38 53 23	†77 1 24	†5 8 5.6	
Washington, . .	M'pi.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling, . .	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Con. Ch.)	Mass.	*42 42 51	†73 13 20	†4 52 53.3	406
Wilmington, . .	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington, . .	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	*42 16 13	†71 48 10	†4 47 12.7	394
York, . . .	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York, . .	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87

INCREASE OF SIDEREAL TIME IN MEAN SOLAR HOURS, &c.

Hours.	Increase. m. sec.	Min.	Incr. sec.	Min.	Incr. sec.	Sec.	Incr. sec.	Sec.	Incr. sec.
1	0 9.857	1	0.164	31	5.093	1	0.003	31	0.085
2	19.713	2	329	32	257	2	006	32	088
3	29.569	3	493	33	421	3	008	33	090
4	39.426	4	657	34	585	4	011	34	093
5	49.282	5	821	35	750	5	014	35	096
6	59.139	6	986	36	914	6	016	36	099
7	1 8.995	7	1.150	37	6.078	7	019	37	101
8	18 852	8	314	38	242	8	022	38	104
9	28.708	9	479	39	407	9	025	39	107
10	38.565	10	643	40	571	10	027	40	110
11	48.421	11	807	41	735	11	030	41	112
12	58.278	12	971	42	900	12	033	42	115
13	2 8.134	13	2.136	43	7.064	13	036	43	118
14	17.991	14	300	44	228	14	038	44	121
15	27.847	15	464	45	392	15	041	45	123
16	37.704	16	628	46	557	16	044	46	126
17	47.560	17	793	47	721	17	047	47	129
18	57.417	18	957	48	885	18	049	48	131
19	3 7.273	19	3.121	49	8.050	19	052	49	134
20	17.130	20	286	50	214	20	055	50	137
21	26.986	21	450	51	378	21	058	51	140
22	36.842	22	614	52	542	22	060	52	142
23	46.699	23	778	53	707	23	063	53	145
24	56.555	24	943	54	871	24	066	54	148
		25	4.107	55	9.035	25	069	55	151
		26	271	56	199	26	071	56	153
		27	435	57	364	27	074	57	156
		28	600	58	528	28	077	58	159
		29	764	59	692	29	079	59	162
		30	928	60	857	30	082	60	164

Daily acceleration of a star in passing the meridian m. sec. 3 55.9095

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27′ & 44.56″; 11th, 44.75″; 21st, 44.83″; 31st, 44.83″. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.72″; 11th, 8.72″; 21st, 8.72″; 31st, 8.70″.
1	16 17.30	1 10.82	
3	17.29	10.72	
5	17.26	10.62	
7	17.20	10.50	
9	17.13	10.36	
11	17.04	10.21	
13	16.92	10.05	
15	16.79	9.87	
17	16.64	9.68	
19	16.47	9.49	
21	16.28	9.28	
23	16.07	9.07	
25	15.84	8.85	
27	15.59	8.63	
29	15.32	8.40	
31	15.04	8.17	

FEBRUARY.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27′ & 45.05″; 20th, 45.29″; 30th, 45.27″. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69″; 20th, 8.67″; 30th, 8.65″.
2	16 14.74	1 7.95	
4	14.43	7.72	
6	14.10	7.50	
8	13.74	7.27	
10	13.37	7.05	
12	13.00	6.83	
14	12.61	6.61	
16	12.20	6.40	
18	11.78	6.20	
20	11.35	6.00	
22	10.91	5.81	
24	10.45	5.63	
26	9.98	5.46	
28	9.50	5.30	
30	9.01	5.15	

D.	Declination South. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be added to Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 4 6.7	3 36.70	18 40 51.63
2	22 59 11.0	4 5.22	44 48.20
3	22 53 47.8	4 33.41	48 44.76
4	22 47 57.2	5 1.24	52 41.32
5	22 41 39.4	5 28.64	56 37.89
6	22 34 54.6	5 55.62	19 0 34.45
7	22 27 43.0	6 22.13	4 31.01
8	22 20 4.9	6 48.15	8 27.57
9	22 12 0.5	7 13.64	12 24.12
10	22 3 29.9	7 38.58	16 20.67
11	21 54 33.5	8 2.93	19 20 17.23
12	21 45 11.6	8 26.68	24 13 78
13	21 35 24.4	8 49.81	28 10.33
14	21 25 12.3	9 12.27	32 6.89
15	21 14 35.5	9 34.07	36 3.45
16	21 3 34.3	9 55.20	40 0.02
17	20 52 9.0	10 15.62	43 56.58
18	20 40 20.1	10 35.33	47 53.15
19	20 28 7.7	10 54.33	51 49.71
20	20 15 32.3	11 12.59	55 46.26
21	20 2 34.0	11 30.10	19 59 42.82
22	19 49 13.3	11 46.86	20 3 39.37
23	19 35 30.4	12 2.87	7 35.93
24	19 21 25.8	12 18.11	11 32.48
25	19 6 59.7	12 32.57	15 29.03
26	18 52 12.5	12 46.25	19 25.59
27	18 37 4.6	12 59.15	23 22.14
28	18 21 36.4	13 11.25	27 18.70
29	18 5 48.2	13 22.55	31 15.26
30	17 49 40.5	13 33.05	35 11.82
1	17 33 13.6	13 42.74	39 8.38

D.	Declination South. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be added to Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	17 16 28.0	13 51.62	20 43 4.94
2	16 59 24.2	13 59.67	47 1.50
3	16 42 2.4	14 6.91	50 58.06
4	16 24 23.3	14 13.31	54 54.62
5	16 6 27.1	14 18.90	58 51.17
6	15 48 14.4	14 23.66	21 2 47.72
7	15 29 45.5	14 27.59	6 44.27
8	15 11 0.9	14 30.70	10 40.82
9	14 52 1.0	14 32.99	14 37.37
10	14 32 46.2	14 34.47	18 33.93
11	14 13 17.0	14 35.16	21 22 30.49
12	13 53 33.8	14 35.04	26 27.05
13	13 33 37.1	14 34.14	30 23.61
14	13 13 27.2	14 32.47	34 20.17
15	12 53 4.5	14 30.05	38 16.73
16	12 32 29.5	14 26.87	42 13.29
17	12 11 42.5	14 22.98	46 9.84
18	11 50 43.9	14 18.36	50 6.39
19	11 29 34.2	14 13.05	54 2.94
20	11 8 13.6	14 7.06	57 59.49
21	10 46 42.5	14 0.42	22 1 56.04
22	10 25 1.4	13 53.13	5 52.59
23	10 3 10.6	13 45.22	9 49.15
24	9 41 10.4	13 36.70	13 45.70
25	9 19 1.5	13 27.60	17 42.26
26	8 56 44.0	13 17.91	21 38.82
27	8 34 18.4	13 7.67	25 35.38
28	8 11 45.2	12 56 89	29 31.94
29	7 49 4.6	12 45.58	33 28.49
30	7 26 17.3	12 33.76	37 25.05

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	16 9.01	1 5.15	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27′ & 45.27″; 11th, 45.25″; 21st, 45.33″; 31st, 45.30″. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.65″; 11th, 8.63″; 21st, 8.60″; 31st, 8.58″.	2	16 0.41	1 4.27	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27′ & 45.06″; 20th, 44.83″; 30th, 44.74″. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.55.″; 20th, 8.53″; 30th. 8.51″.
3	8.51	5.00		4	15 59.86	4.32	
5	8.00	4.87		6	59.31	4.38	
7	7.48	4.75		8	58.76	4.44	
9	6.97	4.65		10	58.21	4.52	
11	6.44	4.55		12	57.67	4.61	
13	5.91	4.47		14	57.14	4.70	
15	5.37	4.39		16	56.61	4.81	
17	4.83	4.33		18	56.09	4.92	
19	4.29	4.29		20	55.57	5.04	
21	3.74	4.25		22	55.05	5.17	
23	3.18	4.22		24	54.55	5.31	
25	2.63	4.21		26	54.05	5.44	
27	2.07	4.21		28	53.57	5.59	
29	1.52	4.22		30	53.09	5.74	
31	0.96	4.24		32	52.63	5 90	

D.	Declination South. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be added to Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *add to App.* till 15th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	7 26 17.3	12 33.76	22 37 25.05	1	4 41 1.8	3 53.15	0 39 38.21
2	7 3 23.5	12 21.45	41 21.61	2	5 4 6.3	3 35.06	43 34.75
3	6 40 23.8	12 8.66	45 18.16	3	5 27 5.5	3 17.12	47 31.30
4	6 17 18.6	11 55.39	49 14.71	4	5 49 59.0	2 59.32	51 27.85
5	5 54 8.1	11 41.68	53 11.25	5	6 12 46.3	2 41.69	55 24.41
6	5 30 52.9	11 27.53	57 7.80	6	6 35 27.1	2 24.24	59 20.96
7	5 7 33.4	11 12.97	23 1 4.35	7	6 58 1.1	2 6.97	1 3 17.53
8	4 44 9.9	10 58.01	5 0.90	8	7 20 27.9	1 49.93	7 14.09
9	4 20 42.9	10 42.66	8 57.46	9	7 42 47.1	1 33.10	11 10.64
10	3 57 12.8	10 26.95	12 54.02	10	8 4 58.3	1 16.51	15 7.20
11	3 33 39.9	10 10.89	23 16 50.58	11	8 27 1.3	1 0.19	1 19 3.76
12	3 10 4.7	9 54.49	20 47.14	12	8 48 55.8	0 44.14	23 0.31
13	2 46 27.5	9 37.79	24 43.70	13	9 10 41.3	0 28.39	26 56.86
14	2 22 48.6	9 20.82	28 40.25	14	9 32 17.7	+ 0 12 95	30 53.41
15	1 59 8.5	9 3.58	32 36.80	15	9 53 44.6	— 0 2.15	34 49.96
16	1 35 27.4	8 46.11	36 33.35	16	10 15 1.6	0 16.90	38 46.51
17	1 11 45.7	8 28.43	40 29.90	17	10 36 8.6	0 31.28	42 43.06
18	0 48 3.8	8 10.55	44 26.45	18	10 57 5.2	0 45.28	46 39.61
19	0 24 22.0	7 52.50	48 23.00	19	11 17 51.0	0 58.86	50 36.17
20	0 0 40.6	7 34.31	52 19.55	20	11 38 25.8	1 12.03	54 32.73
	North.						
21	0 23 0.2	7 16.00	23 56 16.10	21	11 58 49.3	1 24.74	1 58 29.29
22	0 46 39.8	6 57.60	0 0 12.65	22	12 19 1.2	1 37.01	2 2 25.85
23	1 10 18.2	6 39.14	4 9.21	23	12 39 1.0	1 48.81	6 22.41
24	1 33 54.8	6 20.63	8 5.77	24	12 58 48.6	2 0.12	10 18.97
25	1 57 29.2	6 2 08	12 2.33	25	13 18 23.5	2 10.93	14 15.52
26	2 21 1.3	5 43.52	15 58.89	26	13 37 45.5	2 21.23	18 12.08
27	2 44 30.5	5 24.99	19 55.44	27	13 56 54.1	2 31.03	22 8.63
28	3 7 56.6	5 6.48	23 52.00	28	14 15 48.9	2 40.30	26 5.18
29	3 31 19.1	4 48.02	27 48.56	29	14 34 29.8	2 49.05	30 1.73
30	3 54 37.8	4 29.64	31 45.11	30	14 52 56.3	2 57.25	33 58.28
31	4 17 52.1	4 11.35	35 41.66	31	15 11 8.1	3 4.91	37 54.83

At mean noon at Greenwich.

MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	15 52.63	1 5.90	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27′ & 44.51″; 20th, 44.13″; 30th, 43.93″. Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.49″; 20th, 8.47″; 30th, 8.46″.	1	15 47.08	1 8.14	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23° 27′ & 43.35″; 19th, 43.78″; 29th, 43.66″. Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.45″; 19th, 8.44″; 29th, 8.44″.
4	52.17	6.06		3	46.83	8.25	
6	51.73	6.22		5	46.59	8.35	
8	51.29	6.38		7	46.37	8.44	
10	50.86	6.55		9	46.17	8.51	
12	50.46	6.71		11	45.99	8.57	
14	50.06	6.88		13	45.82	8.62	
16	49.67	7.04		15	45.66	8.66	
18	49.29	7.20		17	45.52	8.69	
20	48.93	7.35		19	45.40	8.70	
22	48.59	7.50		21	45.30	8.70	
24	48.27	7.65		23	45.21	8.68	
26	47.95	7.78		25	45.14	8.65	
28	47.64	7.91		27	45.09	8.61	
30	47.35	8.03		29	45.06	8.56	
32	47.08	8.14		31	45.04	8.50	

D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. subt. fr. App. till 15th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	15 11 8.1	3 4.91	2 37 54.83	1	22 6 43.2	2 29.86	4 40 8.12
2	15 29 4.8	3 12.04	41 51.39	2	22 14 34.4	2 20.56	44 4.68
3	15 46 46.3	3 18.62	45 47.95	3	22 22 2.2	2 10.89	48 1.24
4	16 4 12.1	3 24.64	49 44.51	4	22 29 6.6	2 0.87	51 57.80
5	16 21 21.9	3 30.12	53 41.07	5	22 35 47.3	1 50.53	55 54.36
6	16 38 15.3	3 35.05	57 37.63	6	22 42 4.3	1 39.88	59 50.92
7	16 54 52.0	3 39.43	3 1 34.19	7	22 47 57.4	1 28.94	5 3 47.47
8	17 11 11.8	3 43.26	5 30.75	8	22 53 26.6	1 17.73	7 44.02
9	17 27 14.3	3 46.53	9 27.31	9	22 58 31.6	1 6.27	11 40.58
10	17 42 59.3	3 49.25	13 23.86	10	23 3 12.3	0 54.59	15 37.13
11	17 58 26.4	3 51.41	3 17 20.41	11	23 7 28.8	0 42.69	5 19 33.69
12	18 13 35.5	3 53.01	21 16.96	12	23 11 20.9	0 30.61	23 30.25
13	18 28 26.2	3 54.05	25 13.51	13	23 14 48.6	0 18.35	27 26.81
14	18 42 58.2	3 54.53	29 10.07	14	23 17 51.7	−0 5.94	31 23.37
15	18 57 11.4	3 54.44	33 6.62	15	23 20 30.3	+0 6.61	35 19.93
16	19 11 5.4	3 53.79	37 3.18	16	23 22 44.3	0 19.26	39 16.50
17	19 24 40.1	3 52.58	40 59.74	17	23 24 33.6	0 32.01	43 13.06
18	19 37 55.1	3 50.80	44 56.30	18	23 25 58.2	0 44.85	47 9.62
19	19 50 50.2	3 48.46	48 52.87	19	23 26 58.1	0 57.75	51 6.18
20	20 3 25.2	3 45.56	52 49.43	20	23 27 33.2	1 10.67	55 2.74
21	20 15 39.8	3 42.10	3 56 45.99	21	23 27 43.5	1 23.61	5 58 59.30
22	20 27 33.7	3 38.09	4 0 42.55	22	23 27 29.0	1 36.56	6 2 55.85
23	20 39 6.7	3 33.54	4 39.11	23	23 26 49.6	1 49.47	6 52.40
24	20 50 18.6	3 28.44	8 35.66	24	23 25 45.4	2 2.32	10 48.95
25	21 1 9.0	3 22.82	12 32.22	25	23 24 16.4	2 15.10	14 45.51
26	21 11 37.8	3 16.67	16 28.77	26	23 22 22.7	2 27.77	18 42.07
27	21 21 44.7	3 10.03	20 25.32	27	23 20 4.3	2 40.31	22 38.63
28	21 31 29.5	3 2.91	24 21.87	28	23 17 21.3	2 52.69	26 35.19
29	21 40 51.9	2 55.31	28 18.43	29	23 14 13.7	3 4.89	30 31.76
30	21 49 51.7	2 47.25	32 14.99	30	23 10 41.7	3 16.87	34 28.32
31	21 58 28.9	2 38.75	36 11.55	31	23 6 45.3	3 28.61	38 24.89

At mean noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 45.04	1 8.50	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 9h, 23° 27′ & 43.75″; 19h, 43.92″; 29h, 43.94″. Horizontal Parallax. 9h, 8.44″; 19h, 8.44″; 29h, 8.45″.	2	15 47.22	1 6.29	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8h, 23° 27′ & 43.36″; 18h, 44.23″; 28h, 44.37″. Horizontal Parallax. 8h, 8.46″; 18h, 8.48″; 28h, 8.50″.
3	45.05	8.42		4	47.50	6.12	
5	45.07	8.33		6	47.79	5.95	
7	45.11	8.23		8	48.10	5.78	
9	45.17	8.12		10	48.42	5.61	
11	45.25	8.00		12	48.76	5.45	
13	45.34	7.88		14	49.12	5.29	
15	45.45	7.74		16	49.48	5.14	
17	45.57	7.60		18	49.86	4.99	
19	45.72	7.45		20	50.25	4.85	
21	45.89	7.29		22	50.65	4.72	
23	46.07	7.13		24	51.07	4.59	
25	46.26	6.96		26	51.50	4.47	
27	46.47	6.79		28	51.94	4.36	
29	46.70	6.62		30	52.39	4.26	
31	46.95	6.45		32	52.85	4.17	

D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be added to Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be added to Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	23 6 45.3	3 28.61	6 38 24.89	1	17 58 1.2	5 59.19	8 40 38.17
2	23 2 24.7	3 40.09	42 21.45	2	17 42 40.1	5 55.32	44 34.72
3	22 57 39.9	3 51.28	46 18.00	3	17 27 1.7	5 50.82	48 31.27
4	22 52 31.2	4 2.16	50 14.55	4	17 11 6.4	5 45.71	52 27.82
5	22 46 58.5	4 12.70	54 11.11	5	16 54 54.4	5 39.99	56 24.38
6	22 41 2.1	4 22.88	58 7.66	6	16 38 26.1	5 33.65	9 0 20.94
7	22 34 42.2	4 32.68	7 2 4.21	7	16 21 41.8	5 26.70	4 17.50
8	22 27 58.8	4 42.09	6 0.77	8	16 4 41.8	5 19.14	8 14.06
9	22 20 52.2	4 51.08	9 57.33	9	15 47 26.8	5 10.99	12 10.62
10	22 13 22.5	4 59.64	13 53.89	10	15 29 55.7	5 2.25	16 7.18
11	22 5 30.0	5 7.77	7 17 50.45	11	15 12 10.2	4 52.94	9 20 3.74
12	21 57 14.7	5 15.43	21 47.01	12	14 54 10.2	4 43.06	24 0.30
13	21 48 37.0	5 22.63	25 43.58	13	14 35 56.0	4 32.63	27 56.85
14	21 39 36.9	5 29.35	29 40.14	14	14 17 27.8	4 21.66	31 53.41
15	21 30 14.7	5 35.58	33 36.70	15	13 58 45.9	4 10.15	35 49.96
16	21 20 30.6	5 41.32	37 33.26	16	13 39 50.6	3 58.13	39 46.51
17	21 10 24.6	5 46.55	41 29.82	17	13 20 42.1	3 45.60	43 43.06
18	20 59 57.2	5 51.27	45 26.37	18	13 1 20.8	3 32.58	47 39.61
19	20 49 8.3	5 55.47	49 22.93	19	12 41 46.9	3 19.08	51 36.16
20	20 37 58.4	5 59.14	53 19.48	20	12 22 0.8	3 5.12	55 32.72
21	20 26 27.6	6 2.27	7 57 16.03	21	12 2 2.8	2 50.71	9 59 29.28
22	20 14 36.1	6 4.87	8 1 12.58	22	11 41 53.1	2 35.85	10 3 25.84
23	20 2 24.0	6 6.91	5 9.14	23	11 21 32.2	2 20.58	7 22.40
24	19 49 51.8	6 8.39	9 5.70	24	11 1 0.4	2 4.88	11 18.96
25	19 36 59.7	6 9.30	13 2.26	25	10 40 18.0	1 48.78	15 15.51
26	19 23 48.0	6 9.64	16 58.82	26	10 19 25.4	1 32.29	19 12.07
27	19 10 16.9	6 9.40	20 55.39	27	9 58 22.9	1 15.41	23 8.62
28	18 56 26.7	6 8.57	24 51.95	28	9 37 10.8	0 58.16	27 5.17
29	18 42 17.7	6 7.13	28 48.51	29	9 15 49.5	0 40.55	31 1.72
30	18 27 50.3	6 5.09	32 45.06	30	8 54 19.3	0 22.60	34 58.27
31	18 13 4.7	6 2.45	36 41.62	31	8 32 40.7	0 4.30	38 54.82

At mean noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.		D.	Semi Diam. ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
1	15 52.85	1 4.17	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27′ & 44.29″; 17th, 44.29″; 27th, 44.35″. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.52″; 17th, 8.54″; 27th, 8.56″.	1	16 0.67	1 4.15	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 7th, 23° 27′ & 44.21″; 17th, 43.92″; 27th, 43.74″. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 8.59″; 17th, 8.61″; 27th, 8.64″.
3	53.32	4.09		3	1.23	4.24	
5	53.80	4.02		5	1.78	4.35	
7	54.29	3.96		7	2.34	4.47	
9	54.79	3.91		9	2.89	4.60	
11	55.31	3.87		11	3.45	4.73	
13	55.82	3.85		13	4.00	4.88	
15	56.33	3.83		15	4.55	5.04	
17	56.86	3.83		17	5.09	5.21	
19	57.30	3.84		19	5 63	5.39	
21	57.94	3.86		21	6.17	5.58	
23	58.47	3.89		23	6.70	5.77	
25	59.02	3.93		25	7.22	5.98	
27	15 59.57	3.99		27	7.74	6.19	
29	16 0.12	4.06		29	8.25	6.41	
31	0.67	4.15		31	8 75	6.63	

D.	Declination North. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	8 10 53.9	0 14.31	10 42 51.37	1	3 19 7.4	10 25 42	12 41 7.99
2	7 48 59 2	0 33.21	46 47.92	2	3 42 25.6	10 44.20	45 4.55
3	7 26 57.0	0 52.42	50 44.48	3	4 5 41.1	11 2.69	49 1.10
4	7 4 47.7	1 11.90	54 41.04	4	4 28 53.6	11 20.85	52 57.66
5	6 42 31.6	1 31.63	58 37.60	5	4 52 2 7	11 38.67	56 54.22
6	6 20 9.0	1 51.61	11 2 34.16	6	5 15 8.1	11 56.13	13 0 50.77
7	5 57 40.3	2 11.80	6 30.72	7	5 38 9.4	12 13.21	4 47.33
8	5 35 5.6	2 32.18	10 27.27	8	6 1 6.2	12 29.89	8 43.88
9	5 12 25.4	2 52.74	14 23.83	9	6 23 58.3	12 46.14	12 40.43
10	4 49 40.0	3 13.46	18 20.38	10	6 46 45.2	13 1.94	16 36.97
11	4 26 49.6	3 34 30	11 22 16.93	11	7 9 26.8	13 17.26	13 20 33.52
12	4 3 54.5	3 55.26	26 13.48	12	7 32 2.5	13 32.08	24 30.07
13	3 40 55.1	4 16.30	30 10.03	13	7 54 32.1	13 46.40	28 26.63
14	3 17 51.7	4 37.40	34 6.58	14	8 16 55.1	14 0.18	32 23.18
15	2 54 44.4	4 58.55	38 3.13	15	8 39 11.4	14 13.39	36 19.74
16	2 31 33.7	5 19.71	41 59.68	16	9 1 20.4	14 26.03	40 16.30
17	2 8 19.8	5 40.86	45 56.24	17	9 23 21.7	14 38.07	44 12.86
18	1 45 3.2	6 1.99	49 52.79	18	9 45 15.0	14 49.48	48 9.42
19	1 21 44.0	6 23.07	53 49.35	19	10 7 0.0	15 0.27	52 5.98
20	0 58 22.7	6 44.07	57 45.91	20	10 28 36.1	15 10.39	56 2.53
21	0 34 59.7	7 5.00	12 1 42.47	21	10 50 3.0	15 19 84	59 59.08
22	0 11 35.2	7 25.81	5 39.02	22	11 11 20.3	15 28.62	14 3 55.63
	South.						
23	0 11 50.2	7 46.50	12 9 35.58	23	11 32 27.4	15 36.71	14 7 52.18
24	0 35 16.4	8 7.05	13 32.13	24	11 53 24 1	15 44.09	11 48.73
25	0 58 42.9	8 27.43	17 28.67	25	12 14 9.9	15 50.75	15 45.28
26	1 22 9.3	8 47.64	21 25.22	26	12 34 44.4	15 56.68	19 41.84
27	1 45 35.2	9 7.66	25 21.77	27	12 55 7.2	16 1.87	23 38.39
28	2 9 0.4	9 27.47	29 18.32	28	13 15 17.8	16 6.32	27 34.95
29	2 32 24.4	9 47.04	33 14.88	29	13 35 15.8	16 10.02	31 31.51
30	2 55 46.8	10 6.36	37 11.43	30	13 55 0.7	16 12.95	35 28.07
31	3 19 7.4	10 25.42	41 7.99	31	14 14 32.3	16 15.12	39 24.63

At mean noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER. D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.		DECEMBER. D.	Semi Diam. ′ ″	S. D. culm. m. sec.	
2	16 9.25	1 6.85	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 6th, 23° 27′ & 43.62″; 16th, 43.31″; 26th, 42.96″. Horizontal Parallax. 6th, 8.66″; 16th, 8.68″; 26th, 8.70″.	2	16 15.19	1 10.14	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 6th, 23° 27′ & 42.88″; 16th, 42.82″; 26th, 42.62″; 36th, 42.66″. Horizontal Parallax. 6th, 8.71″; 16th, 8.72″; 26th, 8.72″; 36th, 8.72″.
4	9.73	7.08		4	15.46	10.30	
6	10.20	7.32		6	15.71	10.45	
8	10.66	7.56		8	15.94	10.57	
10	11.11	7.79		10	16.16	10.69	
12	11.55	8.03		12	16.36	10.79	
14	11.98	8.27		14	16.54	10.87	
16	12.40	8.50		16	16.71	10.93	
18	12.80	8.73		18	16.86	10.98	
20	13.19	8.95		20	16.99	11.00	
22	13.56	9.17		22	17.09	11.01	
24	13.91	9.39		24	17.16	11.00	
26	14.25	9.59		26	17.22	10.97	
28	14.58	9.78		28	17.27	10.93	
30	14.89	9.97		30	17.29	10.87	
32	15.19	10.14		32	17.30	10.79	

D.	Declination South ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.* m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.	D.	Declination South. ° ′ ″	Equat. of T. *subt. fr. App.* till 24th. m. sec.	Sidereal Time. h. m. sec.
1	14 33 50.0	16 16.52	14 43 21.19	1	21 53 12.1	10 35.91	16 41 37.90
2	14 52 53.5	16 17.11	47 17.75	2	22 2 9.8	10 12.69	45 34.46
3	15 11 42.3	16 16.93	51 14.30	3	22 10 42.0	9 48.88	49 31.01
4	15 30 16.0	16 15.95	55 10.86	4	22 18 48.4	9 24.51	53 27.56
5	15 48 34.4	16 14.16	59 7.41	5	22 26 28.8	8 59.58	57 24.11
6	16 6 36.9	16 11.55	15 3 3.96	6	22 33 42.9	8 34.14	17 1 20.67
7	16 24 23.1	16 8.12	7 0.51	7	22 40 30.5	8 8.20	5 17.23
8	16 41 52.8	16 3.85	10 57.06	8	22 46 51.5	7 41.77	9 13.79
9	16 59 5.5	15 58.74	14 53.62	9	22 52 45.6	7 14.89	13 10.35
10	17 16 0.8	15 52.79	18 50.17	10	22 58 12.7	6 47.58	17 6.92
11	17 32 38.4	15 45.99	15 22 46.74	11	23 3 12.6	6 19.87	17 21 3.48
12	17 48 58.0	15 38.33	26 43.30	12	23 7 45.1	5 51.79	25 0.04
13	18 4 59.0	15 29.81	30 39.86	13	23 11 50.0	5 23.36	28 56.60
14	18 20 41.1	15 20.42	34 36.42	14	23 15 27.3	4 54.60	32 53.16
15	18 36 4.0	15 10.18	38 32.98	15	23 18 36.7	4 25.56	36 49.72
16	18 51 7.1	14 59.07	42 29.54	16	23 21 18.1	3 56.26	40 46.27
17	19 5 50.2	14 47.11	46 26.09	17	23 23 31.4	3 26.72	44 42.82
18	19 20 12.7	14 34.30	50 22.64	18	23 25 16.5	2 57.00	48 39.38
19	19 34 14.4	14 20.63	54 19.20	19	23 26 33.4	2 27.11	52 35.93
20	19 47 54.8	14 6.14	58 15.75	20	23 27 22.0	1 57.11	56 32.49
21	20 1 13.5	13 50.82	16 2 12.30	21	23 27 42.3	1 27.02	18 0 29.05
22	20 14 10.3	13 34.69	6 8.86	22	23 27 34.2	0 56.89	4 25.61
23	20 26 44.6	13 17.76	10 5 41	23	23 26 57.8	—0 26.75	8 22.18
24	20 38 56.2	13 0.05	14 1.97	24	23 25 53.0	+0 3.36	12 18.74
25	20 50 44.7	12 41.59	17 58.54	25	23 24 19.9	0 33.39	16 15.31
26	21 2 9.8	12 22.37	21 55.10	26	23 22 18.6	1 3.33	20 11.87
27	21 13 11.1	12 2.43	25 51.66	27	23 19 49.1	1 33.11	24 8.43
28	21 23 48.3	11 41.80	29 48.23	28	23 16 51.4	2 2.70	28 4.98
29	21 34 1.0	11 20.49	33 44.79	29	23 13 25.8	2 32.07	32 1.54
30	21 43 49.0	10 58.52	37 41.34	30	23 9 32.2	3 1.19	35 58.09
31	21 53 12.1	10 35.91	41 37.90	31	23 5 10 8	3 30.02	39 54.65

True Apparent Place of the Pole Star (α Ursæ Minoris), for every second day at the Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Day.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Day.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Day.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. 1 1 sec.	° ′ 88 27 ″		h. m. 1 1 sec.	° ′ 88 27 ″		h. m. 1 2 sec.	° ′ 88 27 ″		h. m. 1 2 sec.	° ′ 88 27 ″
Jan. 1	58.71	46.7	Apr. 2	9.60	32.1	July 3	0.41	17.1	Oct. 3	53.38	41.3
3	57.14	46.9	4	9.64	31.5	5	2.05	17.2	5	53.65	42.0
5	55.58	47.1	6	9.74	30.8	7	3.69	17.3	7	53.89	42.8
7	54.01	47.2	8	10.01	29.9	9	5.33	17.5	9	54.07	43.6
9	52.44	47.3	10	10.27	29.3	11	6.96	17.7	11	54.19	44.3
11	50.88	47.3	12	10.59	28.7	13	8.59	17.9	13	54.26	45.1
13	49.30	47.4	14	10.97	28.2	15	10.21	18.2	15	54.29	45.9
15	47.72	47.4	16	11.41	27.6	17	11.81	18.4	17	54.28	46.7
17	46.15	47.4	18	11.89	27.0	19	13.41	18.7	19	54.22	47.5
19	44.59	47.4	20	12.43	26.5	21	14.99	19.0	21	54.10	48.2
21	43.03	47.3	22	13.03	25.9	23	16.55	19.4	23	53.93	48.9
23	41.49	47.2	24	13.69	25.3	25	18.09	19.7	25	53.70	49.7
25	39.96	47.1	26	14.40	24.8	27	19.61	20.1	27	53.44	50.5
27	38.44	47.0	28	15.16	24.3	29	21.13	20.5	29	53.12	51.2
29	36.93	46.8	30	15.98	23.7	31	22.64	20.9	31	52.75	51.9
31	35.44	46.7									
			May 2	16.84	23.2	Aug. 2	24.10	21.4	Nov. 2	52.33	52.7
Feb. 2	33.98	46.5	4	17.77	22.7	4	25.55	21.8	4	51.86	53.4
4	32.55	46.3	6	18.73	22.3	6	26.97	22.2	6	51.33	54.1
6	31.14	46.0	8	19.74	21.8	8	28.37	22.6	8	50.75	54.8
8	29.75	45.7	10	20.78	21.4	10	29.75	23.2	10	50.14	55.5
10	28.39	45.4	12	21.90	21.0	12	31.09	23.7	12	49.48	56.1
12	27.07	45.1	14	23.03	20.6	14	32.40	24.2	14	48.77	56.9
14	25.78	44.7	16	24.22	20.2	16	33.69	24.8	16	48.02	57.5
16	24.51	44.4	18	25.43	19.8	18	34.95	25.3	18	47.21	58.2
18	23.32	44.0	20	26.68	19.5	20	36.18	25.9	20	46.35	58.8
20	22.15	43.6	22	27.98	19.1	22	37.37	26.5	22	45.46	59.4
22	21.04	43.2	24	29.31	18.8	24	38.53	27.1	24	44.52	60.0
24	19.96	42.7	26	30.66	18.5	26	39.65	27.7	26	43.53	60.6
26	18.91	42.2	28	32.06	18.2	28	40.73	28.3	28	42.52	61.2
28	17.93	41.7	30	33.48	18.0	30	41.78	28.9	30	41.45	61.7
Mar. 1	17.00	41.3	June 1	34.93	17.8	Sept. 1	42.81	29.6	Dec. 2	40.33	62.2
3	16.12	40.8	3	36.40	17.6	3	43.78	30.3	4	39.18	62.8
5	15.29	40.3	5	37.91	17.4	5	44.71	31.0	6	37.99	63.3
7	14.51	39.7	7	39.43	17.2	7	45.62	31.6	8	36.77	63.7
9	13.78	39.2	9	40.97	17.0	9	46.47	32.4	10	35.52	64.1
11	13.11	38.6	11	42.52	16.9	11	47.29	33.1	12	34.22	64.6
13	12.49	38.0	13	44.10	16.8	13	48.06	33.7	14	32.90	65.0
15	11.93	37.5	15	45.69	16.8	15	48.79	34.5	16	31.55	65.4
17	11.42	36.9	17	47.29	16.7	17	49.49	35.2	18	30.16	65.7
19	10.98	36.3	19	48.90	16.6	19	50.15	35.9	20	28.77	66.1
21	10.60	35.7	21	50.52	16.6	21	50.76	36.7	22	27.34	66.4
23	10.28	35.1	23	52.16	16.6	23	51.32	37.4	24	25.87	66.7
25	10.02	34.5	25	53.79	16.7	25	51.82	38.2	26	24.40	67.0
27	9.82	33.9	27	55.43	16.7	27	52.28	39.0	28	22.91	67.2
29	9.69	33.3	29	57.09	16.8	29	52.69	39.7	30	21.40	67.4
31	9.62	32.7	31	58.75	16.9	31	53.06	40.5	32	19.88	67.6

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Andromedæ.		β Ceti.		α Arietis.		α Ceti.		α Tauri.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m	°	h. m.	°
1839.	0	28	0 35	18	1 58	22	2 53	3	4 26	16
	m. sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	0 7.57	12 37.8	33.82	51 58.9	10.67	42 21.6	56.47	27 34.8	46.33	11 4.1
11,	7.44	36.9	33.71	59.3	10.56	21.3	56.39	34.1	46.31	3.8
21,	7.32	35.7	33.59	59.5	10.43	20.8	56.29	33.5	46.24	3.6
31,	7.21	34.3	33.49	59.3	10.29	20.2	56.16	33.0	46.15	3.3
Feb. 10,	7.12	32.9	33.39	59.0	10.16	19.5	56.02	32.5	46.02	3.0
20,	7.06	31.3	33.32	58.3	10.02	18.6	55.88	32.1	45.87	2.8
Mar. 1,	7.03	29.7	33.26	57.4	9.90	17.7	55.75	31.9	45.71	2.5
11,	7.04	28.3	33.24	56.2	9.81	16.8	55.62	31.8	45.55	2.2
21,	7.09	27.0	33.25	54.7	9.74	16.0	55.52	31.9	45.39	1.9
31,	7.19	25.8	33.30	52.9	9.71	15.2	55.44	32.1	45.25	1.7
April 10,	7.34	25.0	33.40	50.9	9.72	14.6	55.40	32.6	45.15	1.6
20,	7.53	24.6	33.54	48.8	9.79	14.2	55.40	33.2	45.07	1.5
30,	7.76	24.5	33.72	46.6	9.91	14.0	55.45	34.0	45.04	1.5
May 10,	8.03	24.9	33.93	44.2	10.08	14.1	55.55	35.2	45.05	1.6
20,	8.34	25.6	34.18	41.8	10.28	14.5	55.69	36.5	45.11	1.8
30,	8.66	26.7	34.47	39.4	10.53	15.1	55.87	37.9	45.22	2.3
June 9,	9.01	28.2	34.77	37.0	10.82	16.1	56.09	39.5	45.33	2.9
19,	9.36	30.0	35.10	34.7	11.13	17.2	56.35	41.2	45.57	3.6
29,	9.71	32.0	35.43	32.6	11.46	18.6	56.63	43.0	45.81	4.4
July 9,	10.06	34.3	35.76	30.7	11.80	20.2	56.93	44.8	46.06	5.3
19,	10.38	36.7	36.08	29.1	12.14	21.9	57.24	46.5	46.35	6.2
29,	10.68	39.2	36.39	27.8	12.48	23.7	57.55	48.2	46.65	7.2
Aug. 8,	10.94	41.8	36.67	26.8	12.81	25.5	57.86	49.7	46.96	8.2
18,	11.17	44.4	36.92	26.2	13.12	27.4	58.16	51.1	47.28	9.2
28,	11.37	46.9	37.14	25.9	13.40	29.2	58.45	52.2	47.60	10.1
Sept. 7,	11.51	49.3	37.32	26.0	13.66	30.9	58.73	53.2	47.91	10.8
17,	11.62	51.6	37.46	26.4	13.89	32.6	58.98	53.9	48.22	11.5
27,	11.68	53.6	37.56	27.1	14.08	34.1	59.20	54.3	48.52	12.0
Oct. 7,	11.72	55.5	37.62	28.0	14.25	35.5	59.41	54.5	48.79	12.3
17,	11.72	57.1	37.65	29.1	14.38	36.7	59.58	54.5	49.06	12.6
27,	11.68	58.4	37.64	30.4	14.48	37.7	59.72	54.2	49.29	12.7
Nov. 6,	11.62	59.5	37.61	31.7	14.54	38.5	59.83	53.7	49.51	12.6
16,	11.53	60.3	37.55	33.0	14.58	39.3	59.92	53.2	49.70	12.5
26,	11.43	60.7	37.47	34.2	14.58	39.7	59.97	52.5	49.85	12.3
Dec. 6,	11.31	60.9	37.37	35.3	14.56	40.1	59.99	51.7	49.98	12.1
16,	11.19	60.7	37.26	36.3	14.51	40.2	59.98	50.9	50.05	11.8
26,	11.06	60.2	37.15	37.1	14.43	40.1	59.94	50.2	50.10	11.6
36,	10.93	59.4	37.03	37.6	14.33	39.9	59.87	49.4	50.09	11.3

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Aurigæ.		β Orionis.		β Tauri.		δ Orionis.		α Orionis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
1840.	h. m. 5 4	° 45	h. m. 5 6	° 8	h. m. 5 16	° 28	h. m. 5 23	° 0	h. m. 5 46	° 7
	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	54.98	49 51.9	52.74	23 23.5	12.82	28 5.2	51.78	25 16.3	32.45	22 24.5
11,	54.96	53.2	52.73	25.0	12.85	5.6	51.79	17.5	32.49	23.6
21,	54.92	54.4	52.69	26.4	12.82	6.0	51.77	18 6	32.49	22.9
31,	54.81	55.4	52.60	27.5	12.75	6.3	51.70	19.5	32.44	22.2
Feb. 10,	54.64	56.2	52.48	28.5	12.63	6.6	51.60	20.3	32.36	21.7
20,	54.44	56.6	52.34	29.2	12.49	6.7	51.47	20.9	32.24	21.3
Mar. 1,	54.22	56.8	52.17	29.6	12.32	6.7	51.31	21.5	32.09	21.0
11,	53.98	56.7	52.00	29.7	12.14	6.6	51.15	21.5	31.93	20.9
21,	53.74	56.3	51.83	29.7	11.95	6.4	50.98	21.5	31.77	20.8
31,	53.52	55.6	51.67	29.3	11.78	6.0	50.82	21.3	31.61	20.8
April 10,	53.33	54.6	51.53	28.7	11.63	5.6	50.68	21.0	31.46	20.9
20,	53.19	53.5	51.41	27.9	11.52	5.1	50.57	20.5	31.34	21.2
30,	53.10	52.2	51.34	26.8	11.44	4.6	50.48	19.8	31.24	21.5
May 10,	53.06	50.9	51.30	25.6	11.41	4.1	50.44	18.9	31.19	22.0
20,	53.08	49.5	51.31	24.1	11.42	3 6	50.44	17.9	31.17	22.6
30,	♂ 53.17	48.1	♂ 51.35	22.4	11.49	3.2	50.48	16.7	31.20	23.3
June 9,	53.33	46.7	51.45	20.5	♂ 11.60	2.8	♂ 50.56	15.5	31.27	24.1
19,	53.54	45.5	51.59	18.6	11.78	2.6	50.70	13.9	♂ 31.39	25.1
29,	53.80	44.5	51.76	16.7	11.98	2.5	50.86	12.4	31.54	26.1
July 9,	54.10	43.7	51.97	14.8	12.23	2.5	51.06	10.9	31.73	27.1
19,	54.44	43.1	52.20	13.0	12.50	2.6	51.29	9.5	31.94	28.1
29,	54.82	42.6	52.45	11.2	12.86	2.8	51.53	8.1	32.18	29.0
Aug. 8,	55.21	42.4	52.73	9.7	13.11	3.0	51.80	6.9	32.44	29.9
18,	55.63	42.3	53.02	8.4	13.45	3.3	52.08	5.8	32.72	30.7
28,	56.05	42.4	53.31	7.4	13.79	3.7	52.37	4.9	33.01	31.3
Sept. 7,	56.48	42.8	53.61	6.8	14.13	4.0	52.67	4.3	33.31	31.7
17,	56.90	43.3	53.90	6.5	14.47	4.4	52.97	4.0	33.61	32.0
27,	57.32	43.9	54.19	6.6	14.81	4.7	53.26	4.0	33.91	32.0
Oct. 7,	57.72	44.7	54.47	7.0	15.15	5.1	53.55	4.3	34.21	31.7
17,	58.11	45.7	54.74	7.8	15.47	5.4	53.83	4.9	34.51	31.3
27,	58.47	46.7	54.98	8.9	15.77	5.7	54.09	5.7	34.79	30.6
Nov. 6,	58.81	47.9	55.21	10.3	16.05	6.0	54.33	6.8	35.05	29.8
16,	59.11	49.2	55.41	11.9	16.30	6.3	54.55	8.0	35.30	28.9
26,	59 36	50.6	55.58	13.6	16.53	6.6	54.74	9.4	35.52	27.9
Dec. 6,	59.57	52.0	55.72	15.4	16.72	7.0	54.91	10.8	35.71	26.8
16,	59.72	53.5	55.82	17.3	16.86	7.4	55.03	12.3	35.86	25.8
26,	59.82	54.9	55.88	19.0	16.96	7.7	55.11	13.6	35.97	24.8
36,	59.85	56.3	55.89	20.7	17.00	8.1	55.15	15.0	36.03	23.8

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Canis Majoris.		α² Geminorum. (Castor.)		α Canis Minoris.		β Geminorum. (Pollux.)		α Hydræ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.
1840.	h. m. 6 38	° 16	h. m. 7 24	° 32	h. m. 7 30	° 5	h. m. 7 35	° 28	h. m. 9 19	° 7
	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	7.65	29 61.4	25.17	13 59.1	57.10	37 51.3	33.16	24 25.7	44.94	58 1.3
11,	7.71	63.7	25.33	59.5	57.24	50.0	33.33	25.8	45.17	8.6
21,	7.73	65.9	25.44	60.1	57.34	48.9	33.45	26.1	45.36	5.8
31,	7.71	67.8	25.49	60.9	57.38	47.9	33.50	26.5	45.50	7.8
Feb. 10,	7.68	69.5	25.48	61.5	57.37	47.1	33.51	27.0	45 59	9.6
20,	7.62	70.9	25.42	62.2	57.32	46.5	33.46	27.6	46.63	11.2
Mar. 1,	7.38	72.0	25.31	62.9	57.23	46.1	33.36	28.2	45.63	12.5
11,	7.21	72.7	25.17	63.6	57.10	45.8	33.23	28.8	45 58	13.6
21,	7.03	73.1	25.00	64.1	56.96	45.7	33.07	29.3	45.51	14.4
31,	6.84	73.3	24.82	64.5	56.81	45.7	32.90	29.7	45.40	15.0
Apr. 10,	6.66	73.0	24.63	64.7	56.65	45.8	32.73	30.0	45.28	15.3
20,	6.50	72.5	24.46	64.8	56.50	45.9	32.55	30.1	45.15	15.4
30,	6.36	71.7	24.30	64.7	56.36	46.2	32.40	30.2	45.02	15.3
May 10,	6.25	70.6	24.17	64.5	56.25	46.6	32.27	30.1	44.89	15.0
20,	6.17	69.3	24.08	64.1	56.17	47.1	32.18	29.9	44.77	14.5
30,	6.14	67.7	24.03	63.6	56.11	47.7	32.12	29.5	44.67	13.9
June 9,	6.13	66.0	24.01	63.0	56.09	48.3	32.09	29.1	44.58	13.1
19,	6.17	64.1	24.04	62.3	56.13	49.0	32.11	28.6	44.52	12.2
29,	6.25	62.1	24.12	61.6	56.18	49.7	32.17	28.1	44.43	11.1
July 9,	6.38	59.9	24.23	60.8	56.25	50.3	32.27	27.5	44.47	10.0
19,	6.53	57.9	24.40	59.9	56.38	51.2	32.42	26.9	44.48	8.9
29,	6.71	56.0	24.59	59.1	56.53	51.8	32.59	26.2	44.52	7.8
Aug. 8,	6.92	54.3	24.81	58.3	56.70	52.4	32.79	25 6	44.58	6.7
18,	7.16	52.8	25.06	57.4	56.91	52.8	33.02	24.8	44.69	5.7
28,	7.41	51.6	25.34	56.6	57.13	53.1	33.28	24.1	44.82	4.9
Sept. 7,	7.69	50.8	25.64	55.7	57.38	53.2	33.56	23.3	44.97	4.3
17,	7.97	50.4	25.96	54.8	57.65	53.0	33.86	22.4	45.16	4.0
27,	8.27	50.4	26.30	54.0	57.93	52.7	34.17	21.5	45.37	4.0
Oct. 7,	8.57	50.8	26.65	53.1	58.23	52.0	34.51	20.6	45.62	4 4
17,	8.87	51.7	27.01	52.3	58.54	51.2	34.86	19.7	45.89	5.1
27,	9.16	53.0	27.37	51.6	58.84	50.1	35.21	18.8	46.18	6.1
Nov. 6	9.45	54.7	27.74	50.9	59.15	48.8	35.56	17.9	46.49	7.5
16,	9.72	56.7	28.10	50.3	59.45	47.4	35.91	17.1	46.81	9.2
26.	9.97	58.9	28.44	49.9	59.75	45 9	36.24	16.5	47.14	11.1
Dec. 6,	10.19	61.3	28.76	49.6	60.02	44.3	36.56	16.0	47.46	13.3
16,	10.36	63.8	29.04	49.6	60.26	42.7	36.84	15.6	47.77	15.6
26,	10.50	66.4	29.27	49.7	60.46	41.2	37.08	15.4	48.04	17.9
36,	10.60	66.8	29.47	50.0	60.63	39.8	37.27	15.4	48.30	20.2

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Leonis.		α Ursæ Majoris.		β Leonis.		α Virginis.		α Bootis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1840.	9 59	12	10 53	62	11 40	15	13 16	10	14 8	20
	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	52.21	44 43.2	50.64	36 30.6	54.61	27 49.6	46.45	19 29.4	21.96	0 50.7
11,	52.49	41.8	51.19	30.9	54.94	47.8	46.80	31.5	22.29	48.3
21,	52.73	40.6	51.69	31.7	55.24	46.4	47.13	33.6	22.53	46.3
31,	52.92	39.7	52.12	33.1	55.52	45.2	47.45	35,6	22.96	44.7
Feb. 10,	53.06	39.0	52.46	34.9	55.76	44.5	47.75	37.5	23.28	43.5
20,	53.16	38.6	52.70	37.0	55.95	44.0	48.01	39.2	23.58	42.7
Mar. 1,	53.20	38.5	52.86	39.4	56.09	43.9	48.24	40.7	23.85	42.4
11,	53.20	38.5	52.91	42.0	56.20	44.1	48.44	42.0	24.08	42.5
21,	53.16	38.7	52.88	44.6	56.26	44.5	48.60	43.1	24.29	43.0
31,	53.09	39.1	52.76	47.1	56.28	45.1	48.72	43.9	24.45	43.8
Apr. 10,	52.99	39.6	52.56	49.4	56.26	45.9	48.81	44.6	24.58	44.9
20,	52.88	40.1	52.32	51.4	56.22	46.7	48.87	45.0	24.68	46.3
30,	52.76	40.6	52.02	53.2	56.16	47.7	48.90	45.2	24.74	47.8
May 10,	52.64	41.1	51.70	54.4	56.08	48.6	48.91	45.3	24.78	49.3
20,	52.53	41.6	51.36	55.3	55.99	49.4	48.90	45.2	24.79	50.9
30,	52.42	42.1	51.03	55.6	55.89	50.2	48.86	45.1	24.76	52.4
June 9,	52.33	42.5	50.70	55.5	55.79	50.9	48.81	44.8	24.72	53.8
19,	52.26	42.8	50.39	54.9	55.69	51.4	48.74	44.4	24.65	55.1
29,	52.21	43.1	50.11	53.9	55.60	51.8	48.66	44.0	24.56	56.2
July 9,	52.18	43.2	49.87	52.3	55.51	52.1	48.57	43.4	24.46	57.0
19,	52.17	43.3	49.67	50.4	55.43	52.2	48.47	42.9	24.33	57.7
29,	52.18	43.3	49.51	48.2	55.36	52.1	48.36	42.3	24.20	58.0
Aug. 8,	52.22	43.1	49.41	45.6	55.31	51.8	48.26	41.6	24.07	58.1
18,	52.29	42.8	49.38	42.7	55.28	51.3	48.17	41.1	23.93	57.8
28,	52.39	42.3	49.40	39.7	55.28	50.7	48.08	40.5	23.80	57.3
Sept. 7,	52.52	41.6	49.49	36.1	55.29	49.8	48.01	40.1	23.68	56.6
17,	52.68	40.7	49.64	32.8	55.35	48.6	47.97	39.7	23.58	55.5
27,	52.86	39.7	49.87	29.4	55.43	47.2	47.96	39.5	23.50	54.1
Oct. 7,	53.08	38.4	50.16	25.0	55.56	45.6	47.99	39.5	23.46	52.4
17,	53.34	36.9	50.52	22.8	55.73	43.7	48 07	39.8	23.46	50.4
27,	53.62	35.3	50.94	19.7	55.93	41.8	48.18	40.2	23.51	48.0
Nov. 6,	53.92	33.5	51.42	16.9	56.17	39.7	48.35	41.0	23.60	45.6
16,	54.24	31.6	51.95	14.4	56.44	37.4	48.56	42.1	23.75	43.0
26,	54.58	29.7	52.52	12.4	56.75	35.1	48.81	43.4	23.94	40.3
Dec. 6,	54.92	27.7	53.12	10.7	57.08	32.8	49.10	45.0	24.18	37.5
16,	55.26	25.9	53.73	9.6	57.42	30.6	49.42	46.7	24.46	34.8
26,	55.59	24.2	54.33	9.1	57.77	28.5	49 75	48.7	24.76	32.2
36,	5.87	22.6	54.90	9.1	58.11	26.7	50.09	50.7	25.09	29.7

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α^2 Libræ.		β Ursæ Minoris.		β Libræ.		α Coronæ Borealis.		β^1 Scorpionis.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *North.*	Right Asc.	Dec. *South.*
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1840.	14 42	15	14 51	74	15 8	8	15 27	27	15 56	19
	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	1.91	22 22.3	13.60	47 69.0	23.82	47 21.9	54.35	14 69.1	7.85	21 44.1
11,	2.24	23.9	14.36	66 6	24.13	23.6	54.65	66.5	8.15	45.1
21,	2.59	25.6	15.21	64.9	24.46	25.3	54.98	64.2	8.48	46.3
31,	2.93	27.3	16.09	63.8	24.80	26.9	55.31	62.3	8.82	47.4
Feb. 10,	3.26	28.9	16.98	63.3	25.12	28.4	55.65	60.9	9.16	48.6
20,	3.58	30.5	17.85	63.6	25.44	29.8	55.98	59.9	9.50	49.7
Mar. 1,	3.87	31.9	18.67	64.5	25.73	30.9	56.29	59.5	9.82	50.8
11,	4.14	33.1	19.41	66.0	26.01	31.9	56.59	59.6	10.14	51.7
21,	4.38	34.2	20.04	68.0	26.26	32.6	56.86	60.2	10.43	52.6
31,	4.59	35.1	20.55	70.4	26.49	33.1	57.10	61.3	10.71	53.3
Apr. 10,	4.77	35.8	20.93	73.3	26.69	33.3	57.31	62.7	10.95	53.9
20,	4.92	36.4	21.17	76.3	26.86	33.5	57.49	64.4	11.18	54.3
30,	5.04	36.8	21.26	79.4	27.00	33.4	57.63	66.4	11.38	54.7
May 10,	5.13	37.0	21.21	82.5	27.12	33.2	57.74	68.6	11.55	54.9
20,	5.20	37.1	21.02	85.6	27.20	32.8	57.82	70.8	11.69	55.1
30,	5.23	37.2	20.71	88.4	27.26	32.5	57.86	73.0	11.80	55.2
June 9,	5.24	37.1	20.28	90.9	27.29	32.0	57.87	75.2	11.88	55.2
19,	5.22	36.9	19.74	93.0	27.29	31.5	57.84	77.2	11.92	55.2
29,	5.18	36.7	19.11	94.7	27.26	31.1	57.78	79.0	11.93	55.2
July 9,	5.11	36.4	18.42	95.9	27.20	30.6	57.69	80.5	11.91	55.1
19,	5.02	36.0	17.67	96.6	27.12	30.1	57.58	81.8	11.85	55.0
29,	4.91	35.6	16 88	96.8	27.02	29.6	57.44	82.7	11.76	54.8
Aug. 8,	4.79	35.1	16.07	96.5	26.90	29.1	57.28	83.4	11 64	54.5
18,	4.66	34.6	15.26	95.6	26.77	28.7	57.11	83.6	11.51	54.3
28,	4.53	34.1	14.47	94.2	26.64	28.3	56.93	83.5	11.36	53.9
Sept. 7,	4.40	33.6	13.72	92.4	26.50	28.0	56.75	83.1	11.21	53.5
17,	4.29	33.1	13.03	90.1	26.38	27.8	56 58	82.3	11.06	53.1
27,	4.21	32.7	12.41	87.4	26.28	27.7	56.42	81.1	10.92	52.7
Oct. 7,	4.16	32.4	11.88	84.2	26.20	27.8	56.30	79.5	10.81	52.3
17,	4.15	32.3	11.47	80.8	26.17	28.0	56.21	77.6	10.74	52.0
27,	4.18	32.3	11.19	77.2	26.19	28.4	56.16	75.4	10.69	51.7
Nov. 6,	4.26	32.5	11.05	73.1	26.26	28.9	56.15	72.9	10.70	51.6
16,	4.40	33.0	11.07	69.2	26.36	29.8	56.21	70.0	10.76	51.7
26,	4.58	33.8	11.25	65.4	26.50	30.8	56.32	67.1	10.89	51.9
Dec. 6,	4.82	34.7	11.58	61.7	26.69	32.0	56.49	64.1	11.06	52.3
16,	5.09	35.9	12.05	58.3	26.93	33.4	56.69	61.1	11.27	52.9
26,	5.39	37.3	12.66	55.3	27.21	35.0	56.94	58.2	11.53	53.7
36,	5.72	38.8	13.38	52.7	27.51	36.6	57.23	55.5	11.82	54.6

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Scorpionis.		α Herculis.		α Ophiuchi.		δ Ursæ Minoris.		α Lyræ.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°
1840.	16 19	26	17 7	14	17 27	12	18 23	86	18 31	38
	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″	sec.	′ ″
Jan. 1,	35.62	4 17.8	20.40	34 29.4	29.62	40 47.3	30.30	35 19.4	29.77	37 67.8
11,	35.93	18.4	20.62	27.1	29.83	45.1	30.36	16.1	29.89	64.7
21,	36.26	19.0	20.87	25.0	30.06	43.1	31.09	12.8	30.06	61.8
31,	36.60	19.8	21.14	23.0	30.33	41.2	32.54	9.8	30.28	59.0
Feb. 10,	36.95	20.7	21.44	21.4	30.61	39.6	34.60	7.1	30.53	56.5
20,	37.31	21.6	21.74	20.1	30.90	38.3	37.18	4.9	30.81	54.5
Mar. 1,	37.65	22.5	22.05	19.2	31.20	37.4	40.20	3.2	31.12	52.9
11,	37.99	23.3	22.35	18.8	31.50	37.0	43 52	2.1	31.44	52.0
21,	38.31	24.2	22.65	18.8	31.80	36.9	47.01	1.6	31.79	51.6
31,	38.61	24.9	22.93	19.2	32.09	37.3	50.52	1.8	32.13	51.8
Apr. 10,	38.90	25.6	23.21	20.0	32.37	38.0	53.91	2.5	32.47	52.5
20,	39.15	26.3	23.46	21.2	32.64	39.1	57 06	3.6	32.80	53.8
30,	39.39	26.9	23.69	22.6	32.88	40.5	59.89	5.7	33.11	55.7
May 10,	39.59	27.4	23.90	24.4	33.11	42.2	62.27	8.0	33.41	57.9
20,	39.76	27.9	24.08	26.2	33.31	44.0	64.13	10.7	33.67	60.5
30,	39.91	28.3	24.22	28.2	33.47	45.9	65.40	13.7	33.90	63.4
June 9,	40.01	28.7	24.34	30.2	33.61	47.9	66 07	16.9	34.08	66.4
19,	40.08	29.0	24.42	32.2	33.71	49.8	66.10	20.2	34.23	69.5
29,	40.11	29.3	24.46	34.1	33.77	51.7	65.51	23.4	34.32	72.6
July 9,	40.10	29.6	24.47	35.8	33.80	53.5	64.29	26.6	34.37	75.6
19,	40.05	29.7	24.44	37.4	33.78	55.1	62.48	29.7	34.36	78.5
29,	39.97	29.8	24.36	38.9	33.73	56.5	60.14	32.5	34.31	81.1
Aug. 8,	39.86	29.8	24.26	39.9	33.64	57.7	57.26	35.0	34.21	83.5
18,	39.72	29.7	24.13	40.8	33.52	58.7	54.00	37.2	34.06	85.5
28,	39.56	29.5	23.98	41.5	33.37	59.4	50.34	39.0	33.88	87.2
Sept. 7,	39.40	29.1	23.81	41.8	33.21	59.8	46 40	40.4	33.67	88.5
17,	39.23	28.7	23.63	41.[illegible]	33.04	60.0	42.25	41.4	33.43	89.4
27,	39.08	28.2	23.46	41.6	32.86	59.9	37.98	41.8	33.18	89.8
Oct. 7,	38.94	27.6	23.30	41.1	32.69	59.5	33.67	41.7	32.93	89.7
17,	38.85	27.1	23.16	40.2	32.55	58.8	29.43	41.2	32.69	89.2
27,	38.78	26.6	23.04	39.1	32.42	57.8	25.34	40.2	32.46	88.2
Nov. 6,	38.77	26.0	22.96	37.7	32.33	56.6	21.54	38.7	32.26	86.8
16,	38.81	25.6	22.93	35.9	32.28	55.0	18.09	36.6	32.10	84.9
26,	38.91	25.3	22.94	34.0	32.26	53.3	15.10	34.3	31.98	82.7
Dec. 6,	39.07	25.2	23.00	31.9	32.33	51.4	12.66	31.5	31.91	80 1
16,	39.27	25.3	23.13	29.4	32.43	49.0	10.85	28.5	31.90	77.3
26,	39.52	25.6	23.29	27.1	32.57	46.9	9.72	25.2	31.93	74.3
36,	39.81	26.0	23.49	24.8	32.76	44.7	9.34	21 6	32.04	70.9

True Apparent Places of 36 of the Principal Fixed Stars, for every tenth day of the year. (Continued.)

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

	α Aquilæ.		α Cygni.		α Aquarii.		α Piscis Australi.		α Pegasi.	
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. South.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	h. m. sec.	° ′ ″	h. m. sec.	° ′ ″	h. m. sec.	° ′ ″	h. m. sec.	° ′ ″	h. m. sec.	° ′ ″
1840.	19 42	8	20 35	44	21 57	1	22 48	30	22 56	14
Jan. 1,	57.57	26 53.5	57.06	42 41.2	33.38	5 41.7	47.61	27 75.4	47.40	20 50.3
11,	♂ 57.65	51.8	57.01	38.5	33.35	42.4	47.52	74.9	47.31	49.2
21,	♂ 57.77	50.1	♂ 57.02	35.6	33.34	43.1	47.46	74.2	47.25	48.0
31,	57.92	48.7	♂ 57.08	32.4	33.36	43.7	47.43	73.2	47.21	46.8
Feb. 10,	58.10	47.3	57.19	29.5	♂ 33.41	44.2	47.43	71.9	47.19	45.6
20,	58.30	46.2	57.35	26.9	33.49	44.5	47.46	70.4	47.20	44.5
Mar. 1,	58.53	45.4	57.56	24.6	33.61	44.7	♂ 47.52	68.7	♂ 47.25	43.5
11,	58.79	44.9	57.81	22.7	33.75	44.6	47.63	66.6	47.33	42.7
21,	59.06	44.8	58.10	21.2	33.93	44.2	47.77	64.5	47.45	42.2
31,	59.34	45.1	58.43	20.4	34.13	43.6	47.95	62.3	47.61	42.0
Apr. 10,	59.64	45.7	58.78	20.1	34.37	42.7	48.17	60.0	47.80	42.1
20,	59.94	46.7	59.15	20.4	34.63	41.5	48.42	57.7	48.03	42.6
30,	60.25	48.0	59.52	21.2	34.92	40.1	48.71	55.4	48.29	43.4
May 10,	60.55	49.5	59.90	22.6	35.22	38.5	49.02	53.1	48.58	44.6
20,	60.84	51.3	60.27	24.6	35.54	36.7	49.36	50.9	48.89	46.1
30,	61.11	53.3	60.62	26.9	35.86	34.8	49.71	48.8	49.21	47.9
June 9,	61.36	55.3	60.94	29.7	36.17	32.8	50.07	47.0	49.54	49.9
19,	61.59	57.4	61.23	32.7	36.48	30.8	50.43	45.4	49.86	52.0
29,	61.78	59.6	61.48	35.9	36.77	28.8	50.78	44.1	50.18	54.3
July 9,	61.93	61.6	61.68	39.3	37.03	26.9	51.11	43.1	50.47	56.7
19,	62.04	63.5	61.82	42.7	37.26	25.1	51.41	42.4	50.74	59.1
29,	62.10	65.3	61.91	46.1	37.45	23.5	51.68	42.1	50.98	61.4
Aug. 8,	62.12	66.9	61.94	49.3	37.60	22.1	51.90	42.2	51.13	63.6
18,	62.10	68.3	61.91	52.4	37.72	20.9	52.08	42 5	51.34	65.7
28,	62.04	69.5	61 84	55.3	37.78	19.9	52.21	43.2	51.46	67.6
Sept. 7,	61.94	70.4	61.71	57.9	37.80	19.1	52.29	44.1	51.54	69.4
17,	61.82	71.1	61.53	60.1	37.79	18.6	52.33	45.2	51.58	70.9
27,	61.67	71.6	61.32	61.9	37.74	18.3	52.31	46.4	51.53	72.1
Oct. 7,	61.51	71.8	61.09	63.4	37.66	18.1	52.26	47.8	51.55	73.1
17,	61.35	71.7	60.85	64.4	37.56	18.1	52.18	49.1	51.49	73.9
27,	61.19	71.5	60.59	64.8	37.43	18.3	52.06	50.4	51.40	74.4
Nov. 6,	61.04	70.9	60.33	64.8	37.31	18.6	51.93	51.6	51.30	74.6
16,	60.92	70.2	60.09	64.3	37.18	19.1	51.78	52.6	51.19	74.6
26,	60.83	69.2	59.87	63.3	37.06	19.6	51.64	53.3	51.07	74.4
Dec. 6,	60.77	68.0	59.68	61.8	36.96	20.2	51.50	53.8	50.96	74.0
16,	60.75	66.6	59.52	59.8	36.86	20.9	51.36	54.1	50.84	73.2
26,	60.76	65.2	59.40	57.6	36.79	21.6	51.24	54.1	50.74	72.4
36,	60.82	63.6	59.34	54.9	36.74	22.3	51.14	53.8	50.65	71.4

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 *inches, and the* internal *Thermometer at* 50, *or the* external *at* 47, *degrees; with the corrections for* + *one inch in the barometer, and for* — *one degree in the thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page* 19 *of Vol.* 1*st of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.*

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30 Th. 50°	Diff. for +1 B.	Diff. for —1° Fa.
° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″	° ′	′ ″	″	″
0. 0	33.51	74	8,1	3. 0	14.35	30	2,3	8. 0	6.35	13,3	,85	14. 0	3.49,9	7,70	,469
5	32.53	71	7,6	5	14.19	29	2,2	10	6.28	13,1	,83	10	3.47,1	7,61	,464
10	31.58	69	7,3	10	14. 4	29	2,2	20	6.21	12,8	,82	20	3.44,4	7,52	,458
15	31. 5	67	7,0	15	13.50	28	2,1	30	6.14	12,6	,80	30	3.41,8	7,43	,453
20	30.13	65	6,7	20	13.35	28	2,1	40	6. 7	12,3	,79	40	3.39,2	7,34	,448
25	29.24	63	6,4	25	13.21	27	2,0	50	6. 0	12,1	,77	50	3.36,7	7,26	,444
30	28.37	61	6,1	30	13. 7	27	2,0	9. 0	5.54	11,9	,76	15. 0	3.34,3	7,18	,439
35	27.51	59	5,9	35	12.53	26	2,0	10	5.47	11,7	,74	50	3.27,3	6,95	,424
40	27. 6	58	5,6	40	12.41	26	1,9	20	5.41	11,5	,73	16. 0	3.20,6	6,73	,411
45	26.24	56	5,4	45	12.28	25	1,9	30	5.36	11,3	,72	30	3.14,4	6,51	,399
50	25.43	55	5,1	50	12.16	25	1,9	40	5.30	11,1	,71	17. 0	3. 8,5	6,31	,386
55	25. 3	53	4,9	55	12. 3	25	1,8	50	5.25	11,0	,70	30	3. 2,9	6,12	,374
1. 0	24.25	52	4,7	4. 0	11.52	24,1	1,70	10. 0	5.20	10,8	,69	18. 0	2.57,6	5,94	,362
5	23.48	50	4,6	10	11.30	23,4	1,64	10	5.15	10,6	,67	19	2.47,7	5,61	,340
10	23.13	49	4,5	20	11.10	22,7	1,58	20	5.10	10,4	,65	20	2.38,7	5,31	,322
15	22.40	48	4,4	30	10.50	22,0	1,53	30	5. 5	10,2	,64	21	2.30,5	5,04	,305
20	22. 8	46	4,2	40	10.32	21,3	1,48	40	5. 0	10,1	,63	22	2.23,2	4,79	,290
25	21.37	45	4,0	50	10.15	20,7	1,43	50	4.56	9,9	,62	23	2.16,5	4,57	,276
30	21. 7	44	3,9	5. 0	9.58	20,1	1,38	11. 0	4.51	9,8	,60	24	2.10,1	4,35	,264
35	20.38	43	3,8	10	9.42	19,6	1,34	10	4.47	9,6	,59	25	2. 4,2	4,16	,252
40	20.10	42	3,6	20	9.27	19,1	1,30	20	4.43	9,5	,58	26	1.58,8	3,97	,241
45	19.43	40	3,5	30	9.11	18,6	1,26	30	4.39	9,4	,57	27	1.53,8	3,81	,230
50	19.17	39	3,4	40	8.58	18,1	1,22	40	4.35	9,2	,56	28	1.49,1	3,65	,219
55	18.52	39	3,3	50	8.45	17,6	1,19	50	4.31	9,1	,55	29	1.44,7	3,50	,209
2. 0	18.29	38	3,2	6. 0	8.32	17,2	1,15	12. 0	4.28,1	9,00	,556	30	1.40,5	3,36	,201
5	18. 5	37	3,1	10	8.20	16,8	1,11	10	4.24,4	8,86	,548	31	1.36,6	3,23	,193
10	17.43	36	3,0	20	8. 9	16,4	1,09	20	4.20,8	8,74	,541	32	1.33,0	3,11	,186
15	17.21	36	2,9	30	7.58	16,0	1,06	30	4.17,3	8,63	,533	33	1.29,5	2,99	,179
20	17. 0	35	2,8	40	7.47	15,7	1,03	40	4.13,9	8,51	,524	34	1.26,1	2,88	,173
25	16.40	34	2,8	50	7.37	15,3	1,00	50	4.10,7	8,41	,517	35	1.23,0	2,78	,137
30	16.21	33	2,7	7. 0	7.27	15,0	,98	13. 0	4 7,6	8,30	,509	36	1.20,0	2,68	,161
35	16. 2	33	2,7	10	7.17	14,6	,95	10	4. 4,4	8,20	,503	37	1.17,1	2,58	,155
40	15.43	32	2,6	20	7. 8	14,3	,93	20	4. 1,4	8,10	,496	38	1.14,4	2,49	,149
45	15.25	32	2,6	30	6.59	14,1	,91	30	3.58,4	8,00	,490	39	1.11,8	2,40	,144
50	15. 8	31	2,4	40	6.51	13,8	,89	40	3.55,5	7,89	,482	40	1. 9,3	2,32	,139
55	14.51	30	2,3	50	6.43	13,5	,87	50	3.52,6	7,79	,476	41	1. 6,9	2,24	,134

The Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B 30. Th. 50.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30. Th. 50°	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fa.
°	′ ″	″	″	°	″	″	′	°	′ ″	″	″	°	″	″	″
42	1. 4,6	2,16	,130	55	40,8	1,36	,082	67	24,7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023
43	1. 2,4	2,09	,125	56	39,3	1,31	,079	68	23,5	,79	,047	80	10,2	,34	,021
44	1. 0,3	2,02	,120	57	37,8	1,26	,076	69	22,4	,75	,045	81	9,2	,31	,018
45	58,1	1,95	,116	58	36,4	1,22	,073	70	21,2	,71	,043	82	8,2	,27	,016
46	56,1	1,88	,112	59	35,0	1,17	,070	71	19,9	,67	,040	83	7,1	,24	,014
47	54,2	1,81	,108	60	33,6	1,12	,067	72	18,8	,63	,038	84	6,1	,20	,012
48	52,3	1,75	,104	61	32,3	1,08	,065	73	17,7	,59	,036	85	5,1	,17	,010
49	50,5	1,69	,101	62	31,0	1,04	,062	74	16,6	,56	,033	86	4,1	,14	,008
50	48,8	1,63	,097	63	29,7	,99	,060	75	15,5	,52	,031	87	3,1	,10	,006
51	47,1	1,58	,094	64	28,4	,95	,057	76	14,4	,48	,029	88	2,0	,07	,004
52	45,4	1,52	,090	65	27,2	,91	,055	77	13,4	,45	,027	89	1,0	,03	,002
53	43,8	1,47	,088	66	25,9	,87	,052	78	12,3	,41	,025	90	0,0	,00	,000
54	42,2	1,41	,085	67	24.7	,83	,050	79	11,2	,38	,023				

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive.*

When great accuracy is required, 0,003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer, for each degree that the thermometer near it, is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added, for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
°	″ 8.4	″ 8.5	″ 8.6	″ 8.7	″ 8.8	°	″ 8.4	″ 8.5	″ 8.6	″ 8.7	″ 8.8
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126
" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874

A second of time, at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

THE

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

I. AMERICAN WRITERS.

"The American Quarterly Register," for August, 1833, contains a "List of American Authors," comprising 496 names. That list has been made the basis of the one which is here presented, and which embraces 776 names. But this list is imperfect; some names are inserted which have but a doubtful claim to this distinction; and many are doubtless omitted which are more worthy of insertion than some that are given. If every deceased author of one or more pamphlets were registered, the list would undoubtedly be increased to three or four times its present number.

Many of the persons in the list, especially of those who flourished in the first century after the commencement of the settlement of the country, were natives of England, but became authors after their migration to America. Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) and Lindley Murray were natives of America; but the former went to England at about the age of 22, and the latter at about the age of 40; and their works were written in Europe; so that they, as well as some others in the list, can scarcely be claimed as American authors.

The subjects which have engrossed most of the attention of American writers, are those of religion, education, and government or politics. The first settlements in the Eastern States were formed by men who fled from religious persecution in England. They were a religious and intelligent class of people, and many of them, especially the clergymen, were liberally educated in the learning of the times. Most of the books written in America during the first century after the commencement of the settlement of the country, were upon theological subjects; and books of this character have ever since continued to form a great part of the productions of the American press.

The popular character of the government and institutions of this country presents a great inducement to political discussion in various forms; and it also affords abundant opportunity for the exercise of the talent of public speaking. In no other country is the habit of speech-making carried to a greater excess. It may perhaps be safely asserted, that the United States, since the commencement of the Amer-

ican Revolution, have produced as many able public speakers as any country can boast of during the same period; nor is there any kind of intellectual talent in which this nation would bear a more advantageous comparison with foreign contemporary nations than that of oratory.

The demand for books of education in this country is great, and for many years the supply has been furnished chiefly by American writers.

The various other branches of literature and science, besides those above mentioned, have engaged more or less of the attention of American writers. But if the institutions and circumstances of the people of the United States have "made" *orators*, American *poets*, it must be acknowledged, (with a very few exceptions,) are yet to be "born." There has, however, been a good deal of poetry, and some of a high order, written in America; yet it is doubtless true, that with respect to poetry, this nation cannot, by any means, bear so advantageous a comparison with others, as with respect to oratory. Mr. Kettell, in his "Specimens of American Poetry," gives a list of upwards of 400 "poetical works of American origin." Most of these "works" are of a character altogether ephemeral; and it must be confessed, that there is but little American poetry, that can vindicate its claim to rank as a part of the standard classical poetry of the language.

The first American who gained any considerable reputation as a novel-writer was Charles Brockden Brown, who published, between 1798 and 1801, five novels, and another in 1804: since that time many works of fiction have been written in the United States by various authors, most of whom are still living.

There is, in this country, no class of men that can be styled authors by profession. Almost all the works which have issued from the American press have been written by men who have been engaged in some laborious profession or employment. These works have not been written "under the shelter of academic bowers," and in the vicinity of large and well-furnished libraries, but under circumstances of inconvenience and embarrassment. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect that they should indicatethat degree of erudition and literary culture which might be looked for under more favorable circumstances. Dr. Franklin, the greatest of American philosophers, followed, during most of his life, the business of a printer; and Dr. Bowditch, the most eminent American mathematician and astronomer, was also self-educated, and was, during his whole life, devoted to business relating to navigation and commerce, or finance. The most distinguished American theologians, as, for example, Mather, Edwards, and Dwight, were devoted to laborious professional duties.

Since the commencement of the present century, there has been a vast increase of the number of persons who have written for the press,

and of the number of works published; and of American literature a great proportion has been produced by persons who are still living, and who are therefore not inserted in this list.

For many years after the first settlement of America, most of the books written here for the press were printed in England. The first American press was set up at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, as early as 1638; in 1700, there were but four presses in the Colonies; in the United States, in 1800, 300; in 1830, about 1,200; since which time the number has much increased. The number of newspapers printed in this country, in 1775, was 37; in 1801, 203; in 1810, 359; in 1834, nearly 1,300; and the present number is about 1,400. The number of copies of newspapers circulated in the United States in 1801, was computed at 12,000,000 or 13,000,000; in 1810, at 22,222,200; the present number does not probably fall much short of 100,000,000. The other productions of the press have increased in a similar proportion.

*** In the following list the design has been to give the *principal residence*, or that with which the name of the person is most commonly associated; but, with respect to the greater part of the authors enumerated, their residences were different, in different parts of their lives; and, with respect to some of them, it is impossible to determine what place can be most properly designated as their residence.

List of American Writers.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Abbot, Abiel	1770–1828	Beverly, Mass.	Letters fr. Cuba; Sermons.
Adair, James		Kentucky,	Hist. of the Indians, (1775.)
Adams, John	1705–1740	Newport, R. I.	Vol. of Poems; Sermons.
Adams, Eliphalet	(77)–1753	N. London, Ct.	Sermons.
Adams, Amos	(48)–1775	Roxbury, Mass.	Sermons.
Adams, Samuel	1722–1803	Boston, Mass.	Miscellaneous Papers.
Adams, John	1735–1826	Quincy, Mass.	Speeches; Politics; Law.
Adams, Hannah	(76)–1831	Boston, Mass.	"View of Religions," &c.
Addison, Alex.	1759–1807	Pittsburg, Pa.	Law Reports; Charges.
Aitkin, Robert	(68)–1802	Philadelphia,	Treatise on Commerce.
Alexander, Caleb	1756–1828	Mendon, Mass.	School Books; Sermons.
Alexander, Wm.		New Jersey,	Miscellaneous.
Allen, John	1596–1671	Dedham, Mass.	Sermons; Ch. Government.
Allen, Thomas	1608–1673	Charlestown,	Sermons, &c.
Allen, James	(78)–1710	Boston, Mass.	Sermons.
Allen, James,	1747	Brookline, Ms	Sermons.
Allen, Ethan	1789	Colchester, Vt.	Politics; Infidelity.
Allen, James	1739–1808	Boston, Mass.	Miscellaneous Poetry.
Allen, Ira	1752–1814	Colchester, Vt.	History of Vermont.
Allen, S. M.	1789–1817	Middlebury, Vt.	Miscellaneous.
Allen, Benjamin	1829	Philadelphia,	Editor of Ch. Magazine.
Allen, Paul	1775–1826	Baltimore, Md.	Poetry; Belles Lettres.
Allen, Joseph		Worcester, Ms.	Poems.
Allison, Francis	1705–1777	Philadelphia,	Languages; Theology.
Alsop, George		Maryland,	Colonial History.
Alsop, Richard	1759–1815	Middletown, Ct.	Poems; Miscellaneous.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Ames, Nathaniel	(57)–1765	Dedham, Mass.	Astronomy; Almanacs.
Ames, Fisher	1758–1808	Dedham, Mass.	Political Writings, one vol.
Ames, Nathaniel	1835	Dedham, Mass.	Mariner's Sketches, &c.
Anderson, Rufus	1765–1814	Wenham, Mass.	Sermons; Treatise on Bap.
Andrews, John	1746–1813	Philadelphia,	System of Logic; Sermons.
Andrews, Loring	1805	Charleston, S.C.	Politics; Miscellaneous.
Antes, John	1740–1811	Pennsylvania,	Autobiography; Miscell.
Anthony, Susan.	1726–1791	Newport, R. I.	Letters; Miscellanies.
Appleton, N.	1693–1784	Cambridge, Ms	Miscellaneous Sermons.
Appleton, N.	1798		Essays against Slave-Trade.
Appleton, Jesse	1772–1819	Brunswick, Me.	Sermons; Lectures.
Apthorp, East	1733–1816	Mass.; England,	Epis. Controver.; Sermons.
Arnold, Josiah L.	(29)–1796	St. Johnsb'ry, Vt	Volume of Poems.
Ashley, Jonathan	1713–1780	Deerfield, Mass.	Sermons.
Ashmun, Jehudi	1794–1828	Liberia, Africa,	Journals; Letters.
Austin, Benj.	(68)–1820	Boston, Mass.	Political Writings.
Austin, Samuel	1760–1830	Worcester, Ms.	Theol. Treatises; Sermons.
Bache, Benj. F.	1799	Philadelphia,	Political Writer.
Backus, Isaac	1724–1806	Middleboro', Ms.	History of Baptists, &c.
Backus, Charles	1749–1803	Somers, Ct.	Vol. on Regen.; Sermons.
Backus, Azel	1766–1815	Clinton, N. Y.	Sermons; Miscellaneous.
Bacon, Thomas	1768	Frederick, Md.	Commerce; Law.
Baily, John	1644–1697	Boston, Mass.	Latin Odes; Sermons.
Balch, William	1704–1792	Bradford, Mass.	Sermons, &c.
Baldwin, Th.	1753–1825	Boston, Mass.	Controversy; Sermons.
Baldwin, L.	1838	Charlest'n, Ms.	Civil Engineering.
Bancroft, Aaron	1755–1839	Worcester, Ms.	Biography; Sermons.
Banister, John	(1693)	Virginia,	Botany; Zoology, (1693.)
Barclay, Henry	1755	N. York City,	Indian Translations.
Bard, John	1716–1799	Do.	Treatises on Medicine.
Bard, Samuel	1742–1821	Do.	Medicine; Surgery.
Barlow, Joel	1755–1812	Hartford, Ct.	"Columbiad," &c.
Barnard, John	1681–1670	Marblehead, M.	History; Sermons; Poetry.
Barnard, John	(68)–1718	Andover, Mass.	Sermons.
Barnard, Edw.	1711–1774	Haverhill, Ms.	Sermons.
Barnard, Th.	1714–1776	Salem, Mass.	Do.
Barnes, David	1752–1812	Scituate, do.	Vol. of Sermons.
Barnes, D. H.	1785–1818	N. York City,	Conchology: Philology.
Barres, J. F. W.	1702–1804	Prince Edw. Isl.	Charts; Nautical Surveys,
Bartlett, Josiah,	1759–1820	Charlest'n, Ms.	Medical; Lit. & Polit. Pap.
Barton, Benj. S.	1766–1815	Philadelphia,	Nat. Phil.; Philol.; Botany.
Barton, Wm.		Lancaster, Pa.	Mem. D. Rittenhouse, 1813.
Bartram, John	1701–1777	Philadelphia,	Natural History; Travels.
Bartram, Wm.	1739–1823	Do.	Travels; Philol.; Botany.
Bay, Elihu H.	(85)–1839	Charleston, S.C.	Law Reports.
Bayard, James A	1767–1815	Wilmington, D.	Political Speeches.
Bayley, Richard	1745–1801	N. York City,	Medical Essays.
Baynham, Wm.	1749–1814	Caroline Co. Va.	Journals in Medicine.
Beach, John	1782	Reading, Ct.	Ecclesiastical Documents.
Beach, Abraham	1740–1827	N. York City,	Sermons.
Beck, George	(63)–1812	Lexington, Ky.	Philosophy; Poetry.
Bedell, G. T.	1793–1834	Philadelphia,	Sermons, &c.
Bee, Thomas		Charleston, S.C.	Admiralty Reports.
Belknap, Jeremy	1744–1798	Boston. Ms.	History; Sermons; Essays.
Bellamy, Joseph	1719–1790	Bethlem, Ct.	Sermons; Polem. Divinity.
Benezet, A.	1713–1784	Philadelphia,	Slavery; Quakerism, &c.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Bentley, Wm.	1758–1819	Salem, Mass.	Sermons; Psalms; History.
Berkeley, Wm.	1644	Williamsburg,	History of Virginia, &c.
Bernard, Francis	1779	Boston, Mass.	Political Letters; Philology.
Beverley, Robert	1716	Virginia,	History of Virginia.
Bingham, Caleb	1757–1815	Boston, Mass.	Sch. Books; Translations.
Blair, James	1743	Williamsburg,	Four Volumes of Sermons.
Blair, Samuel	1751	Neshaming, Pa.	Hist. Revival of Religion.
Blair, John	1720–1771	Wallkill, N. Y.	Religious Writings.
Blair, Samuel	1711–1818	Germanto'n, Pa.	Orations.
Bland, Richard	1778	Virginia,	Politics; Commerce.
Bland, Theodoric	1742–1790	Do.	Poetry.
Bleecker, Ann E.	1752–1783	Tomhanic, N.Y.	Poetry; Miscellanies.
Bleecker, A.	1778–1827	N. York City,	Miscel. Literature; Poetry.
Bond, Thomas	1712–1784	Philadelphia,	Various Medical Works.
Bordley, John B.	1728–1804	Do.	Treatises on Agriculture.
Bostwick, David	1720–1763	N. York City,	Sermons.
Boudinot, Elias	1740–1819	Burlington, N.J.	Orations; Star in the West.
Bowden, John	1752–1817	N. York City,	Letters and Tracts on Epis.
Bowditch, N.	1773–1838	Salem & Boston,	Practical Navigator, Mécanique Céleste, Tran., &c.
Bowdoin, James	1727–1790	Boston, Mass.	Astronomy; Philosophy.
Bowdoin, James	1752–1811	Dorchester, Ms.	Agricultural Tracts.
Boylston, Z.	1680–1766	Boston, Mass.	Medical and Natural Phil.
Bozman, John L.		Maryland,	Hits. Maryland, 2 vls. 1837.
Brackenridge, H. H.	1749–1816	Baltimore, Md.	Banks; Law; Poems; Mis.
Brackenridge, H. M.		Kentucky,	Travels, &c. (1795–1820.)
Bradford, Wm.	1588–1657	Plymouth, Ms.	Hist. of Plymouth Colony.
Bradford, Wm.	1755–1795	Philadelphia,	Prison Discipline.
Bradley, Wm. H.	1825	Providence, R.I.	Fugitive Poetry.
Bradstreet, Anne	1612–1672	Boston, Mass.	Volume of Poetry.
Brainard, J. G.C.	1797–1828	Hartford, Ct.	Poems; Miscellanies.
Brainerd, David	1718–1747	Indian Country,	Missionary Journals & Let.
Brant, Joseph	(65)–1807	N.Y. & Canada,	Mark and John in Mohawk.
Brattle, Thomas	1657–1713	Boston, Mass.	Philosophical Papers.
Brattle, Wm.	1672–1717	Cambridge, Ms.	System of Logic.
Bray, Thomas	1730	Maryland,	Religious Miscellanies.
Breckenridge, J.	1806	Lexington, Ky.	Speeches.
Brinsmead, Wm.	1701	Marlboro', Ms.	Latin Historical Journal.
Bromfield, Ed.	1723–1746	Boston, Mass.	Literary Miscellanies.
Brooks, John	1752–1825	Medford, Mass.	Politics; Medical Tracts.
Brown, Wm. H.	1766–1793	Murfreesboro',	Poetry.
Brown, S. M. B.	1768–1805	Bolton, Mass.	Medical Dissertations.
Brown, C. B.	1771–1810	Philadelphia,	Novels and Politics.
Brown, S. R.	(42)–1817	Cherry Valley,	History and Statistics.
Brown, Francis	1784–1820	Hanover, N. H.	Sermons.
Browne, Arthur	(73)–1773	Portsmouth,	Sermons.
Bruce, Archibald	1771–1818	New York City,	Mineralogical Journal.
Bruen, Matthias	1798–1829	Do.	Literary Miscell.; Sermons.
Buckingham, T.	1669–1731	Hartford, Ct.	Sermons.
Buckminster, J.	1697–1780	Rutland, Mass.	Sermons; Dissertations.
Buckminster, J.	1751–1812	Portsm'th, N.H.	Occasional Sermons.
Buckminster, J.S.	1784–1812	Boston, Mass.	Hymns; Sermons; Cr. Rev.
Buell, Samuel	1716–1798	Easthampton,	Relig. Narrative; Sermons.
Buist, George	1770–1808	Charleston, S.C.	Sermons; Sch. Books, &c.
Bulfinch, Th.	1728–1757	Boston, Mass	Medical Treatises.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Bulkley, Peter	1583–1659	Concord, Mass.	Latin Poetry; Sermons.
Bulkley, John	1731	Colchester, Ct.	Treat. on Ind. Rights, &c.
Burk, John	1808	Virginia,	History of Virginia, 3 vols.
Burr, Aaron	1714–1757	Princeton, N. J.	Theol. Treatises; Sermons.
Burr, Aaron	1756–1836	N. York City,	Miscellanies.
Burton, Asa	1752–1836	Thetford, Vt.	Theology.
Byles, Mather	1706–1788	Boston, Mass.	Poems; Sermons; Essays.
Cabot, George	1752–1823	Boston,	Speeches, &c.
Cadwalader, T.	1707–1779	Philadelphia,	Medical Treatises.
Calef, Robert	1720	Boston,	On Witchcraft.
Callender, John	1707–1748	Newport, R. I.	History of Rhode Island.
Callender, J. T.	1803	Richmond, Va.	Politics; Poetry.
Caner, Henry	1700–1792	Boston, Mass.	Epis. Controv.; Sermons.
Capen, Joseph	1646–1725	Dorchester, Ms.	Poems.
Carlton, Osgood	1816	Boston, Mass.	Maps; Charts; Arithmetic.
Carnes, George		New York,	Law Reports.
Carroll, John	1734–1815	Baltimore,	Theology.
Carter, Nath. H.	1788–1830	N. York City,	Essays; Travels; Poems.
Carver, Jonathan	1732–1780	Connecticut,	Travels among the Indians.
Cary, Thomas	1745–1808	Newburyport,	Sermons.
Cary, Samuel	1785–1815	Boston, Mass.	Essays; Sermons, &c.
Cathrall, Isaac	(55)–1819	Philadelphia,	Medicine.
Catlin, Jacob	(68)–1826	New Marlboro',	Theology.
Chalmers, L.	1715–1777	Charleston, S.C	Medical Essays.
Chalmers, G.	(82)–1825	Md.; London,	Political Annals, &c.
Chandler, T. B.	1726–1790	Elizabethtown,	Epis. Tracts; Sermons, &c.
Chandler, Isaac	1701–1749	South Carolina,	Theological Essays.
Chapin, Walter	(48)–1827	Woodstock, Vt.	Missionary Gazetteer.
Chauncy, Ch.	1589–1671	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons; Controv. Tracts.
Chauncy, Ch.	1705–1787	Boston, Mass.	Do. do.
Chauncy, Ch.	1747–1823	N. Haven, Ct.	Law Tracts.
Checkley, John	1680–1753	Providence,	Controversy.
Checkley, S.	(74)–1769	Boston,	Sermons.
Cheetham, J.	(37)–1810	N. York City,	Life of T. Paine, &c.
Cheever, Ezekiel	1615–1708	Boston, Mass.	Latin Grammar, (20 ed's.)
Christmas, J. S.	1803–1830	N. York City,	Letters; Essays.
Church, Benj.	1739–1776	Boston,	Poems, &c.
Church, Edward	18th cent.	Boston,	Poems.
Clap, Roger	1604–1691	Dorchester, Ms.	Autobiography.
Clap, Thomas	1703–1767	N. Haven, Ct.	Sermons; Philos. Essays.
Clark, Jonas	1730–1805	Lexington, Ms.	Sermons; View Lex. Battle.
Clark, Peter	(75)–1768	Danvers, Mass.	Sermons; Theolog. Tracts.
Clarke, John	1676	Newport,	"Ill News fr. N. England."
Clarke, John	1755–1798	Boston, Mass.	Sermons; Let. to a Student.
Clarke, Richard	18th cent.	Charleston, S.C.	Theology and Prophecy.
Clarke, Wm.	1770–1838	St. Louis, Mo.	Travels.
Clayton, John	1686–1773	Williamsburgh,	Botany; Philosophy.
Cleaveland, John	1722–1799	Ipswich, Mass.	Reviv. Narrative; Sermons.
Clifton, William	1772–1799	Philadelphia,	Poems; Letters.
Clinton, De Witt	1789–1828	Albany, N Y.	Pol. Econ.; Lit. Addresses.
Cobbett, Thomas	1608–1685	Ipswich, Mass.	Baptism; Prayer, &c.
Coffin, Robert S.	1797–1827	Newburyport,	Miscellaneous Poems.
Coffin, John G.	(59)–1829	Boston, Mass.	Medical Tracts.
Colburn, Warren	(40)–1833	Lowell, Mass.	Mathematics; Education.
Colburn, Zerah,	1804–1839	Norwich, Vt.	Autobiography.
Colden, C.	1688–1776	N. York City.	Medicine; Philos.; History.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Colden, C. D.	(65)-1834	New York,	Life of Fulton, &c.
Coleman, Wm.	(63)-1829	Do.	Editor; Politics.
Colman, Benj.	1673-1747	Boston, Mass.	Poems; Sermons; Miscell.
Cooke, Elisha	1737	Do.	Political Papers.
Cooper, Wm.	1694-1743	Do.	Sermons.
Cooper, Samuel	1725-1783	Do.	Sermons; Poems; Politics.
Cooper, Myles	1785	New York,	Poetry; Controversy, &c.
Cooper, Thomas	(80)-1839	Columbia, S. C.	Chemistry and Natural Phil.
Cornelius, Elias	1795-1832	Boston,	Sermons; Reports.
Cotton, John	1585-1652	Do.	Theology; Sermons.
Cotton, John	1640-1699	Plymouth, Ms.	Revised Eliot's Bible.
Cotton, Josiah	1680-1756	Do.	Eng. & Indian Vocabulary.
Coxe, Tench	(68)-1824	Philadelphia,	Political Economy.
Crafts, William	1787-1826	Charleston, S.C.	Poems; Essays.
Cranch, Richard	1726-1811	Boston,	Essay on the Prophecies.
Croswell, A.	(77)-1785	Do.	Controversial Writings.
Cumings, Henry	1739-1823	Billerica, Ms.	Sermons.
Cummings, J. A.	1773-1820	Boston,	Geography; Philology.
Cushing, Jacob	1730-1809	Waltham, Ms.	Sermons.
Cutbush, James	1823	West Point,	Chemistry; Pyrotechny.
Cutler, Timothy	1683-1765	N. Haven, Ct.	Sermons; Philology.
Cutler, Manasseh	1743-1823	Hamilton, Ms.	Bot.; Nat. Hist.; Sermons.
Daboll, Nathan		Groton, Ct.	Arithmetic.
Daggett, N.	1780	N. Haven, Ct.	Sermons.
Dalcho, Fred.		Charleston, S.C.	History Ch. of S. C, (1820.)
Dallas, Alex. J.	1759-1817	Philadelphia,	Polit. Economy; Reports.
Dana, Francis	1742-1811	Cambridge, Ms.	Politics in Spark's Corres.
Dana, James	1735-1812	N. Haven, Ct.	Sermons; Controversy.
Dana, Joseph	1742-1827	Ipswich, Ms.	Sermons.
Dana, James F.	1793-1827	Dart. College,	Nat. History & Chemistry.
Dane, Nathan	(82)-1835	Beverly, Ms.	Digest of American Law.
Danforth, S.	1626-1674	Roxbury, Ms.	Almanacs; Sermons.
Danforth, John	1660-1729	Dorchester, Ms.	Poetry; Math.; Sermons.
Da Ponte, L.	(92)-1838	New York,	Operas, &c.
Davenport, John	1597-1670	N. Haven, Ct.	Letters; Sermons.
Davidson, L. M.	1808-1825	Plattsb'g, N. Y.	Miscellaneous Poetry.
Davies, Samuel	1724-1761	Princeton, N. J	Serm.; Let. on var. subjects.
Davis, R. B.	1771-1799	New York,	Poems.
Davis, Daniel	(73)-1835	Boston,	Law.
Dawes, Thomas	1757-1825	Boston,	Oration; Poems.
Deane, Samuel	(73)-1814	Portland, Me.	Georgical Dictionary, &c.
Dehon, Theodore	1776-1817	Charleston, S.C.	Sermons on var. subjects.
Dennie, Joseph	1768-1812	Philadelphia,	Lay Preacher; Port Folio.
Desaussure, H.W.	(75)-1839	Charleston, S C.	Equity Reports, 4 vols.
De Witt, Benj.	(45)-1819	New York,	Botany.
De Witt, Susan	1824	Albany, N. Y.	Medicine; Mineralogy, &c.
De Witt, Simeon	(79)-1834	Ithaca, N. Y.	Engineering, &c.
Dexter, Samuel	1761-1816	Boston,	Speeches; Political Papers.
Dickinson, J.	1688-1749	Elizabethtown,	Theology.
Dickinson, John	1732-1808	Wilmington, D.	Political, 2 vols. 8vo.
Dorsey, John S.	1783-1818	Philadelphia,	Elem. of Surgery, 2 vols.
Douglass, Wm.	1752	Boston,	Smallpox; History.
Dow, Lorenzo,	1777-1834	Coventry, Ct.	"Journal"; Miscellanies.
Drayton, W. H.	1742-1779	Charleston, S.C.	Politics; History.
Drayton, John	(60)-1822	Charleston, S.C.	"View of S. C." &c.

	Born.	Died.	Residence.	
Duane, Wm.	(76)	1835	Philadelphia,	Military Dictionary, &c.
Duchè, Jacob	(60)	1798	Philadelphia,	Sermons, 2 vols., &c.
Dudley, Paul	1675	1751	Boston,	Essay; Philosoph. Papers.
Duffie,			N York City,	Sermons, 2 vols.
Duffield, George	1732	1790	Philadelphia,	Journal; Sermons.
Dulaney, Daniel			Annapolis, Md.	Polit. Controversy, (1756.)
Dummer, J.		1729	Boston,	Phil.; Polit. Econ.; Serm.
Dunster, Henry		1659	Cambridge, Ms.	Hymns; Theology.
Dutton, M. R.	1783	1825	N. Haven, Ct.	Course of Mathematics.
Dwight, T.	1752	1817	Do.	Theology, 4 vols.; Travels. 4 vols.; Sermons, 2 vols.; Poems, &c.
Dwight, H. E.		1832	Do.	Travels in Germany.
Dyckman, Jacob	1788	1822	N. York City,	Various Medical Essays.
Eastburn, J. W.	1797	1819	Do.	Yamoyden, and Miscellany.
Eaton, William	1764	1811	Brimfield, Ms.	Journals; Political Papers.
Eckley, Joseph	1750	1811	Boston,	Sermons.
Eddy, Samuel	(68)	1839	Providence, R.I.	Antiquities, &c.
Edwards, T.	(88)	1758	E. Windsor, Ct.	Poems; Sermons.
Edwards, J.	1703	1758	Northampton,	Theology; Works, 8 vols.
Edwards, M.	1722	1798	Philadelphia,	Theology; History.
Edwards, J.	1745	1801	N. Haven, Ct.	Theol.; Controv.; Divinity.
Eliot, John	1604	1690	Roxbury, Ms.	Indian Bible; Grammar.
Eliot, Jared	1685	1763	Killingworth, C.	Agricul., Bot.; Sermons.
Eliot, Andrew	1719	1778	Boston,	History; Sermons.
Eliot, John	1754	1813	Boston,	Historic. Papers; Sermons.
Elicott, Andrew	1759	1820	West Point.	Philosophical Papers.
Elliott, Stephen	1771	1830	Charleston, S.C.	Botany of S. Carolina & Ga.
Ellsworth, O.	1745	1807	Windsor, Ct.	Political Papers.
Ely, David	1749	1816	Huntingdon, Ct.	Sermons.
Ely, Zebulon		1824	Lebanon, Ct.	Letters; Sermons.
Emerson, Joseph	1700	1767	Malden, Ms.	Miscellaneous Sermons.
Emerson, Wm.	1769	1811	Boston,	Hist. 1st Church; Sermons.
Emerson, Joseph	1777	1833	Beverly, Ms.	Miscellanies in Education.
Emmet, Thos. A.	1764	1827	N. York City,	Law Arguments; Essays.
English, Geo. B.	(39)	1828	Boston,	Controversy; Travels.
Eustis, Wm.	1753	1825	Roxbury, Ms.	Miscellaneous.
Evans, Nathaniel	1742	1767	Philadelphia,	Poems; Sermons; Biogra.
Evans, Lewis		1756	Pennsylvania,	Geography; Maps.
Evarts, J.	1781	1831	Boston,	Reports; Essays; Miscell.
Everett, David	(44)	1813	Marietta, Ohio,	Political Essays; Poetry.
Ewing, John	1732	1802	Philadelphia,	Natural Philos.; Sermons.
Farmer, John	1789	1838	Concord, N. H.	History and Antiquities.
Faugeres, Mta. V.	1771	1801	N. York City,	Poetry; Essays.
Fennel, John	1766	1816	Philadelphia,	Autobiography.
Fessenden, Th.	(73)	1813	Walpole, N. H.	"Science of Sanctity," 8vo.
Fessenden, T. G.	1771	1837	Boston,	Poetry; Agriculture.
Field, Martin	(60)	1833	Fayetteville, Vt.	Mineralogy; Nat. History.
Finley, Samuel	1715	1766	Princeton, N. J.	Theology.
Finley, Robert	1772	1817	Athens, Ga.	Papers on Colonization Soc.
Fisher, N.	1742	1812	Salem, Ms.	Sermons, 1 vol.
Fisher, Alex. M.	1794	1822	Yale College,	Mathematics; Nat. Philos.
Fisk, Wilbur	(46)	1839	Middletown, Ct.	Travels, &c.
Fisk, Pliny	1792	1825	Syria,	Letters: Journals.
Fiske, Oliver,	(74)	1837	Worcester, Ms.	Medicine; Miscellanies.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Fiske, Nathan	1733–1799	Brookfield, Ms.	Essays; Vol. of Sermons.
Fitch, Elijah	(43)–1788	Hopkinton, Ms.	Poems.
Fitzhugh, W. H.	1792–1830	Virginia,	Essays; Philanth. Papers.
Flynt, Henry	(84)–1760	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Folger, Peter		Nantucket, Ms.	"Looking-Glass for the
Forbes, Eli	1726–1804	Gloucester,	Theology. [Times," (1676.)
Forbes, J. G.		N. York City,	Sketches of Florida, 1821.
Foster, Benj.	1750–1798	New York,	Theology.
Foster, Anthony	1785–1820	Charleston,S.C	Volume of Sermons.
Foxcroft, Th.	1697–1769	Boston,	Sermons; Miscellanies.
Franklin, Benj.	1706–1790	Philadelphia,	Philosophy; Polit. Econ.; Politics; Works, 10 vols.
Freeman, James	1759–1835	Boston,	Sermons, &c.
Freneau, Philip	(80)–1832	Freehold, N. J.	Poetry.
Frisbie, Levi	1748–1806	Ipswich, Ms.	Sermons.
Frisbie, Levi	1784–1822	Cambridge, Ms	Moral Philosophy.
Fulton, Robert	1765–1815	N. York City,	Natural Philos.; Engineer.
Furman, R.	1825	Charleston,S.C.	History; Sermons.
Gallison, John	1788–1820	Boston,	Essays; Law Reports.
Gamage, Wm.	(37)–1821	Do.	Medical Essays.
Gannett, Caleb	1745–1818	Cambridge, Ms.	Philosophical Papers.
Gano, John	1804	New York,	Autobiography.
Garden, Alex.	1685–1756	Charleston,S.C.	Theology.
Garden, Alex.	(63)–1792	Charleston,S.C.	Natural History; Botany.
Gardiner, John	(65)–1830	Boston,	Sermons.
Garden, Alex.		Charleston,S.C.	Anecdotes Am. Revolution.
Gay, Ebenezer	1696–1787	Hingham, Ms.	Sermons.
Gee, Joshua	1748	Boston,	Sermons.
Gerry, Elbridge	1744–1814	Boston,	Political Papers.
Giles, Wm. B.	1830	Richmond, Va.	Politics.
Godfrey, Th.	1736–1763	Philadelphia,	Poems.
Godman, J. D.	1799–1830	Do.	Medicine; Natural History.
Goodwin, E. S.	(46)–1833	Sandwich, Ms.	Sermons.
Gookin, Daniel	(75)–1687	Boston,	Hist. Indians; Hist. N. Eng.
Gordon, Wm.	(77)–1807	Roxbury, Ms.	Hist. Am. Rev.: Sermons.
Gorham, John	1783–1829	Boston,	Elements of Chem., 2 vols.
Gorton, Samuel	1676	Warwick, R. I.	Controversy; History.
Gould, James	(68)–1838	Litchfield, Ct.	Law; Pleading.
Graham, Isabella	1742–1814	N. York City,	Letters; Journals.
Granger, Gideon	1767–1822	Canandaigua,	Politics.
Graydon, Alex.		Reading, Pa.	Autobiography, (1811.)
Graydon, Wm.		Pennsylvania,	Digest Laws U. S., 1802.
Greenleaf, Moses	(55)–1834	Williamsb'g,M.	Geography and Statistics.
Griffin, Edw. D.	1770–1837	Newark, N. J.	Sermons, &c.
Griffin, Ed. D.	1804–1830	N. York City,	Remains; Journals; Lect.
Griffitts, S. P.	1759–1826	Philadelphia,	Medicine.
Grimké, Th. S.	1786–1834	Charleston,S.C.	Miscellanies.
Gros, John D.	(75)–1812	N. York City,	Nat. and Moral Philosophy.
Hall, Sarah	1761–1830	Philadelphia,	Essays; Poetry.
Hall, John E.	1783–1829	Do.	Law; Poetry.
Hall, Gordon	180–1826	Bombay,	Letters; Tracts.
Hamilton, Alex.	1757–1804	N. York City,	Political Papers.
Hancock, John	1670–1752	Lexington, Ms.	Sermons.
Hardin, Martin		Kentucky,	Law Reports.
Harper, R. G.	1765–1825	Baltimore, Md.	Polit. Papers & Addresses.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Harris, Thomas		Maryland,	Law.
Hart, Oliver	1723–1795	Charleston, S.C.	Poetry; Sermons.
Hart, Levi	(69)–1808	Preston, Ct.	Theology.
Haven, Samuel	1727–1806	Portsmouth,	Sermons; Addresses,
Haven, Jason	1733–1803	Dedham, Ms.	Sermons.
Haven, N. A.	1790–1826	Do.	Reviews; Remains; Miscel.
Hawley, Gideon	(80)–1807	Stockbridge, Ms.	Historical; Indian Papers.
Hay, George	1830	Virginia,	Politics; Law, &c.
Hazard, Eben.	(72)–1817	Philadelphia,	Historical Collections.
Heath, William	1737–1814	Roxbury, Ms.	"Mem. of M.-Gen. Heath."
Heckewelder, J.	1743–1823	Bethlehem, Pa.	Miss. Papers; Indian Antiq.
Hemminway, M.	(84)–1824	Wells, Me.	Theology; Sermons.
Henry, Patrick	1736–1799	Virginia,	Speeches; Letters.
Henry, Alex.	1739–1824	New Jersey,	Travels.
Henry, Th. C.	(37)–1827	Charleston, S.C.	Letters to an Inquirer.
Hewitt, Alex.			Hist. S. Car. & Ga., (1779.)
Heyward,		Tennessee,	History of Tennessee.
Hicks, Elias	(82)–1830	Long Island,	Theology.
Hildreth, Hosea	1782–1835	Gloucester, Ms.	Sermons, &c.
Higginson, F.	(42)–1690	Salem, Ms.	New England's Plantation.
Higginson, John	1616–1708	Salem, Ms.	Theology.
Hillhouse, James	1754–1832	N. Haven, Ct.	Speeches.
Hilliard, T.	1746–1790	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Hitchcock, Enos	(58)–1803	Providence, R.I.	Sermons, &c.
Hobart, Noah	(67)–1773	Fairfield, Ct.	Sermons; Controversy.
Hobart, John H.	1776–1830	N. York City,	Sermons, 2 vols.; Charges.
Holley, Horace	1781–1827	Lexington, Ky.	Do. Remains.
Hollingshead, W.	1817	Charleston, S.C.	Sermons.
Holmes, Abiel	1763–1837	Cambridge, Ms.	"Am. Annals"; Sermons.
Holyoke, Edw.	(80)–1769	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons, &c.
Holyoke, E. A.	1728–1829	Salem, Ms.	Meteorology; Ethics.
Hooke, Wm.	(76)–1677	N Haven, Ct.	Theology.
Hooker, Thomas	1586–1647	Hartford, Ct.	Sermons; Ch. Discipline.
Hooker, Asahel	1762–1813	Goshen, Ct.	Do.
Hopkins, S.	1721–1803	Newport, R. I.	Theology; Memoirs.
Hopkins, L.	1750–1801	Hartford, Ct.	Poems; Politics.
Hopkinson, F.	1738–1791	Bordent'n, N. J.	Miscellanies, 3 vols.
Hosack, David	(66)–1835	N. York City,	Medicine; Biography.
Howard, Simeon	1733–1804	Boston,	Sermons.
Howe, Nathaniel	1764–1737	Hopkinton, Ms.	Sermons, &c.
Hubbard, Wm.	1621–1704	Ipswich, Ms.	History of New England.
Hubly, Barnard		Pennsylvania,	Hist. American Revolution.
Hughes, James		Kentucky,	Law Reports.
Hull, William	(72)–1825	Detroit, Mich.	Memoirs, &c.
Humphreys, D.	1752–1818	Hartford, Ct.	Poems; Miscellanies.
Hunt, Wm. G.	1833	Nashville, Ten.	Editor.
Huntington, J.	1795	Coventry, Ct.	Calvinism Improved.
Huntington, S.	1791–1823	Boston,	Letters.
Hutchins, Th.	1789		Geography.
Hutchinson, Th.	1711–1780	Boston,	History of Massachusetts.
Hutton, Joseph	1787–1828	Philadelphia,	Poems.
Hyde, Alvan	(66)–1833	Lee, Ms.	Sermons.
Imlay, George			Western Country, (1792.)
Jackson, Hall	1740–1797	Portsmouth,	Medicine.
Jarrott, D.	1732–1801	Dinwiddie Co.	Autobiography.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Jay, John	1745–1829	W. Chester,	Political Papers.
Jefferson, Th.	1743–1826	Monticello, Va	Letters; History; Politics.
Jenkins, Charles	1786–1831	Portland, Me.	Sermons; Poems.
Johnson, Edw.	1672	Woburn, Ms.	History.
Johnson, Samuel	1696–1772	Stratford, Ct.	Sermons; Philology.
Johnson, Wm. S.	1727–1819	Stratford, Ct.	Miscellanies.
Johnson, Wm.	1834	Charleston, S.C	Life of Gen. Greene; Law.
Jones, John	1729–1791	New York,	Medicine and Surgery.
Judson, Ann H.	1789–1826	Birmah,	Letters; Journals.
Keith, William	(80)–1749	Philadelphia,	Historical.
Keith, Isaac S.	1755–1813	Charleston, S.C.	Sermons; Addresses, &c.
Kendal, Samuel	(60)–1815	Weston, Ms.	Sermons, 1 vol., &c.
King, Rufus	1755–1827	N. York City,	Speeches; Politics.
Kirby, Ephraim	1804	Litchfield, Ct.	Law Reports.
Knapp, S. L.	(54)–1838	New York,	Biography, &c.
Knowles, J. D.	1798–1838	Newton, Ms.	Biography, &c.
Kollock, Henry	1778–1819	Savannah, Ga.	Sermons, 4 vols.
Ladd, Joseph B.	(31)–1786	Little Compton,	Poems.
Ladd, William	1755–1786	Charleston, S.C	Poems.
Langdon, S.	(74)–1797	Cambridge, Ms	Theology; Sermons.
Lathrop, Joseph	1731–1820	W. Springfield,	Theology; Sermons, 7 vols.
Lathrop, John	1740–1816	Boston,	Sermons; Miscellanies.
Lawson, John		North Carolina,	Travels; Hist. of Carolina.
Leaming, J.	1719–1804	Norwalk, Ct.	Theology.
Ledyard, John	1751–1789	Groton, Ct.	Letters; Journals.
Lee, Samuel	(64)–1791	Bristol, R. I.	Theology.
Lee, Richard H.	1732–1794	Virginia,	Politics; Miscellanies.
Lee, Francis L.	1734–1797	Do.	Miscellanies.
Lee, Arthur	1740–1782	Do.	Politics; Letters.
Lee, Charles	1782	Berkley Co., V.	Essays.
Lee, Henry	1756–1818	Virginia,	Memoirs of the War, 2 vols.
Leggett, Wm.	1839	New York,	Poems and Miscellanies.
Lewis, M.	1774–1814	Louisiana,	Travels in the West.
Lincoln, Enoch	1788–1829	Paris, Me.	Poems; Hist. Collections.
Lincoln, Benj.	1733–1810	Hingham, Ms.	Historical Papers.
Lincoln, Levi	(71)–1820	Worcester, Ms.	"Farmers Letters."
Linn, Wm.	1752–1808	N. York City,	Sermons.
Linn, John B.	1777–1804	Philadelphia,	Poems; Sermons.
Lining, John	1708–1760	Charleston, S.C.	Medical Essays.
Livingston, Wm.	1741–1790	New Jersey,	Poems; Miscellanies.
Livingston, R. R.	1746–1813	New York,	Politics.
Livingston, B.	(66)–1823	N. York City,	Law; Politics.
Livingston, J. H.	1746–1825	New Jersey,	Sermons.
Livingston, E.	1764–1836	New Orleans,	Jurisprudence.
Logan, James	1674–1751	Philadelphia,	Philosophy; Philology.
Lord, Benjamin	(90)–1784	Norwich, Ct.	Sermons.
Loring, Israel	1682–1772	Sudbury, Ms.	Sermons.
Lovell, John	(70)–1778	Boston,	Politics; Theology; Poems.
Low, Samuel			Poems, 2 vols. (1800.)
Lowell, John	(58)–1802	Boston,	Miscellanies; Politics.
Lowndes, Wm.	1790–1822	South Carolina	Speeches.
Lyman, Joseph	(75)–1828	Hatfield, Ms.	Sermons.
Macclintock, S.	1732–1804	Greenl'nd, N.H.	Sermons.
Madison, James	1749–1812	Williamsburgh,	Maps; Sermons.
Madison, James	1751–1836	Montpelier, Va.	Politics.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Mann, James		U. S. Army,	Medicine.
Mansfield, Jared	(71)–1830	West Point,	Mathematics.
Marsh, Eben. G.	(26)–1821	N. Haven, Ct.	Essays; Sermons.
Marshall, John	1775–1835	Richmond, Va.	History and Law.
Marshall, H.	1805		History; Botany.
Martin, Luther	1744–1826	Baltimore, Md.	Law; Politics.
Mason, John	1600–1673	Norwich, Ct.	History of the Pequot War.
Mason, John M.	1770–1829	N. York City,	Sermons; Addresses.
Mather, Richard	1596–1669	Dorchester, Ms.	Theology.
Mather, Increase	1639–1723	Boston,	Sermons; Tracts; History.
Mather, Cotton	1663–1728	Do.	Magnalia: — 382 publications, theolog., histor., &c.
Mather, Samuel	(79)–1785	Do.	Sermons; Essays.
Macwhorter, A.	1734–1807	Newark, N. J.	Sermons.
Maxcy, Jonathan	1768–1820	Providence, R.I.	Sermons.
Mayhew, Th.	1657	Martha's Viny.	Letters.
Mayhew, Exp.	1673–1758	Do.	History; Sermons.
Mayhew, Jona.	1720–1766	Boston,	Sermons; Miscellanies.
McCall, Hugh	(57)–1824	Savannah, Ga.	History of Georgia.
McCalla, Daniel	1748–1809	Wappetaw, S.C.	Sermons and Essays, 2 vols.
McCalla, Daniel	1748–1809	Hanover Co. Va.	Sermons; Essays.
McClure, David	(71)–1820	E. Windsor, Ct.	Memoirs; Sermons.
McFarland, Asa	(58)–1827	Concord, N. H.	"View of Heresies."
McKean, Joseph	1776–1818	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons; Memoirs.
McKeen, Joseph	1757–1807	Brunswick, Me.	Do.
McKinnon,		N. York State,	Vol. of Poems, (1802.)
Mellen, John	1722–1807	Lancaster, Ms.	Sermons.
Melish, John	1770–1822	Philadelphia,	Geographical Works.
Miller, Edward	1760–1812	N. York City,	Medical Works.
Mills, Robert		S. Carolina,	Statistics of S. Carolina.
Mills, Samuel J.	1783–1818	Torringford, Ct.	Letters; Journals.
Minot, Geo. R.	1758–1802	Boston,	History of Massachusetts.
Minto, Walter,	1753–1796	Princeton, N. J.	Natural Philosophy.
Mitchell, John	about 1750	Urbana, Va.	Medicine; Botany.
Mitchell, Jona.	1624–1668	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons; Letters.
Mitchell, S. L.	1764–1831	N. York City,	Chemistry; Nat. History.
Monis, Judah	1764	Northboro', Ms.	Hebrew Grammar.
Monroe, James	1758–1831	Orange, Va.	Politics.
Moody, Joshua	1632–1697	Portsmouth,	Sermons.
Moodey, Samuel	1747	York, Me.	Sermons.
Moore, Z. S.	(52)–1823	Amhert, Ms.	Sermons.
Morgan, John	1735–1789	Philadelphia,	Medicine.
Morris, Robert	1733–1806	Philadelphia,	Finance.
Morris, Gouver.	1752–1816	Morrissania,	Orations; Essays; Letters.
Morse, Jedidiah	1761–1828	Charlesto'n, M.	Geogr.; History; Sermons.
Morton, Nath.	1612–1685	Plymouth, Ms.	New England Memorial.
Morton, Charles	1626–1698	Charlest'n, Ms.	Miscellanies.
Morton, S. W.		Mass.	Poems, &c.
Moultrie, Wm.	(75)–1805	Charleston, S.C.	Memoirs of Amer. Rev., S. C. and Geo., 2 vols.
Muhlenb'g, H. E.	1758–1815	Lancaster, Pa.	Botany; Natural History.
Murray, John	1741–1815	Boston,	Letters & Sermons, 3 vols
Murray, Lindley	1745–1826	N. Y. and Eng.	Education; Grammar, &c.
Murray, Wm. V.	1761–1803	Maryland,	Letters; Political Papers.
Nelson, ——		N. York City,	Philology.
Newell, Samuel	1821	Bombay,	Letters; Journals.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Newell, Harriett	1793–1812	Haverhill, Ms.	Letters; Journals.
Newman, S.	1600–1663	Rehoboth, Ms.	Concordance.
Niles, Samuel	1674–1762	Braintree, Ms.	Theology.
Niles, Hezekiah	1839	Baltimore, Md.	Editor "Niles' Register."
Norton, John	1606–1663	Boston,	Sermons; Memoirs.
Noyes, James	1608–1656	Newbury, Ms.	Theology.
Oakes, Urian	1631–1681	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Ogden, Uzel		Newark, N. J.	Antidote to Deism, 1795.
Oliver, Andrew	(68)–1774	Boston,	Letters.
Oliver, Peter	(79)–1791	Middleborough,	"Scripture Lexicon."
Oliver, Andrew	(68)–1799	Salem, Ms.	"Essay on Comets."
Osborn, John	1713–1753	Middletown, Ct.	Poems.
Osborn, Selleck	1826	Connecticut,	Volume of Poems.
Osgood, David	1748–1822	Medford, Ms.	Sermons.
Otis, James	1778	Boston,	Miscellanies.
Otis, James	1725–1783	Do.	Letters; Political Papers.
Oxenbridge, J.	1609–1674	Boston,	Theology.
Paine, Thomas	1737–1809	Eng. and U. S.	Politics and Infidelity.
Paine, Robert T.	1773–1811	Boston.	Volume of Poems.
Parish, Elijah	1762–1825	Byfield, Ms.	Hist.; Geog.; Sermons, 1 v.
Parker, Thomas	1595–1677	Newbury, Ms.	Theology.
Parker, Samuel	1745–1804	Boston,	Sermons.
Parker, Isaac	1768–1830	Boston,	Law; Memoirs.
Parker, Nathan	(51)–1833	Portsmouth,	Sermons.
Parsons, Jona.	1776	Newburyport,	Sermons.
Parsons, Theoph.	1750–1813	Boston,	Law Reports; Charges.
Parsons, Levi	1792–1822	Alexandria, Eg.	Sermons; Letters.
Patten, Wm.	(76)–1839	Newport, R. I.	Sermons, &c.
Patterson, R.	1743–1824	Philadelphia,	Philosophical Papers.
Pattie, James O.		Kentucky,	"Personal Narrative," 1831.
Payson, Phillips	1736–1801	Chelsea, Ms.	Sermons.
Payson, Seth	1758–1820	Ringe, N. H.	Sermons, &c.
Payson, Edw.	1783–1827	Portland, Me.	Sermons; Letters.
Pearson, E.	1752–1826	Andover, Ms.	Lectures; Sermons.
Peck, Wm. D.	1763–1822	Cambridge, Ms	Natural History.
Peirce, Benjamin	1778–1831	Cambridge, Ms.	Hist. of Harvard University.
Pemberton, E.	1672–1717	Boston,	Volume of Sermons.
Pemberton, E.	1704–1777	Boston,	Sermons.
Pemberton, Th.	1728–1807	Do.	Historical Journal.
Penhallow, S.	1665–1726	Portsmouth,	History.
Penn, William	1644–1718	Philadelphia,	Theological Tracts.
Percy, William	1744–1819	Charleston, S.C.	Theology.
Perkins, Nathan	1749–1838	West Hartford,	Sermons.
Peters, Samuel	1735–1826	Hebron, Ct.	History of Connecticut.
Peters, Richard	1744–1828	Philadelphia,	Agriculture.
Phillips, Samuel	1771	Andover, Ms.	Sermons; Essays.
Phillips, George	1664	Watertown, Ms	Miscellanies.
Physic, Philip S.	(70)–1837	Philadelphia,	Surgery and Medicine.
Pickering, Tim.	1746–1829	Salem, Ms.	Political Papers.
Pickering, H.	1838	Salem, Ms.	Poems.
Pierson, A.	1707	N. Haven, Ct.	Natural Philosophy.
Pike, Nicholas	1743–1819	Newburyport,	Arithmetic.
Pike, Z. M.	1779–1813	New Jersey,	Expedition to the Missouri.
Pinckney, C. C.	1746–1825	Charleston, S.C.	Political Papers.
Pinkney, Wm.	1764–1822	Baltimore, Md.	Law; Speeches.

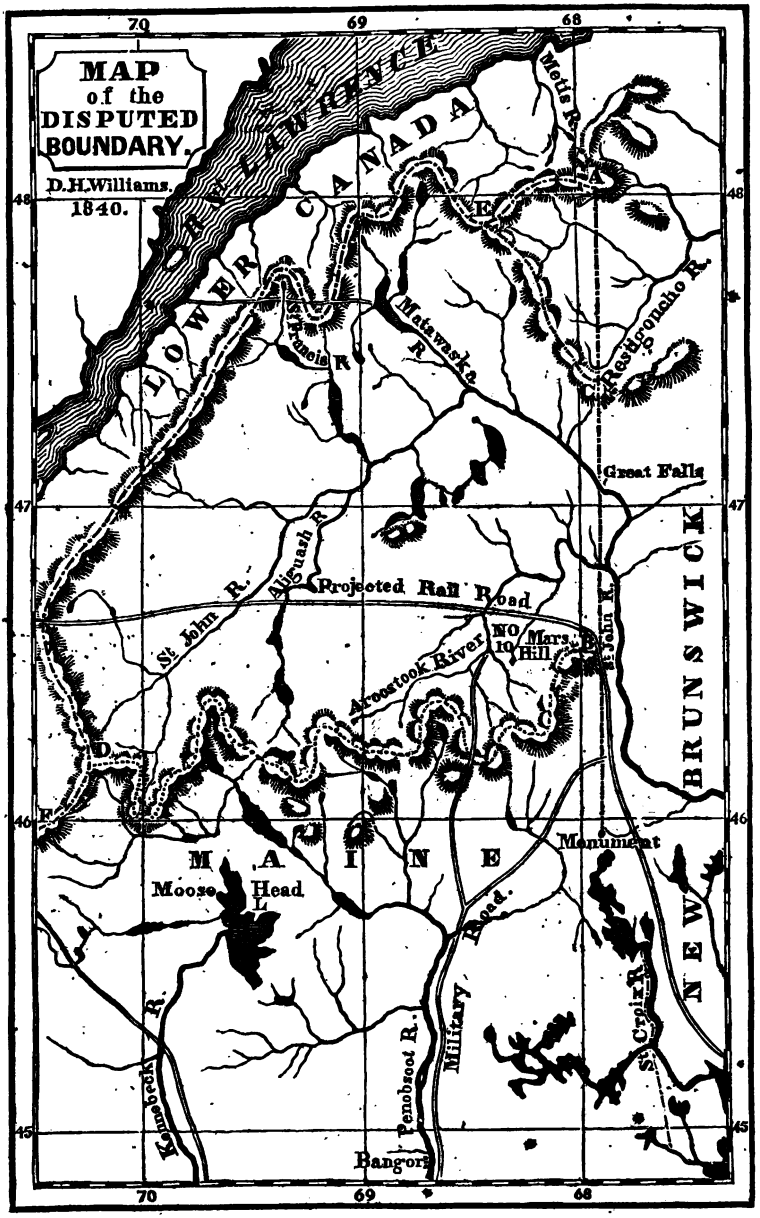
	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Pinkney, E. C.	1802–1828	Baltimore, Md.	Volume of Poems.
Porter, Sarah		Plymouth, N.H.	Poems (1791.)
Porter, John	(87)–1802	Bridgewater,	Sermons.
Porter, Eliphalet	(76)–1833	Roxbury, Ms.	Sermons.
Porter, Ebenezer	1772–1834	Andover, Ms.	Sermons and Rhetoric.
Pownall, Th.	1722–1804	Boston,	History; Political Papers.
Pratt, Benjamin	1709–1763	Do.	Poems; Hist. of N. England.
Prentice, Charles		Massachusetts,	Miscellanies.
Prince, Thomas	1687–1758	Boston,	Serm.; Hist. N. Eng.; Mis.
Prince, Thomas	1722–1748	Do.	Christian History.
Prince, John	1751–1836	Salem, Ms.	Mechanical Philosophy.
Proud, Robert	1728–1813	Philadelphia,	Hist. Pennsylvania, 2 vols.
Quincy, J., Jr.	1744–1775	Boston,	Polit. Tracts; Journals.
Ralph, James	18th cent.	Philadelphia,	Zeuma, 1729, &c.
Ramsay, David	1749–1815	Charleston, S.C.	History; Medicine.
Ramsay, M. L.	1759–1811	Do.	Letters; Journals.
Rand, Isaac	1743–1822	Boston,	Medical Tracts.
Randolph, John	1772–1833	Charlotte Co., V.	Speeches.
Rasles, Sebastian	(67)–1724	Maine,	Diction. Abnaki Language.
Ravenscroft, J.S.	1772–1830	Raleigh, N. C.	Sermons.
Rawle, Wm.	(77)–1836	Philadelphia,	Jurisprudence.
Ray, William	1771–1827	Essex Co., N.Y.	Poems; Travels.
Redman, John	1722–1808	Philadelphia,	Medical Essays.
Reed, John	(80)–1831	Bridgewater, M.	Theology.
Reeve, Tapping	1744–1823	Litchfield, Ct.	Law; Domestic Relations.
Richards'n, W.M.	1774–1838	Chester, N. H.	Law.
Richards, James	1784–1822	Ceylon,	Letters; Journals.
Rice, John H.	(52)–1831	Prince Ed., Va.	Reviews; Sermons; Letters.
Rittenhouse, D.	1732–1796	Philadelphia,	Philosophical Papers.
Robbins, C.	1738–1799	Plymouth, Ms.	Sermons.
Robinson, Sam'l.			Mineralogy, (1825.)
Rodgers, John	1757–1811	N. York City,	Sermons; Letters.
Rogers, John	(53)–1684	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Romeyn, J. B. R.	1825	N. Y. City,	Sermons, 2 vols.
Rowson, Susan.		Boston, Ms.	Novels.
Rumford, Count	1752–1814	Mass. & Paris,	Nat. and Mech. Philosophy.
Rush, Benjamin	1745–1813	Philadelphia,	Medicine, 7 vols.; Miscell.
Rush, Jacob	1746–1820	Do.	Law Charges.
Rutledge, John	1800	Charleston, S.C.	Speeches.
Sampson, Wm.	(73)–1836	New York,	Miscellanies.
Sands, Robert C.	(32)–1832	New York,	Miscellanies.
Savage, Sarah	(52)–1837	Salem, Ms.	Miscellanies.
Say, Thomas	1787–1834	Philadelphia,	Natural History.
Schweinitz, DeL.	1780–1834	Bethlehem, Pa.	Botany.
Seabury, Samuel	1728–1796	N. London, Ct.	2 vols. of Sermons.
Sergeant, John	1710–1749	Stockbridge,	Indian Translations.
Sewall, Samuel	1652–1730	Boston,	Politics; Religious Papers.
Sewall, Joseph	1688–1769	Boston,	Sermons.
Sewall, Jonathan	after 1788	Charlesto'n, Ms.	Political Papers.
Sewall, Stephen	1734–1804	Cambridge, Ms.	Philology, &c.
Sewall, J. M.	1749–1808	York, Me.	Volume of Poems.
Seybert, Adam	1825	Philadelphia,	Statistics; Nat. History.
Shaler, William	1833	Connecticut,	"Sketches of Algiers."
Shaw, John	1778–1809	Baltimore, Md.	Poems.
Shepard, Th.	1605–1649	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Sherman, John	1613–1675	Watertown, Ms.	Almanacs.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Sherman, Roger	1721–1793	N. Haven, Co.	Speeches.
Smalley, John	1734–1820	Berlin, Ct.	Sermons; Theology.
Smith, John	1579–1631	Virginia.	Travels; History; Maps.
Smith, Samuel	1776	Burlington, N J.	History of New Jersey.
Smith, Josiah	1704–1781	Charleston, S.C.	Volume of Sermons.
Smith, Robert	1723–1785	Pequea, Pa.	Sermons.
Smith, Samuel S.	1750–1819	Princeton, N. J.	Sermons; History; Philos.
Smith, John	1752–1809	Hanover, N. H.	Grammars.
Smith, John B.	1756–1799	Schenectady,	Miscellanies.
Smith, William	(73)–1769	New York,	History of New York.
Smith, Wm. M.	1759–1821	Philadelphia,	Poems, &c.
Smith, Wm.	(76)–1803	Philadelphia,	Sermons; Politics.
Smith, Nathan	1762–1829	N. Haven, Ct.	Medicine; Memoirs.
Smith, Wm. L.	1812	South Carolina,	Political Papers.
Smith, Elihu H.	1771–1798	N. York City,	Medical Essays.
Spalding, L.	1775–1825	New York,	Medicine.
Spring, Samuel	1746–1819	Newburyport,	Sermons.
Staughton, Wm.	1770–1829	Philadelphia,	Miscellanies.
Stearns, C.	1753–1826	Lincoln, Ms.	Sermons and Miscellanies.
Stearns, Asahel	1774–1839	Cambridge, Ms.	Law.
Stearns, Samuel	1770–1834	Bedford, Ms.	Sermons.
Stearns, S. H.	1801–1838	Boston,	Sermons and Letters.
Steuben, F. W.	(61)–1794	Steuben, N. Y.	Military Tactics.
Stiles, Ezra	1727–1795	N. Haven, Ct.	History; Sermons; Philol.
Stillman, S.	1737–1807	Boston,	Sermons.
Stith, William	1750	Williamsburg,	History of Virginia, (1747.)
Stoddard, S.	1643–1729	Northampton,	Theology.
Stoddard, Amos	1759–1813	Hallowell, Me.	Sketches of Louisiana.
Stone, Samuel	1663	Hartford, Ct.	Sermons; Theology.
Stone, Eliab,	1737–1822	Reading, Ms.	Sermons.
Strong, Caleb	1745–1819	Northampton,	Speeches.
Strong, Nathan	1748–1816	Hartford, Ct.	2 vols. Sermons; Theology.
Strong, Jonathan	1764–1814	Randolph, Ms.	Sermons.
Sullivan, James	1744–1808	Boston,	History; Politics.
Swift, Job	1743–1804	Bennington, Vt.	Sermons, 1 vol.
Swift, Zephaniah	1759–1823	Lebanon, Ct.	Works on Law.
Symmes, Th.	1678–1725	Bradford, Ms.	Sermons and Miscellanies.
Symmes, J. C.	1829	Cincinnati, O.	Theory of the Earth.
Tappan, David	1753–1803	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons; Addresses.
Taylor, John	1824	Caroline Co., V.	Agriculture; Politics.
Tennent, Gilbert	1703–1765	Philadelphia,	Sermons.
Tenney, Tabitha	1838	Exeter, N. H.	"Female Quixotism."
Thacher, Th.	1620–1678	Weymouth, Ms.	Philology.
Thacher, Peter	1651–1727	Milton, Ms.	Sermons.
Thacher, O.	(92)–1765	Boston,	Treatise of Gold Coins.
Thacher, Peter	1752–1802	Boston,	Sermons; Miscellanies.
Thacher, S. C.	1785–1818	Boston,	Sermons, 1 vol.; Reviews.
Thayer, Elihu	(65)–1812	Kingston, N. H.	Volume of Sermons.
Thomas, Isaiah	1749–1831	Worcester, Ms.	History of Printing, 2 vols.
Thomson, C.	1730–1824	Philadelphia,	Translation of Septuagint.
Tilton, James	1745–1822	Wilmington, D.	Medicine.
Trumbull, Benj.	(85)–1820	Nor. Haven, Ct.	History of Connecticut, &c.
Trumbull, John	1750–1831	Hartford, Ct.	McFingal & other Poems.
Tucker, St. Geo.	1827	Virginia,	Law Tracts.
Tucker, John	(72)–1792	Newbury, Ms.	Sermons.

	Born.	Died.	Residence.	
Tudor, Wm.	(51)	1830	Boston,	Historical Letters; Essays; Life of Otis.
Turell, Jane	1708	1735	Medford, Ms.	Poems.
Turnbull, Robert	(60)	1833	Charleston, S.C.	Politics.
Tyler, Royal		1825	Brattleboro', Vt.	"Algerine Captive"; Poems.
Tyng, Dudley A.			Boston,	Law Reports.
Van derKemp, A.			New York,	Miscellanies.
Vaughan, John	1775	1807	Wilmington, D.	Medicine.
Vaux, Roberts		1836	Philadelphia,	Biography.
Wadsworth, B.	(67)	1737	Cambridge, Ms.	Sermons.
Wallace, John B.			Philadelphia,	Law Reports.
Walley, Thomas	(61)	1679	Barnstable, Ms.	Sermons.
Waln, R., Jr.	1794	1825	Philadelphia,	Life of Lafayette; Signers of Declaration; Poems.
Walter, Thomas			Charleston, S.C.	Botany; Flora Carolina.
Walter, N.	1663	1750	Roxbury, Ms.	Theology; Sermons, 1 vol.
Walter, Wm. B.	(27)	1823	Boston,	Poems.
Ward, Nathaniel	1570	1653	Ipswich, Ms.	Satires; Sermons.
Warren, Mercy	1727	1814	Plymouth, Ms.	Hist. of Am. Rev.; Poems.
Warren, Joseph	1753	1815	Boston,	Orations and Addresses.
Washington, G.	1732	1799	Mt. Vernon, Va.	Miscell. Writings, 12 vols.
Washington, B.	1759	1832	Virginia,	Law Reports, 6 vols.
Waterman, E.	(56)	1825	Bridgeport, Ct.	Biography; Sermons.
Webb, John	(62)	1750	Boston,	Sermons.
Webber, S.	1759	1810	Cambridge, Ms.	Mathematics.
Webster, Pelat.			Philadelphia,	Political Essays, (1791.)
Webster, Samuel	1718	1796	Salisbury, Ms.	Sermons.
Webster, Redford	1761	1838	Boston, Ms.	Poetry; Miscellanies.
Weems, M. L.			Virginia,	Biography.
Welde, Thomas		1660	Roxbury, Ms.	Theology.
West, Benjamin	1730	1813	Providence, R.I.	Mathematics.
West, Samuel	1730	1807	N. Bedford, Ms.	Metaphysics; Sermons.
West, Stephen	1736	1819	Stockbridge, M.	Theology; Sermons.
West, Samuel	1738	1808	Boston,	Sermons.
Wharton, C. H.	1748	1833	Burlington, N.J.	Theology.
Wheatley, Phillis	(31)	1784	Boston,	Poems.
Wheelock, E.	1711	1779	Hanover, N. H	Sermons; Histories.
Wheelock, John	1754	1817	Hanover, N. H.	Historical, &c.
Whelpley, S.	1766	1817	N. York City,	Triangle; History.
White, Wm. C.			Rutland, Ms.	Law; Plays.
White, William	1748	1836	Philadelphia,	Theology.
Whiting, Samuel	1597	1679	Lynn, Ms.	Sermons, &c.
Whitman, B.	(38)	1834	Waltham, Ms.	Theology.
Whitney, Peter	1744	1816	Northboro', Ms.	History of Worcester Co.
Whitney, Eli	1765	1825	N. Haven, Ct.	Miscellanies.
Whittlesey, S.	(67)	1752	Wallingford, Ct.	Sermons.
Whittlesey, C.	1717	1787	N. Haven, Ct.	Sermons.
Wigglesworth, M	1631	1705	Malden, Ms.	Poetry and Miscellanies.
Wigglesworth, E.	(72)	1765	Cambridge, Ms.	Lectures, &c.
Wilcox, Carlos	1794	1827	Hartford, Ct.	Poems; Sermons; Letters.
Wilkins,			Westchester,	Political Tracts.
Wilkinson, J.	1757	1825	Md., U. S. Arm.	Mem. of his Life & Times.
Willard, Samuel	1640	1707	Boston,	Theology, 1 vol. fol.; Serm.
Willard, Joseph	1738	1804	Cambridge, Ms.	Philos.; Papers; Sermons.
Willet, Marinus	(90)	1830	New York,	Autobiography.
Williams, Roger	1599	1683	Providence,	Controversies; Histories.

	Born. Died.	Residence.	
Williams, John	1664–1729	Deerfield, Ms.	Sermons, &c.
Williams, S.	1761–1817	Rutland, Vt.	History of Vermont, &c.
Williams, S. P.	1779–1826	Mansfield, Ct.	Sermons, 1 vol.
Williams, N.	(93)–1829	Tolland, Ct.	Theology.
Williams, Wm.	1746	Hatfield, Ms.	Sermons.
Williams, S.	1767	Lebanon, Ct.	Sermons, &c.
Williams, N.	1796	Brimfield, Ms.	Sermons.
Williams, J. W.	(34)–1837	Philadelphia,	Editor Am. Quar. Review.
Williamson, H.	1735–1819	Philadelphia,	Medical and Philos. Papers.
Wilson, John	1588–1667	Boston,	Miscellanies.
Wilson, Mathew	1729–1790	Lewis, Del.	Medicine, &c.
Wilson, James	1742–1798	Philadelphia,	Works in 3 vols.*
Wilson, Alex.	1766–1813	Philadelphia,	Ornithology; Poems.
Wilson, Peter	1826	N. York City,	Greek Prosody.
Wilson, J. P.	1830	Philadelphia,	Lectures; Miscellanies.
Winchester, E.	1751–1797	Newton, Ms.	Theology.
Winslow, Edw.	1594–1655	Plymouth, Ms.	History.
Winthrop, John	1587–1649	Boston, Ms.	Journal.
Winthrop, John	(71)–1676	Connecticut,	Philosophical Papers.
Winthrop, John	1799	Cambridge, Ms	Natural Philosophy.
Winthrop, John	1676	Boston, Ms.	Philosophical Papers.
Winthrop, James	1821	Cambridge, Ms.	Scientific Papers.
Wirt, William	1772–1834	Wash'ton, D. C.	Biography, &c.
Wise, John	1725	Ipswich, Ms.	Ecclesiastical.
Wisner, Benj.	(40)–1835	Boston,	Sermons, &c.
Wistar, Caspar	1761–1818	Philadelphia,	Anatomy.
Witherspoon, J.	1721–1794	Princeton, N. J.	Works, 4 vols.; Sermons.
Wolcott, Roger	1679–1767	Windsor, Ct.	Poetry and Miscellanies.
Wolcott, Oliver	(74)–1833	Litchfield, Ct.	Finance.
Wood, William		Boston,	History of Massachusetts.
Woodbridge, T.	1732	Hartford, Ct.	Poems; Sermons.
Woodhouse, J.	1770–1809	Philadelphia,	Chemistry.
Worcester, Noah	1758–1837	Brighton, Ms.	Theology; Friend of Peace.
Worcester, S.	1771–1821	Salem, Ms.	Sermons; Miss. Rep., &c.
Wright, N. H.	1787–1824	Boston,	Poems.
Wythe, George	1726–1806	Williamsburg,	Law Papers.
Yeates, Jasper	1817	Lancaster, Pa.	Law Reports.
Zeisberger, D.	1721	Ohio,	Indian Antiquities.
Zubly, John J.	1781	Savannah, Ga.	Sermons.

*** In the biographical notices, which have been published, of some of the writers in the preceding list, the year of their death is mentioned together with their age, but the year of their birth is not specified, so that it is uncertain in which of two years they were born. In these cases the age is given by figures inclosed in a parenthesis.


MAP
of the
DISPUTED
BOUNDARY.
D.H.Williams.
1840.
70
69
68
48
47
46
45
RIVER LAWRENCE
LOWER CANADA
Metis R.
St Francis R.
Matawaska R.
Restigouche R.
Great Falls
Aliguash R.
St John R.
Projected Rail Road
NO 10
Mars Hill
St John R.
Aroostook River
BRUNSWICK
MAINE
Moose Head
Monument
Military Road
Penobscot R.
Kennebeck R.
St Croix R.
Bangor
NEW

II. THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

[The following article has been prepared for the American Almanac by Nathan Hale, Esq., Editor of the "Boston Daily Advertiser."]

THE line of boundary in the northeastern quarter of the United States, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, has been for some years a subject of elaborate negotiation; and, from the excited feelings of the border inhabitants, it threatens to become a subject of serious national controversy. The question at issue arises in the interpretation of the treaty of 1783, — the instrument by which the national existence of the United States was first recognized by Great Britain, and by which the limits of territory, and various other points, affecting the new relations between the two countries were determined by mutual agreement. The question involves the right of property in, and jurisdiction over, the country which is watered by the river St. John and its branches, (as may be seen represented on the preceding Map,) embracing an extent of about 10,500 square miles, being nearly equal to one third of the whole territory of the State of Maine. The United States maintain, that the *highlands* described in the treaty as forming the line of boundary, *are those which separate the waters of the St. John from the waters of the St. Lawrence;* — and Great Britain maintains, that the *highlands* in question are those *situated at the south of the St. John, and which divide its waters from those of the Penobscot.* It may be proper, for greater distinctness, to state, that previously to the Declaration of Independence, the several States which united in that declaration were colonies of Great Britain, each enjoying the right of local government, and exercising jurisdiction, over certain territory described, either in its charter from the crown of Great Britain, or in the commission of its governor from the same authority. Massachusetts Bay was one of these colonies, embracing within its limits and under its jurisdiction, by virtue of a charter granted by William and Mary, in 1691, the whole of the territory which has since become (in 1820) the State of Maine. At the date of the treaty, Nova Scotia was also a British colony, enjoying a local government, the limits of which had been distinctly defined in the commissions granted by the King to several successive colonial governors, for a period of twenty years. This province then embraced, in addition to the peninsula of Nova Scotia, the whole of the territory now known as the Province of New Brunswick.

At the same date, Lower Canada was also a British province, known by the name of the Colony of Quebec. It was, previously to the peace of Fontainebleau, of 1762, a French colony, and, during its existence as

such, there had been a much agitated question of boundary between it and Great Britain, the latter claiming the territory to the river St. Lawrence, as a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay. In correspondence with this claim, the most authentic maps of that period represent New England and Nova Scotia, or Acadia, as extending to the St. Lawrence. Such is the delineation of the boundary in Mitchell's map of the British and French dominions in North America, published in the year 1755, with the approbation and at the request of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and chiefly compiled from draughts, charts, and actual surveys in the Plantation Office.

But soon after Canada became a British possession, by the treaty of 1762, a royal proclamation was issued, confirming to it the territory on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence, which had been previously claimed by its French possessors, and consequently limiting the claim of Massachusetts to the territory watered by the rivers running southerly into the Atlantic. The Legislature of Massachusetts protested against this curtailment of the limits of their province; but the Lords of the Board of Trade, on being appealed to by the agent of the Province, justified the course which had been taken, on the ground that they considered the right of the province to the lands between the Penobscot and the St. Croix doubtful; but they proposed, that, if the province would cede to the crown all pretence of right or title, under their charter, to the lands on the St. Lawrence, destined by the royal proclamation to form a part of the government of Quebec, the crown would waive all further dispute concerning the lands south of this boundary. To this condition the agent of the General Court, on the part of the province, expressed his assent.* From this date the claim of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the territory extending on the north to the southern boundary of Quebec, and on the east to the boundary of Nova Scotia, remained undisturbed.

In this position of the boundary and jurisdiction of the Colonies, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the treaty of peace in 1783, found the Province of Massachusetts Bay, now the State of Maine, — the Province of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, — and the Colony of Quebec, now the Province of Lower Canada, — their respective limits being circumstantially and clearly described in official documents (to which we shall more particularly advert hereafter) of the highest authority. These documents constituted the authority under which the government of the respective colonies was exercised, and no other designation of their respective limits was claimed or pretended by any one. In conformity with these descriptions, all the maps were drawn which were published from the proclamation of 1763 to the peace of 1783, as

* See Letter of Jasper Mauduit, Agent of Province of Massachusetts Bay.

well as for a long period subsequent to the peace. To the correctness of this assertion every map of that part of North America, of any authority, published within the period, will individually attest.

By the first article of the treaty of peace of 1783, his Britannic Majesty acknowledges the independence of the United States, including, with the rest of the States, Massachusetts Bay, and in express terms "relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and *territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.*" Had the treaty stopped here, it would have left no reasonable doubt of the construction which should have been given to it. It will hardly be denied, that the territorial rights of Massachusetts Bay, under the charter of William and Mary, extended, at the commencement of the American war, on the north to the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and on the east to the western boundary of Nova Scotia; nor will it be pretended, that there was any adverse claim to the territory within these limits.

To show what was then the established and well-known southern boundary of Quebec, the following official acts, of the highest authority, which were at the date of the treaty in full force, will be admitted to be sufficient.

1st. The King's proclamation for the establishment of the government of the province of Quebec above referred to, dated October 7th, 1763. This proclamation, by which the boundaries of Canada were for the first time established by British authority, describes that boundary on the south in the following words, viz. "From whence, said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, *passing along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs*, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosières."

2d. The act of Parliament of the 14th George III. (1774,) for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec. In this act, the limits of the province in this part are described in the following words: "Bounded on the south *by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea*, to a point in 45 degrees of north latitude, on the eastern bank of the Connecticut River."

3d. The commission from King George III. to Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of the Province of Quebec, dated September 18th, 1777, in which the limits of his jurisdiction in this part are described in precisely the foregoing words. He was the third governor of the province who held the office under a similar commission, and under this commission he filled the office at the date of the treaty in 1783.

In addition to these documents the commission of Sir Guy Carleton, the next succeeding governor of the province, may be cited, to show that in the mean time no change had been made in its southern boundary. In this commission, which is dated April 22d, 1786, the words of the second article of the treaty of 1783, are in part adopted, viz. "bounded on the south *by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean*, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of the river to the 45th degree of north latitude."

The reader has only to refer to any map of that part of the continent which has ever been published, to perceive that no one of these descriptions of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, can by possibility apply to any range of highlands, except those which are situated at the north of all the sources of the river St. John; and that, consequently, the whole of the territory watered by this river and its branches is excluded from that province. In referring to the small map, which is prefixed to this article for the illustration of the subject, it will be observed that the Bay of Chaleur is not embraced within it; but the position of the bay may be understood from the fact, that the river Restigouche discharges itself into it, at a distance of sixty or seventy miles eastwardly from the point where the river terminates upon this map. It will be perceived, therefore, that the course of any range of highlands, extending from the waters of this bay to the waters of Connecticut River, must extend along the north and west of the basin watered by the branches of the St. John.

The next question to be considered is, what was the western boundary of Nova Scotia at the date of the treaty. Without recurring to documents of anterior date, from the grant by James I. in 1621, to Sir William Alexander, downward, and to the changes of possession and title which the colony underwent, it is sufficient to refer to the commission of George III. to Montague Wilmot, Esq., the first governor of the province after the peace of 1762, and to the commissions of like import to his successors. To avoid repetition we quote the description of the western boundary only as it is given in the commission to John Parr, Esq., who held the office of Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief of the Province, at the date of the treaty, the language of the commissions of all the governors from that of Montague Wilmot to those of a very recent date being of precisely the same import, viz. "bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, to the mouth of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and *by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec; to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs*," &c.

The same northern boundary line is recognized by repeated acts of the General Assembly of New Brunswick. For example, an act passed in 1786, for establishing sundry parishes, after reciting that letters patent of the King had established several counties, and among others, the County of Northumberland, "bounded southerly by the County of Westmoreland, easterly by the Gulf of St. Lawrence *and the Bay of Chaleurs, northerly by said bay and the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec*, and westerly by a continuation of the westerly boundary line of said county of Westmoreland," proceeds to divide the counties so established into parishes. A great number of subsequent acts show, that the actual jurisdiction of the province extends to the Bay of Chaleur, and to the river Restigouche, which falls into the bay from the adjoining highlands. These acts show what the western boundary of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, as well as the southern boundary of Quebec or Canada, have uniformly been understood to be by the British colonial, as well as by the metropolitan authorities.

Had the treaty of peace, therefore, merely relinquished to the United States, as it does in express terms, "all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights" of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, "and of every part thereof," there could have been little question, that all claim was relinquished to that part of the State of Maine, which lies west of the meridian line passing through the source of the river St. Croix, and is watered by the river St. John and its branches; because it is evident, that this territory was not included in either Nova Scotia or Quebec, and because Great Britain never claimed to possess any other colony or territory in that quarter. But, to remove all question, the treaty goes on, in the second article, to define the territorial rights confirmed to the United States by precise description, as follows:

"That all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the *northwest angle of Nova Scotia*, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the highlands; *along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean*, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River," &c. And after describing the other parts of the boundary, "east by a line drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and *from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands*, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

The question here presented for consideration is, whether this description applies to the range of highlands running along at the westward and northward of the sources of the river St. John, or to the

range which divides the waters of the St. John from those of the Penobscot, and terminates at Mars Hill, the former being claimed by the United States, and the latter by Great Britain, as the line of boundary. The question is narrowed down to this single point, by a convention entered into between the two governments in the year 1798, by which the source of the St. Croix is determined, and marked by a permanent monument. There can, of course, be no dispute as to the direction of the line to be drawn, "directly north," from this monument. The direction of the various streams, indicating the general course of the several ranges of highlands, is also nearly ascertained, as represented in the annexed map. The minute outlines of the country are not ascertained by exact surveys, still less are they exhibited in this abridged map; but the general features of the country, and the principal streams are known, and they are exhibited with sufficient precision to enable the reader to understand the statement here presented.

The description above cited from the treaty requires, 1st. a line which begins at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. This angle, it has been seen, is formed on one side by the southern boundary of the Province of Lower Canada, running westerly from the Bay of Chaleur, and on the other, by a line running due north from the source of the St. Croix, terminating, of course, at the northern extremity of Nova Scotia. It has been seen from the authorities cited, and it is otherwise notorious, that there is no angle of Nova Scotia at Mars Hill; and, if there were an angle there, it would not be a northwest angle, since the northerly side, necessary to the forming of the angle is many miles further north, and on the other side of the river St. John. The boundary claimed by Great Britain, therefore, does not begin at the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. The boundary claimed by the United States, on the contrary, begins at that point of the southern boundary of Lower Canada, where an angle is formed by the meeting of the western line of Nova Scotia with it, and it continues along the same boundary, until it reaches the source of the Connecticut.

2d. A line is required beginning upon, and extending along, highlands which divide waters falling into the river St. Lawrence, from waters falling into the Atlantic Ocean. Does the line of the British claim answer this description? Clearly and confessedly not. From the point marked D on the Map, where it diverges from the line of the American claim, it follows a course of highlands which divide rivers falling on one side into the Penobscot River, and thence into Penobscot Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, from rivers on the other side falling into the St. John River, and thence into the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean. The description entirely fails in its application, because no streams from this range of highlands empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, and there are other highlands,

between this range and the source of the streams that do so empty themselves.

Does then the line of the American claim answer this part of the description? The advocates of the British claim say that it does not, in two particulars. These particulars are deserving of careful attention, as they constitute the only objections to the American claim.

1st. It is said, that this upper range of highlands divides waters which on one hand fall into the river St. Lawrence, from those which on the other hand fall *into the Bay of Fundy*, whereas the description requires that these latter should fall *into the Atlantic Ocean*. It would seem to be a sufficient reply to this objection, that the Bay of Fundy is a part of the Atlantic Ocean, that the waters of the St. John after emptying themselves into the Bay of Fundy, are discharged, at a distance not exceeding fifty miles, into the ocean itself, and, that in contradistinction from the great number of rivers which run north into the river St. Lawrence, those which run south into the St. John may be properly classified, with those falling into the Kennebec, the Penobscot, and the St. Croix, and accurately described as emptying themselves, as they literally do, through those larger streams, into the Atlantic Ocean.

One of the British negotiators, however, has argued, that as the treaty, in the second article, twice speaks of the river St. Mary as falling into the Atlantic Ocean, and of the St. Croix as falling into the Bay of Fundy, thereby placing the terms, "Bay of Fundy" and "Atlantic Ocean" "twice in the same article in pointed opposition to each other," the term "Atlantic Ocean" could not have been carelessly used in the same treaty as a synonymous and convertible expression with the "Bay of Fundy," when applied to the place of discharge of the river St. John, which is at a point higher up in the bay, than the mouth of the St. Croix. It appears to have escaped the attention of this negotiator, that the term "Bay of Fundy," which is used in the treaty, in both instances, in connection with the river St. Croix, is obviously used, not for the purpose of indicating the river referred to, as one of a particular class, but for the purpose of specifying a particular point; in one instance, the expression being "a line drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, *from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy*," and, in the other, reference being made to *the point where the boundary shall "touch the Bay of Fundy."* It is obvious, that a line described as "drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy," might not be identical with a line "drawn along the middle of the St. Croix from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean"; yet it might still be sufficiently definite to describe the river St. Croix, as one of the rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, provided the river itself, instead of the position of its outlet, were the object to be designated.

The negotiator referred to appears also to have overlooked the consideration, that the treaty, in speaking of rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, described a class of rivers in contradistinction from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, all of which class are in fact discharged into bays of greater or less extent forming a part of the ocean, and through those bays, at a short distance, into the open sea; and that to have adopted a more particular description in reference to one, would have involved the propriety and necessity of adopting the same mode of description in reference to the rest, without attaining any greater degree of precision or certainty.

But, admitting that there were any weight in the argument, that the river St. John was not intended by the framers of the treaty, as a river which empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, what follows? That the St. John falls into the river St. Lawrence? Or that this interpretation aids the British claim in favor of the other range of highlands? By no means. This is not pretended. The only inference attempted to be drawn from this forced interpretation is, that the framers of the treaty did not know what they were doing; and, with all the information before them to enable them to proceed correctly, they framed a treaty not susceptible of a practical application. It is seriously argued, when the other clauses of the treaty are sufficiently explicit to indicate its meaning, that an assumed ambiguity, in the use of a general term, instead of a more definite one, although that ambiguity does not authorize any different construction, renders the treaty insusceptible of interpretation and execution. It would be a waste of words to argue further upon this point.

2d. It is said, that admitting that the waters of the river St. John are to be regarded as emptying themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, the boundary line running due north from the source of the St. Croix, still does not meet highlands of the character described in the treaty, because the highlands claimed as such by the United States, divide rivers which run into the St. Lawrence, from rivers which run into the Bay of Chaleur, — which last rivers cannot be properly embraced in the class of rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean. This objection is much more plausible than that which is made to this classification of the river St. John. There is doubtless reason to presume, that it was not supposed by the framers of the treaty, that the waters of the Restigouche would be intercepted by the due north line from the source of the St. Croix; and there is no satisfactory ground for regarding the waters of that river, the general course of which is in a direction towards the river St. Lawrence, rather than towards the Atlantic, and which actually fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence near the river of the same name, as belonging to the class of rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic, in contradistinction from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence. There appears, therefore, to be no good reason

why the range of highlands which runs between the sources of the Restigouche and the river St. Lawrence, should be assumed as the highlands indicated in the treaty, as it seems to have been by the American negotiators. This claim may have given rise to the impression which was entertained by the King of the Netherlands, that the treaty is not susceptible of a literal and exact interpretation and execution. It will be seen, that it is entirely unnecessary to a literal interpretation of the treaty to regard the waters of the Restigouche as belonging to the class of rivers, described in the treaty, as falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

The true mode of interpreting the treaty is doubtless to ascertain the southern boundary of the Colony of Quebec, as it was described in the act of Parliament of 1774, and in the various official acts of the British government, before the date of the treaty; for this determines the position of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, which constitutes the starting point of the treaty boundary. This boundary is along the highlands, from the Bay of Chaleur to the source of the Connecticut. On which side of the streams falling into the Bay of Chaleur these highlands are to be sought, there is nothing to show. The practical construction of the language, as between the two British provinces, appears to have been to take the river Restigouche itself, regarding the range of highlands as terminating at the source of the river, instead of continuing to the bay. On this interpretation, the northwest angle of Nova Scotia would be found at the intersection of the Restigouche River, with the due north line from the source of the St. Croix. As however this is not a literal interpretation of the official acts referred to, nor of the treaty itself, a more satisfactory one should be sought for, and this is easily attained. The highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which empty themselves into the St. John, and thence into the Atlantic Ocean, are easily traced in a single, but irregular range, from the most northwestern source of the Connecticut River, to the sources of the Restigouche. They are here broken into detached and divergent ridges of highlands, divided by the streams which unite in forming this river. They even here still bear the description of highlands which divide the waters falling into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the St. John, although they are themselves divided by streams falling into the Bay of Chaleur. In conformity with this view of the highlands described in the treaty, the boundary line is delineated in the [Hale's] Map of New England, which was first published in 1826. This is the only delineation which can be made according with a literal and exact interpretation of the treaty. The due north line, which forms the eastern boundary, terminates at the point in which it reaches these highlands, and not after crossing them to the most northerly ridge, as in

the map drawn to illustrate the American claim, and published with the official documents.

If this reasoning be correct the American negotiators, in claiming a boundary line north of the sources of the river Restigouche, beginning at A, as marked on the accompanying Map, made a claim which is not defensible by any evidence produced by them; for there is no proof, that, before the date of the treaty the southern boundary of the Colony of Quebec was established north of the Restigouche, nor is there any thing in the treaty to require the extension of the eastern line northwardly beyond the highlands which limit the course of the waters towards the St. John, unless it can be shown, that the previously established southern boundary of Quebec was further north than this point. According to this reasoning, the true northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and, consequently, the northeast angle of the United States is at C, on the dividing summit between the St. John and the Restigouche, and at a short distance from the most southerly branch of the latter river. From this angle the true boundary line described in the treaty runs in a northwesterly, then in a westerly, and subsequently in a southerly direction to the source of the Connecticut River, dividing the waters which fall into the river St. John from those which fall into the St. Lawrence.

III. SUGAR.

The existence of crystallizable sugar in the beet, was (as stated by Mr. C. L. Fleischmann, in a Memorial to the Congress of the United States, December, 1837) discovered by the German chemist Markgraf, in 1747. The political events of 1812, induced the government of France to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar, and in 1814, this manufacture was in prosperous operation; but it was seriously checked by the peace of Europe, in consequence of which colonial sugar was brought freely into France. But the manufacture has of late rapidly increased.

According to the statement of Mr. Fleischmann, there were, in 1837, more than 80,000 acres of land in France planted with the beet; and the number of manufactories and the amount of the produce at several periods, were as follows:

	Manufactories.		Cwt. Sugar.	Tons.
In 1828,	103	producing	100,000	5,000
" 1831,	200		220,000	11,000
" 1836,	543		950,000	47,500
" 1837,	600		1,000,000	50,000

Consumption of Colonial and Beet Sugar in France.

	Colonial Sugar.	Beet Sugar.
In 1825,	61,255,232 francs,	4,000,000 francs,
" 1831,	67,542,792 "	10,000,000 "
" 1832,	62,669,638 "	15,000,000 "
" 1835,	69,000,000 "	30,000,000 "

"An acre of good cultivated land," according to Mr. Fleischmann, "yields, on an average, 20 tons of the beet root. One ton of beets yields, when treated after the new method, 180 lbs. of white refined sugar. The cost of manufacturing a ton of beets into sugar would be, at a very high estimate, $6. 180 lbs. of refined beet sugar would cost $11, or $6\frac{1}{10}$ cents per lb.

"The sugar now produced in Louisiana averages only about 4½ pounds per head for the population of the United States, or about 70,000,000 pounds annually, which is but a small part of our consumption, as enormous sums are yearly paid to foreign countries for sugar, as the following table shows:

In 1832,	imported into the United States,		$2,933,688
" 1833,	"	"	4,752,343
" 1834,	"	"	5,537,829
" 1835,	"	"	6,806,184
" 1836,	"	"	12,514,551 "

Quantity of Sugar brought into the Markets of the World, in the Year 1838, *as stated in Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines."*

	Tons.		Tons.
British West Indies,	160,000	Bourbon,	20,000
Mauritius 35,000, & British East Indies 20,000	55,000	Cuba,	100,000
Java,	36,000	Brazil,	95,000
Manilla and Siam,	30,000	France and Belgium; — from Beet Root,	65,000
Dutch West Indies,	25,000	United States,	65,000
St. Thomas and St. Croix,	7,000		
Martinique and Guadaloupe,	80,000	*Total,*	738,000

The following statement is extracted from McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce."

"The West Indies, Brazil, Surinam, Java, Mauritius, Bengal, Siam, the Isle of Bourbon, and the Philippines, are the principal sources whence supplies for the European and American markets are derived. The average quantities exported from these countries, during each of the three years ending with 1833, were nearly as follows: —

	Tons.
British West Indies, including Demarara and Berbice,	190,000
Mauritius,	30,000
Bengal, Isle of Bourbon, Java, Siam, Philippines, &c.	60,000
Cuba and Porto Rico,	110,000
French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies,	95,000
Brazil,	75,000
Total,	560,000

Progressive Increase of the Consumption of Sugar in Great Britain.

	Tons.		lbs.		Tons.		lbs.
In 1700,	10,000	or	22,000,000	In 1770–1775,	72,500	(aver.)	162,500,000
" 1710,	14,000	"	31,360,000	" 1786–1790,	81,000	"	181,500,000
" 1734,	42,000	"	94,080,000	" 1836,	180,000	"	400,000,000
" 1754,	53,270	"	119,320,000				

IV. GOLD AND SILVER.

Quantity of Gold and Silver produced in 40 *Years, from* 1790 *to* 1830, *as stated in the "Mining Journal."*

	Gold.	Silver.
Mexico,	£ 6,436,453	£ 139,818,032
Chili,	2,768,488	1,822,924
Buenos Ayres,	4,024,895	27,182,673
Russia,	3,703,743	1,502,981
	£ 17,003,579	£ 170,326,610

Quantity of Gold brought into the European Market every Year, on an average, from 1790 *to* 1802.

[From Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines."]

		lbs. avoir.
Asia: —	Siberia,	3,740
Africa,		3,300
Europe: —	Hungary,	1,430
	Salzburg,	165
	Austrian States, Hartz and Hessia, Saxony, Norway, Sweden, France, Spain, &c.	165
	Total of the Eastern Continent,	8,800
America: —	North America,	2,660
	South America: — Spanish Dominions,	22,000
	Brazil,	15,400
	Total of America,	40,260

The mines of America have sent into Europe 3½ times more gold, and 12 times more silver, than those of the ancient continent. The total quantity of silver was to that of gold in the ratio of 55 to 1; a very different ratio from that which holds really in the value of these two metals, which is, in Europe, as 1 to 15. Before the discovery of America, the value of gold was not so distant from that of silver; because since that era silver has been distributed in Europe in a far greater proportion than gold. In Asia the proportion is only as 1 to 11 or 12; the product of the gold mines in that quarter being not so much below that of the silver mines as in the rest of the world.

The total annual production of gold, at present, has been estimated as follows:

From the late Spanish Colonies in America,	10,400	kilogrammes.
" Brazil,	600	"
" Europe and Asiatic Russia,	6,200	"
" The Indian Archipelago,	4,700	"
" Africa,	14,000	"
	35,900=36 tons nearly.	

Returns of the Dollars coined at the different Mints in Mexico.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1834.
Mexico,	1,280,000	1,090,000	1,386,000	952,000
Guanaxuato,	2,406,000	2,560,000	2,603,000	2,703,000
Zacatecas,	4,505,000	5,190,000	4,965,000	5,527,000
Guadalaxara,	596,000	592,000	590,000	715,000
Durango,	659,000	453,000	358,000	1,215,000
San Luis,	1,613,000	1,320,000	1,497,000	928,000
Ilalpan,	728,000	90,000	323,000	
Total,	11,787,000	11,295,000	11,722,000	12,040,000

The returns for 1832 and 1833 are wanting.

PERU. — *Returns of Gold and Silver coined at the Mints of Lima and Cusco.*

	Gold.	Silver.	Total in Dollars.
1830	180,000	2,015,000	2,195,000
1831	92,000	2,384,000	2,476,000
1832	94,000	3,210,000	3,284,000
1833	150,000	2,990,000	3,140,000
1834	110,000	3,150,000	3,260,000

Returns of Silver in Bars produced at the different Smelting-Works in Peru.

	Lima.	Truxillo.	Pasco.	Ayacucho.	Puno.	Arequipa.	Total $.
1830	270,000	190,000	780,000	120,000	250,000	150,000	1,760,000
1831	270,000	60,000	1,110,000	70,000	310,000	110,000	1,930,000
1832	290,000	100,000	1,800,000	70,000	345,000	25,000	2,640,000
1833	222,000	70,000	2,130,000	50,000	25,000	65,000	2,562,000

Returns of Silver in Dollars exported from the Provinces of Chili.

	Coquimbo.	Huasco.	Copiano.
1831	785,000	115,000	670,000
1832	316,000		36,000
1833	490,000	100,000	585,000
Total,	1,591,000	215,000	1,291,000

V. MORTALITY OF SEVERAL CITIES.

Annual Number of Deaths for several Years in the Cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston.

[Furnished chiefly by Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.]

Year.	Boston.	N. York.	Year.	Boston.	N. York.	Year.	Boston.	N. York.
	Deaths.	Deaths.		Deaths.	Deaths.		Deaths.	Deaths.
1811	742		1819	1,070	3,176	1827	1,022	5,181
1812	677		1820	1,103	3,520	1828	1,233	5,181
1813	786		1821	1,420	3,542	1829	1,221	5,094
1814	727		1822	1,203	*3,231	1830	1,125	5,537
1815	854	2,507	1823	1,154	3,444	1831	1,424	6,363
1816	904	2,739	1824	1,297	4,341	1832	1,761	†10,355
1817	907	2,527	1825	1,450	5,018			
1818	971	3,265	1826	1,254	4,973			

* Yellow Fever. † Cholera, 3,515.

Year.	Boston. Deaths.	N. York. Deaths.	Philadelphia. Deaths.	Baltimore. Deaths.	Charleston. Deaths.
1833	1,476	5,746	4,440	2,405	552
1834	1,554	*9,082	5,073	2,747	692
1835	1,914	7,082		2,050	
1836	1,870	8,009	5,357	2,373	† 1,172
1837	1,844	8,732	5,202	2,714	630
1838		8,053	5,462	2,691	‡ 1,209

* Cholera, 971. † Cholera, 391. ‡ Yellow Fever, 354.

Population of these Cities at several Periods.

Year.	Boston.	N. York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.
1810	33,250	96 373	96,664	46,555	24,711
1820	43,298	123,706	119,325	62,738	24,780
1825	58,281	166,086			
1830	61,392	203,007	167,811	80,625	30,289
1837	80,320 (1835)	269,873			

VI. PRICE OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

Price of Wheat per Quarter at Windsor Market, England, on an Average of 10 Years.

[From McCulloch's "Dictionary of Commerce."]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1655,	2	11	7¾	1705,	2	2	11	1755,	1	1	2¾	1805,	4	1	2½
1665,	2	10	5¾	1715,	2	4	2¼	1765,	1	19	3¼	1815,	1	17	6
1675,	2	0	11¾	1725,	1	15	4¾	1775,	2	11	3¾	1825,	3	18	8½
1685,	2	1	4¼	1735,	1	15	2	1785,	2	7	8½				
1695,	1	19	6¾	1745,	1	12	1	1795,	2	14	3¾				

Annual Average Prices of Wheat in Great Britain, together with a Notice of the Seasons from 1790 to 1837, as stated in the "London Standard."

Years.	Nature of the Seasons.	Per Qr. Wheat. s.	d.
1790	Peace and favorable seasons,	53	3
1791		47	3
1792		42	0
1793	War, but favorable seasons,	47	10
1794	Deficiencies of the crop,	51	0
1795		73	0
1796	Seasons less unfavorable	76	6
1797		52	6
1798		67	6
1799	Bad seasons,	67	6
1800		110	11
1801	Good crop followed by peace, also good seasons in 1802-3,	115	6
1802	Average crops,	67	6
1803		57	6
1804	Deficient crop, followed however by average crops 1805-6-7,	60	5
1805		87	1
1806		76	9
1807		73	1
1808	Partial deficiency,	78	11
1809	Great deficiency,	94	6
1810	Good crops,	103	3
1811	Deficiency,	92	5
1812	Favorable crops, but currency depreciated,	122	8
1813		106	6
1814	Nearly an average crop, but great import and decrease of charges of production consequent on peace,	72	1
1815	Full average crop,	63	8
1816	Great and general deficiency,	76	2
1817	Not exceeding average,	94	0
1818		83	8
1819	Somewhat below an average crop,	72	3
1820	Exceeding average crop	65	40
1821	Average crop,	54	5
1822		43	6
1823	Scarcity,	61	0
1824	Average,	62	0
1825	Nearly an average,	66	6
1826	Average crop,	56	11
1827		55	0
1828	Scarcity,	60	5
1829	Average,	66	3
1830	Full average,	64	3
1831	Nearly an average crop,	66	4
1832	Above an average crop,	58	8
1833		52	11
1834		46	2
1835	Considerable above an aver.	39	4
1836	Above an average,	48	6
1837	Under an average,	55	10

VII. CHANGE IN THE EXPENSE OF LIVING.

[The following statements respecting the changes in the expenses of living in England are extracted from Dr. Henry's "History of Great Britain."]

In the 15th century the expense of living to the lower and middle ranks of people in England was, according to Dr. Henry, nominally *ten* times, and really *five* times less than at the beginning of the 19th century, to persons of the same rank. "To understand the distinction between the nominal and real difference, we have only to reflect, 1st, that one nominal money-pound in the 15th century, contained as much silver as two nominal pounds contain at present; and, therefore, a person who had then an income of £10 a year, had as much silver to expend as one who hath now an income of £20 a year; and 2dly, that the same quantity of silver, suppose a pound weight, would then have purchased as many of the necessaries of life as five times that quantity will purchase at present."

In the 16th century the expense of living in England was about twice as great as in the 15th century, or about five times less than in the beginning of the 19th century. The wages of a common laborer in the 15th century was 1½*d.*, and in the 16th, 3*d.* a day. "But he was really as rich, and could live as well, as a laborer in our times who earns 15*d.* a day."

VIII. PRODUCE OF COPY-RIGHT.

The following statements, relating to produce of the copy-right of the writings of various English authors, are extracted from a Letter of Mr. Thomas Tegg, a bookseller in London, in answer to Sergeant Talfourd's Copy-Right Bill.

1. *History.* — Fragments of English History, by Charles James Fox, sold by Lord Holland for 5,000 guineas.

Ditto, by Sir James Mackintosh, £5,000.

Lingard's History of England, £4,633.

Sir Walter Scott's Bonaparte was sold with the printed books for £18,000; the net receipt of copy-right on the first two editions only must have been above £10,000.

2. *Biography.* — Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4,000 guineas.

Life of Byron, by Thomas Moore, £4,000.

Life of Sheridan, by the same, either 2,000 or £3,000.

Life of Hannah More, £2,000. — Life of Cowper, by Southey, £1,000.

Life and Times of George IV., by Lady C. Bury, £1,000.

Life of Scott, by Lockhart: — I understand above 50,000 volumes have been already sold at 10*s.* 6*d.* per volume, and, by my calculation, a net publisher's profit of 5*s.* must have been derived from it, equal to £12,500 in the first two years of copy-right.

3. *Poetry.* — Byron's Works, according to Mr. Murray's advertisement, £20,000.

Half share of Lord of the Isles, Scott, £1,500.

Lalla Rookh, by Moore, £3,000. — Rejected Addresses, £1,000.

Republication of Crabbe's Works, by Mr. Murray, £3,000.

Ditto of Wordsworth's Works, by Mr. Moxon, 1,000 guineas.

4. *Novels.* — Bulwer's, from £1,200 to £1,500 each. — Rienza, £1,600. — Marryat's, £1,000 to £1,200 each.

Trollope's Factory Boy, £1,800.

"Sir Walter Scott's Waverley (see Lockhart's Life, Vol. III. p. 296), 22,500 copies sold previous to the sale of the current edition, which must have netted 7*s.* per copy, £7,500, and this one out of 22 novels by the same author! The great collective edition of 48 volumes, with notes, called by Mr. Lockhart, 'The Magnum,' is understood to have reached an average sale of 25,000 per volume. Mr. Lockhart says, that the sale of Waverley, in that edition, has reached 40,000! The total number of 5*s.* volumes sold must, therefore, be 1,200,000, and the publisher's profit on these being at least 2*s.* per volume, the gain on the edition must be already £120,000, over and above that on former publications of each novel, and the copy-right of the first of these novels does not expire for four years.

"I was at considerable pains," says Mr. Tegg, "to ascertain what Sir Walter Scott had gained by his writings, now comprised in 80 volumes, before I stated in my pamphlet, in answer to Serjeant Talfourd's published speech, that it amounted to a quarter of a million sterling, and if the matter be properly inquired into by the House, it will be found below the mark."

5. *Editorial Payment.* — Mr. Lockhart, Quarterly Review; Professor Wilson, Blackwood's Magazine; Professor Napier, Edinburgh Review; Theodore Hook, New Monthly; certainly not less than £1,000 a year each, on the average.

Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Southey, Mr. Barrow, and other eminent men, 100 guineas for a single article in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews.

6. *Miscellaneous.* — Hannah More derived £3,000 per annum from her copy-rights during many of the latter years of her life.

Rundell's Domestic Cookery, £2,000. — Nicholas Nickleby, £3,000.

Eustace's Classical Tour, £2,100.

Heber's Journal. — "I have understood, that Sir R. Inglis obtained for the widow of Bishop Heber, by the sale of this work, £5,000.

Murphy's Almanac, £3,000.

"The copy-right of Marmion expired in 1836, and since that time we 'pioneers' have disseminated much more than 200,000 copies at a very low rate, viz. 2*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*d.* among the humble classes of the

public. The copy-right of that beautiful poem, the Lady of the Lake, expired in 1838, since when different publishers have brought out editions, and sold the poem at one tenth the price it had ever been sold at during the existence of the copy-right."

IX. INTERNATIONAL COPY-RIGHT.

Abstract of an Act of the British Parliament for securing to Authors, in certain Cases, the benefit of International Copy-Right, passed 1 *Victoria, c.* 59. — 31*st of July*, 1838.

1. Reciting that it is desirable to afford protection within her Majesty's dominions to the authors of books first published in foreign countries, and their assigns, in cases where protection shall be afforded in such foreign countries to the authors of books first published in her Majesty's dominions, and their assigns; empowers her Majesty in council to confer a copy-right on the authors of such books; but the titles must be entered at Stationers' Hall. If, however, the book be published anonymously, the name of the publisher shall be sufficient.

3. And every such entry shall be *primâ facie* proof of a rightful first publication; but, if there be a wrongful first publication, and any party have availed himself thereof to obtain an entry of a spurious work, the author or his first publisher may apply by petition or on motion to the Court of Chancery to order such entry to be amended.

4. Register book to be kept at Stationers' Hall, and to be open to inspection; and the certificate of the warehouse-keeper, shall, without further proof, be admitted in all courts as evidence of entry and delivery, and of the time of making the same respectively.

5. Warehouse-keeper to deposit such books in the British Museum.

6. Second or subsequent editions need not be delivered unless they contain alterations, and then a delivery of the alterations will suffice.

7. Orders in council may specify different periods for different foreign countries, as regards copy-right and entry.

8. Booksellers, &c., who shall print, &c., any book to which order in council may extend, without consent of proprietor, shall be subject to an action on the case and double costs; and shall forfeit every such book and all its sheets, besides threepence for every sheet thereof.

9. No order in council to have any effect, unless it states that reciprocal protection is secured.

10 to 12. Orders in council may be revoked; and must be published in the Gazette and laid before Parliament.

13. But translations may be made of books first published abroad.

14. Foreign authors not entitled to copy-right, except under this Act.

15. Actions must be brought within twelve months.

UNITED STATES.

I. DEBTS AND STOCKS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

[Prepared by A. C. Flagg, Esq., Comptroller of the State of New York.]

In May, 1838, after the passage of the General Banking Law [by the Legislature of the State of New York,] authorizing the Comptroller to issue circulating bank notes on a pledge of the evidences of public debt of the several States, Mr. Flagg [the Comptroller] sent a circular to the financial officer of each State, soliciting information in regard to the amount of stock created, the rate of interest, and when payable, the mode of transferring the stock, whether specific funds were pledged for the payment of interest and whether the interest in all cases was paid by the State. Full answers were received to these inquiries, except in two or three cases; and the amount of stock actually issued, previous to the time of giving the information, (say in June, 1838,) was stated in the Comptroller's Annual Report of 1839, p. 89, at $123,703,750·11.

The following tables show the total amount of stock issued and authorized to be issued by each of the eighteen States, which have resorted to this mode of raising money. Where the returns from the financial officer did not afford all the information which was desired, the State laws have been examined to ascertain the extent of the authorized loans. The operations of many of the States have been so extensive and varied, that it is not an easy matter to get at the precise

amount of stock issued and authorized to be issued. It is probable, however, that the aggregate amount of stock authorized by all the States is even greater than the amount stated in the tables.

Statement of the Amount of Stocks and Bonds issued, and authorized by statute to be issued, by the several States named below, giving the Year in which each State commenced issuing Stock, the Object for which it was issued, and the Rate of Interest.

State.	Year.	For what object issued.	Per cent.	Amount for each object.	Total.
Maine,	1830	Insane Hospitals, Primary Schools, Bounty on Wheat, and General Expenditures,	5 5½ & 6	$554,976.00	$ 554,976.00
Mass.	1837	Loans to Railroads,	5	4,290,000.00	4,290,000.00
N. York,	1823	For Canals,	6	548,000.00	
		For Canals,	5	11,968,674.41	
		Lent to Hudson and Del. Canal,	5	800,000.00	
		Loans to Railroads,	4½ 5	3,787,700.00	
		To River Navigation,	5	10,000.00	
		General Fund Debt,	5	586,532.43	
		Astor Stock,	5	561,500.00	18,262,406.84
Penn.	1821	For Canals,	5	16,576,527.00	
		" Railroads,	5	4,964,484.00	
		" Turnpikes and Bridges,	5	2,595,992.00	
		" Miscellaneous,	5	3,166,787.00	27,306,790.00
Md.	1824	Medical University,	5	30,000.00	
		Penitentiary,	5	97,947.30	
		Tobacco Inspection,	5	78,000.00	
		For Railroads,	5 & 6	5,500,000.00	
		" Canals,	5 & 6	5,700,000.00	
		Washington Monument,	5	10,000.00	
		Expense of Riots,	5	77,033.43	11,492,980.73
Va.	1820	For Canals and River Navigation,	5 5½ & 6	3,835,350.00	
		" Railroads,	"	2,128,900.00	
		" Turnpikes,	"	354,800.00	
		" Revolutionary Debt,	6	94,039.00	
		" War Debt of 1814,	7	319,000.00	6,662,089.00
S. C.	1820	Public Improvements,	5 & 6	1,550,000.00	
		To Mrs. Randolph,	6	10,000.00	
		Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad,	5	2,000,000.00	
		To re-build Charleston,	5	2,000,000.00	
		Revolutionary Debt,	3	193,770.12	5,753,770.12
Ala.	1823	For Banking,	5	7,800,000.00	
		" Railroad,	5	3,000,000.00	10,800,000.00
La.	1824	For Banking,	5	22,950,000.00	
		" Railroad,	6	500,000.00	
		New Orleans Draining Company,	5	50,000.00	
		Heirs of Jefferson,	6	10,000.00	
		Charity Hospital,	5	125,000.00	
		State-House,	5	100,000.00	23,735,000.00
Tenn.	1833	For Banking,	5 & 6	3,000,000.00	
		" Turnpikes,	5 & 6	118,166.66	
		Railroads and Turnpikes,	5	3,730,000.00	
		Improving Rivers,	5	300,000.00	7,148,166.66
Ky.	1834	For Banking,	5	2,000,000.00	
		" Improving rivers, by locks, &c.	5	2,619,000.00	
		" Turnpikes and McAdam roads,	5	2,400,000.00	
		" Railroads,	5	350,000.00	7,369,000.00
Ohio,	1825	For Canals,	6	6,101,000.00	6,101,000.00
Indiana,	1832	For Banking,	5	1,390,000.00	
		" Canals,	5	6,700,000.00	
		" Railroads,	5	2,600,000.00	
		" McAdam Turnpikes,	5	1,150,000.00	
		" River Navigation,	5	50,000.00	11,890,000.00

State.	Year.	For what object issued.	Per cent.	Amount for each object.	Total.
Illinois,	1831	For Banking,	6	3,000,000.00	
		" Railroads,	6	7,400,000.00	
		" Canals,	6	500,000.00	
		" Payment of State Debt,	6	100,000.00	
		" River Navigation, &c.	6	600,000.00	$11,600,000.00
Mo.	1837	For Banking,	5	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Mp.	1831	For Banking,	5	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Arkan.	1836	For Banking,	5	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Mich.	1836	Controversy with Ohio,		100,000.00	
		Internal Improvements,	6	5,000,000.00	
		Lont to Railroads,	6	120,000.00	
		State Penitentiary,		20,000.00	
		University,		100,000.00	5,340,000.00
					$170,806,179.35
If to the above be added the amount deposited by the United States in the Treasuries of the several States for safe keeping,					28,101,644.97
It makes the aggregate debt of all the States, existing and authorized,					$198,907,824.32

Summary of the Amount of Stock issued, and authorized to be issued, for Banking, Canals, Railroads, Turnpikes, and Miscellaneous Objects.

States.	For Banking.	Canals.	Railroads.	Turnpikes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
New York,		13,316,674	3,787,700		1,158,032	$18,262,406
Pennsylvania,		16,579,527	4,964,484	2,595,992	3,166,787	27,306,790
Massachusetts,			4,290,000			4,290,000
Maine,					554,976	554,976
Maryland,		5,700,000	5,500,000		292,980	11,492,980
Virginia,		3,835,350	2,128,900	354,800	343,139	6,662,089
S. Carolina,		1,550,000	2,000,000		2,203,770	5,753,770
Ohio,		6,101,000				6,101,000
Kentucky,	$2,000,000	*2,619,000	350,000	2,400,000		7,369,000
Illinois,	3,000,000	*900,000	7,400,000		300,000	11,600,000
Indiana,	1,390,000	6,750,000	2,600,000	1,150,000		11,890,000
Tennessee,	3,000,000	*300,000	3,730,000	118,166		7,148,166
Alabama,	7,800,000		3,000,000			10,800,000
Missouri,	2,500,000					2,500,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000					7,000,000
Louisiana,	22,950,000	50,000	500,000		235,000	23,735,000
Arkansas,	3,000,000					3,000,000
Michigan,		2,500,000	2,620,000		220,000	5,340,000
Total,	$52,640,000	69,201,515	42,871,084	6,618,958	8,474,684	170,806,177

* Whole or part for improvement of river navigation.

Statement showing the Amount of Stocks issued, and authorized by Law to be issued, by the several States named below, in each Period of Five Years, from 1820 *to* 1835, *and from* 1835 *to* 1838.

States.	1820 to 1825.	1825 to 1830.	1830 to 1835.	1835 to 1838.	Total.
New York,	*$ 6,872,781	1,624,000	2,204,979	12,229,288	$ 22,931,048
Pennsylvania,	1,680,000	6,300,000	16,130,003	3,166,787	27,306,790
Massachusetts,				4,290,000	4,290,000
Maine,			554,976		
Maryland,	57,947	576,689	4,210,311	6,648,033	11,492,980
Virginia,	† 1,030,000	469,000	686,500	4,132,700	6,319,050
South Carolina,	‡ 1,250,000	310,000		4,000,000	5,560,000
Ohio,		4,400,000	1,701,000		6,101,000
Kentucky,				7,369,000	7,369,000
Illinois,			600,000	11,000,000	11,600,000
Indiana,			1,890,000	10,000,000	11,890,000
Tennessee,			500,000	6,648,000	7,148,000
Alabama,	100,000		2,200,000	8,500,000	10,800,000
Missouri,				2,500,000	2,500,000
Mississippi,			2,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Louisiana,	1,800,000		7,335,000	14,600,000	23,735,000
Arkansas,				3,000,000	3,000,000
Michigan,				5,340,000	5,340,000
Total,	12,790,728	13,679,689	40,012,769	108,423,808	$ 174,382,868

MAINE.—The stock issued by this State is to be redeemed under the direction of the legislature, by the sale of public lands, from the debts due the State, by taxes, or new loans, as may be deemed expedient from time to time. The amount of notes due from individuals to the State (August, 1838,) is $ 326,721. The whole amount of located lands belonging to the State 1,400,000 acres, valued at $ 1,500,000. The undivided lands belonging to Maine are estimated at 3,011,000 acres, making the total number of acres 4,411,000. This total includes half of the land north of the St. John's river in the King of Holland's award. The stock of this State is negotiable and transferable by the holder, and the interest in all cases is payable by the State. The interest on $ 235,000 is payable at Boston annually, and the interest on the residue at the state Treasury, annually and semi-annually; the stock bears interest at 5, 5¾, and 6 per cent. The value of the taxable property of the State, in 1830, was $ 28,807,687·24.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has issued no stock. The expenses of government are defrayed by a direct tax.

VERMONT.—This State has issued no stock.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Interest on 2 millions of stock payable in London, by the Railroad Corporation, in whose favor the stock is created; the

* Of this amount the sum of about 4½ millions of dollars has been redeemed.

† Virginia has a war debt of $ 343,139.17 contracted previous to 1820.

‡ South Carolina has a revolutionary debt of $ 193,770.12.

interest on the rest is payable at the State Treasury, the several corporations reimbursing the Treasury for the interest so paid out. The scrip in all cases is made payable to the bearer, and no form is necessary in transferring the same. The real and personal property within the State [1830] is $208,360,407.

RHODE ISLAND. — This State has issued no stock. Valuation in January, 1824, $32,640,000.

CONNECTICUT. — This State has issued no stock, or bills of credit, since the revolutionary war. "The amount of the Grand List is $97,122,697," in 1837.

NEW YORK. — This State commenced issuing stock in 1817 for the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals. The sum of $600,000 was issued prior to 1820. The law of 1817 created a Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund, consisting of the State officers, and placed under the management of the Board of Specific Revenues, which were pledged for the payment of the money borrowed. There has been derived from the auxiliary funds thus set apart, since the first organization of the Canal Fund, the sum of $5,824,761; which exceeds by $276,000 the whole amount paid for interest on all the money borrowed for the Erie and Champlain Canals for 21 years, from 1817 to 1838. From 1821 to 1838, these two canals have yielded in tolls $15,088,375·97. The result is, that the whole of the original debt is provided for, and, except about 2¼ millions, has been paid off and the stock cancelled. The laws authorizing money to be borrowed previous to 1825, contained the following provision, viz. "that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to make loans under this act, beyond such amounts as, for the payment of the interest thereof, the Canal Fund, at the time, shall be deemed ample and sufficient."

In 1825, the financial policy in regard to moneys borrowed was changed, and loans from that time to the present have been authorized without setting apart specific funds for the payment of interest. In each case, however, the payment of the interest is made a charge on the Treasury; and provision has been made to borrow from the Erie and Champlain Canal Fund to meet this demand on the Treasury. In 1837, after the suspension of specie payments, this State paid the interest on its whole debt in coin, and redeemed about one million of the stock due in 1837, by paying 109 dollars in New York city paper for each 100 dollars of stock redeemed. For 6 years, from 1833 to 1838, the revenue from the tolls of the canals, after defraying all expenses of repairs, and paying interest on the whole amount of the outstanding debts, has yielded an average surplus of $610,000 per annum. This surplus will sustain a debt of 12 millions of dollars.

The stocks issued by the State of New York are transferable in the city of New York, either by the owner in person or by a power of attor-

ney. The original certificate in all cases to be produced when the transfer is made.

The aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, in 1837, was $627,554,784.

New Jersey has not issued stock of any kind or lent her credit to any company.

Pennsylvania.—This State pays the interest on its stock at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the stock is transferable. The following revenues are set apart for the payment of interest on the stock loans, viz. canal and railroad tolls, dividends on turnpike and bridge stock, auction duties, collateral inheritances, county rates and levies, tax on personal property, and escheats. Whenever the revenues arising from the above sources is not sufficient for the payment of the interest on the stock loans, the deficiency is taken out of the Treasury proper. The acts of Assembly directing the loans to be made, direct also that the Governor shall borrow on the credit of the Commonwealth, and such fund or funds as have been or shall be created, for securing the punctual payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal.

The aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, in 1835, was $294,509,187.

Maryland.—This State, in all cases, pays the interest on the stock, half yearly and quarterly; but the companies which the State has aided by its loans, reimburse the Treasury for the amount of interest paid from time to time. A sinking fund has been established from premiums and other sources, which now (1838) amounts to $1,070,306·03, which is applied to the purchase of the State stock.

During the suspension of specie payments, this State did not pay the interest on its stock either in specie or its equivalent. Some of the holders of the stock refused to receive depreciated bank paper for the dividends, and the Treasurer, in December, 1837, reported this fact to the legislature; and in March, 1838, an act was passed which provides that the State Treasurer shall cause the interest on the State stock, that shall hereafter accrue, and that which has accrued since the first of April, 1837, to be paid, "either in coin or its equivalent in current bank notes, to be determined by the Commissioners of Loans by the price of coin in Baltimore on the quarter day."

The private, real, and personal property, other than merchandise, and rights and credits of all sorts, is estimated at over $100,000,000. No uniform mode of valuing property throughout the State is observed. In most of the counties the valuations are made under acts of 1785 and 1797, which require all lands to be put down at $3 per acre, male slaves at the highest $100, and females at $80 each.

VIRGINIA. — The interest on the stock issued by this State is payable semi-annually at the treasury, in gold or silver. The profits of the improvements for which the stock is issued are pledged for the payment of interest and principal; and, if necessary, the general revenues of the Commonwealth are pledged for the payment of the interest.

The aggregate valuation of the real property of the State, in 1818, was $206,893,978; and is now probably 300 millions. There is no mode of ascertaining the personal property.

NORTH CAROLINA. — This State has set apart a large amount of funds for internal improvements, and for the establishment of public schools, which are placed under the direction of two Boards, styled the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. These funds, until required to meet specific appropriations by the legislature, are lent out to individuals and corporations at 6 per cent. The State of North Carolina owes no debt.

SOUTH CAROLINA. — The faith of the State and the capital of the Bank of the State of South Carolina and the annual dividends thereof, are pledged for the payment of $800,000 issued from 1822 to 1826. And the annual dividends have been formed into a sinking fund for that purpose; and at this time (October, 1838,) they amount to upwards of $800,000, so that the 6 per cents redeemable in 1840, will no doubt then be paid. The interest on 2 millions to be lent to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad, is payable semi-annually in London. The two millions for rebuilding a part of Charleston, is to be lent to individuals, and the stock to be reimbursed from the mortgages of individuals. The interest on the State stock is payable semi-annually in London.

Valuation of property, $200,000,000.

MISSISSIPPI. — This State has issued bonds on the faith of the State to the amount of 7 millions of dollars, and has subscribed that amount in the stocks of two banks.

LOUISIANA. — The interest on the State bonds is paid by the respective banks to which they were originally issued. The interest on other State stocks is paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

The Bank of Louisiana, 2 millions of stock; the profits retained for redemption of the instalment of 1839, sufficient to cover the amount, $600,000.

Consolidated Association. These bonds are guarantied by mortgages on real productive property, amounting to 3 millions of dollars. No stockholder can borrow more than 50 per cent. on his stock; and this amount is returned by yearly instalments to meet the payment of the bonds by the bank. The State for its guarantee is considered as stockholder for one million of dollars, and, on the payment of the bonds, will

divide accordingly with the stockholders. Dividends are only declared as the bonds are paid, and in the same proportion. The profits, until then, are retained as a sinking fund to meet the redemption of the bonds.

The Union Bank has bonds to the amount of 7 millions of dollars, and is conducted on similar principles as the above. The original guarantee on mortgages of productive property is 8 millions. The State for its guarantee is to receive one sixth of the net proceeds.

The Citizens' Bank has received bonds to the amount of 8 millions of dollars, and can demand 4 millions more; it is conducted on the same principles as above described. The guarantee is on $14,000,000 of mortgages on real productive property. The State holds one sixth of the net profits, which are only to be divided as the bonds are paid by the bank, and in the same proportion.

TENNESSEE. — The interest on the State bonds subscribed to the Union Bank, were paid by the dividends on the stock, until the revulsion of 1837, after which the State paid the interest from the ordinary resources of the treasury. The interest on the bonds issued to railroad and turnpike companies is paid by the State, and the companies are required to reimburse the treasury for the sums from time to time paid.

KENTUCKY. — This State, in all cases, pays the interest on her own stocks. Auxiliary funds are set apart for the payment of the interest; but if these funds should prove insufficient, the State is bound to resort to direct taxes. In 1836, the legislature established a sinking fund for the payment of the debt; to which fund are appropriated bonuses and dividends on bank stock, premiums on scrip, State dividends in turnpike stock and all internal improvements, profits of the Commonwealth's Bank, proceeds of State stock in the old Bank of Kentucky, and the excess in the Treasury over ten thousand dollars of each year. The Governor, by an act passed in 1838, is authorized to borrow any sum not exceeding the capacity of the sinking fund, to pay the interest, and ultimately the principal, of the State bonds, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

Taxation is confined to specific subjects. The aggregate value of such as are chargeable with revenue is $217,453,041, upon which a tax of ten cents on the $100 is paid.

OHIO. — The interest on the stock of this State is payable in New York, where the stock is transferable. Auxiliary funds are set apart for the payment of the interest, and, in case of a deficiency therein, it is made the duty of the Auditor of State to levy an adequate amount by direct taxation. — The loans were invariably made on pledges of specific revenues for the payment of both principal and interest.

The State of Ohio, at the commencement of its loans, organized a system of finance on a firm foundation, providing by direct taxation for

the payment of the interest and the ultimate redemption of the principal. In 1837, after the suspension of specie payments, Ohio paid the interest on its debt in New York city paper, at the rate of 109 dollars for each $100 of interest.

Aggregate valuation of real and personal property, $110,000,000.

INDIANA. — The canal lands granted to the State by the general government on the Wabash river, are pledged for the payment of the loans made on account of the Wabash Canal. The interest on the bonds issued to the State Bank is paid by the bank.

In 1837, after the suspension of specie payments, this State purchased coin to pay the interest on its debt; and for the July quarter paid $111 in New York paper for each $100 in coin.

Aggregate valuation, in 1837, estimated at $95,000,000.

ILLINOIS. — The State in all cases pays the interest on the stock. In addition to the usual pledge of the faith of the State, lands, revenues, &c., there are specifically pledged for the redemption of the canal bonds, the lands granted by the general government to aid in constructing the canal; the estimate of which is equal to the whole cost of the canal. There is also pledged for the interest and final redemption of the bank bonds, the dividends and the stock owned by the State in the banks, which amounts to nearly half a million of dollars more than the amount of these bonds.

MICHIGAN. — The proceeds of the public works, as well as the faith of the State, is pledged for 5 millions, — the lands set apart for the University is pledged for the loan for that object. The loans to railroads are secured by pledge of the roads, &c. The interest on $100,000 issued to defray the expenses of the controversy with Ohio, is to be paid by a direct tax.

MISSOURI has issued bonds to the amount of $2,500,000 to the State Bank of Missouri.

ARKANSAS has issued 3 millions of bonds to two banks in that State.

II. STEAM-ENGINES AND STEAM NAVIGATION.

1. *An Abstract of an Act to provide for the better security of the Lives of Passengers on board Vessels propelled, in whole or in part, by Steam, passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved by the President, July 7th,* 1838.

Sect. 1. Provides, that the owners of vessels propelled, in whole or in part by steam, shall make a new enrolment on or before the 1st of October, 1838, and take out a new license.

Sect. 2. Imposes a forfeit of $500 for transporting passengers, goods, &c., in a steam vessel, not having been properly licensed.

Sect. 3. Makes it the duty of the District Judges of the United States, in the several Districts, upon application of the owner or master of any steam vessel, to appoint, from time to time, one or more competent and disinterested persons to make inspection of such vessels and of their boilers and machinery.

Sect. 4. Provides, that the person or persons appointed and called upon to inspect the hull of any steamboat or vessel, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, give to the owner or master a certificate, in which shall be stated the age of the said boat or vessel, when and where originally built, and the length of time the same has been running; and shall state also whether, in his or their opinion, the said boat or vessel is sound, and in all respects seaworthy, and fit to be used for the transportation of freight or passengers.

Sect. 5. Provides, that the person or persons, who shall be called upon to inspect the boilers and machinery of steam vessels, shall, after a thorough examination of the same, make a certificate in which he or they shall state his or their opinion, whether said boilers are sound and fit for use, together with the age of the boilers.

Sect. 6. Provides, that the inspection enjoined under the 4th section shall be made once every 12 months; and the one enjoined under the 5th section, once every 6 months; — also, that a competent number of experienced and skilful engineers be employed.

Sect. 7. Provides, that when a steam vessel is stopped, the safety-valves shall be opened so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat or vessel is under headway.

Sect. 8. Provides, that steam vessels used at sea or on the lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan, having a tonnage not exceeding 200 tons, shall be furnished with two long-boats or yawls, each competent to carry at least 20 persons; and, that steam vessels having a tonnage of more than 200 tons, shall have not less than three boats of the same or larger dimensions.

Sect. 9. Provides, that steam vessels used at sea, or on the lakes above mentioned, shall be furnished with a suction-hose, fire-engine, &c.; and that iron rods or chains shall be used instead of wheel or tiller ropes.

Sect. 10. Provides, that steam vessels running between sunset and sunrise, shall carry one or more signal lights.

Sect. 11. Provides for the recovery of penalties, imposed by this act.

Sect. 12. Provides, that every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person, employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his or their respective duties, the life or lives of any person or persons

on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any circuit court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years.

Sect. 13. Provides, that in all suits and actions against proprietors of steamboats, for injuries arising to person or property, from the bursting of the boiler of any steamboat, or the collapse of a flue, or other injurious escape of steam, the fact of such bursting, collapse, or injurious escape of steam, shall be taken as full *primâ facie* evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant, or those in his employment, with negligence, until he shall show that no negligence has been committed by him or those in his employment.

Steam Navigation.

The first steamboat used for practical purposes here, (or indeed in any part of the world,) was in 1807, on the Hudson River, in the State of New York. She was built by Fulton, and called "The North River," with an engine of only 18 horse-power, and made the passage between Albany and New York in thirty-three hours. Her steam-engine was manufactured abroad by Boulton & Watt; yet no boat was launched in Europe that proved successful in practice till five years after; and that was by Mr. Bell, at Glasgow, in 1812. At that time, the Car of Neptune, built in 1808, the Paragon, in 1811, and the Richmond, in 1812, were all, in addition to the boat first built, running from New York. Rumsey is known to have made experiments on a small scale as to steamboats, in Virginia, as early as A. D. 1787; but they were not reduced to any practical use. Both he and Fitch commenced trials in this country as early as 1783 and 1784, and Oliver Evans in 1785 and 1786. Similar experiments were made in France, in 1792, by the Marquis de Jouffroy, and the idea of applying steam in boats had been suggested in England as early as 1736, by Jonathan Hulls.

Since the employment of steamboats in the United States, it is computed that quite 1,300 have been built here. Of these, about 260 have been lost by various accidents, as many as 240 worn out, and the rest (800) are now running.

It is computed, that about 260 accidents have occurred in the use of steam-engines in the United States, occasioning loss of life, or much injury to property; — 253 are ascertained. The number of lives lost is estimated at 2,000, though some suppose it much greater; — only 1,676 killed, and 443 wounded, are ascertained; — and 37 killed, and 98 wounded by locomotives and standing engines. — The loss of property is estimated at $ 5,000,000 or $ 6,000,000.

Progress of Steam Navigation in England.

1814,	2 vessels,	406 tons.	1830,	315 vessels,	33,444 tons.
1820,	43 do.	8,243 do.	1836,	600 do.	67,669 do.

*** The following Tables, and also the preceding facts, are extracted from a Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, dated December 12th, 1838.

2. Steamboats in each State.

Statement of the Number of Steamboats, and of the Tonnage of the same, in each State, so far as Returns had been received in December, 1838; *and Statement of the Amount of Tonnage of Steam Vessels in each State, on the* 30*th of September,* 1837, *according to the Annual Statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the Year ending September* 30*th,* 1837, *and of the Number built in* 1837.

States.	Returns to December, 1838.		Return, Sept. 30, 1837.	No. of Steam Vessels built in 1837.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	
Maine,	8	1,609		
New Hampshire,	1	215		
Vermont,	4	903		
Massachusetts,	12	1,443	171	1
Rhode Island,	2	698	965	1
Connecticut,	19	4,103	2,641	1
New York,	140	29,708	24,431	16
New Jersey,	21	3,757	444	
Pennsylvania,	134	18,243	19,331	48
Delaware,	3	494	373	
Maryland,	19	6,800	7,135	4
Dist. of Columbia,	5	801	1,477	1
Virginia,	16	1,970	1,667	
North Carolina,	11	2,014	521	1
South Carolina,	22	4,794	4,715	5
Georgia,	29	4,273	4,521	2
Florida,	17	1,974	1,194	
Alabama,	18	2,703	4,396	
Mississippi,	No returns.			
Arkansas,	No returns.			
Louisiana,	30	4,986	54,421	9
Tennessee,	No returns.		5,193	2
Illinois,	No returns except in part with Missouri and Kentucky.			
Indiana,				
Kentucky,	41	8,356	1,714	
Iowa,	No returns.			
Wisconsin,	No returns, except in part with Mich.			
Missouri,	42	7,967	3,668	
Ohio,	79	15,396	12,375	42
Michigan,	13	2,611	2,193	1
Navy Dep. } U. S. Gov.	1	900		
War " } U. S. Gov.	4			
Engin. " } U. S. Gov.	9			
Total ascertained,	700	126,673	153,660	134

In 58 of the above boats, the tonnage, not being returned, is estimated at 10,800 tons more, — making an aggregate of 137,473 tons in the ascertained boats.

3. *Abstract from Returns, respecting Steamboats, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines.*

States.	No. of Steamboats.	No of Locomotives.	No. of Stationary Engines.
Maine,	8	2	41
New Hampshire,	1		6
Vermont,	4		
Massachusetts,	12	37	165
Rhode Island,	2		58
Connecticut,	19	6	47
New York,	140	28	87
New Jersey,	21	32	32
Pennsylvania,	134	96	383
Delaware,	3	14	11
Maryland,	19	31	56
District of Columbia,	5		13
Virginia,	16	34	124
North Carolina,	11	5	20
South Carolina,	22	27	40
Georgia,	29	3	23
Florida,	17	2	8
Alabama,	18	1	40
Louisiana,	30	10	274
Arkansas,			
Mississippi,			
Tennessee,			
Kentucky, (including part Ind.)	41	2	
Missouri and Illinois,	42		56
Ind., (included, in part, in Ky.)			
Ohio,	79	1	83
Mich. and Wisconsin (in part),	13	6	32
Iowa,			
United States Government,	14		17
Total ascertained,	700	337	1,616
Add, as estimated,	100	13	244
Aggregate,	800	350	1,860

Whole number of steam-engines of all kinds ascertained is 2,653, and estimated 357; making the aggregate 3,010.

The above estimate is added for the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and some omissions in other States, with the Territory of Iowa, and part of Wisconsin.

Note. — The returns respecting locomotives are believed to embrace nearly all in the country. Those respecting stationary engines are incomplete, no returns having been received from extensive districts, in which, it is believed, many such engines are in use. The returns respecting steamboats are incomplete in regard to number and tonnage of boats, and the power of engines.

Of the whole number of steamboats, respecting which returns have been received, 351 are in use on the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, 64 on the great Northwestern lakes, and 285 on the waters of the Mississippi valley, viz.

	High Pressure.	Low Pressure.	Not known.
Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico,	92	222	37
Northwestern lakes, . . .	32	81	1
Mississippi valley, . . .	284	1	
Total, . .	408	254	38

Tonnage, so far as returned.

	High Pressure.	Low Pressure.	Total.
Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico,	10,477	55,469	65,946
Northwestern lakes, . .	7,986	9,301	17,332
Mississippi valley, . . .	43,440		35,084
Tons,	61,903	64,770	126,673

No returns were made of the tonnage of 45 boats on the waters of the Atlantic, nor of the tonnage of 9 boats on the Mississippi and Ohio. The character of the engine of one small boat on the Northwestern lakes is not mentioned in the returns; this would require an addition to the tonnage of the 54 ascertained boats, estimated at 200 tons each, of 10,800

Making a probable aggregate, in all the ascertained boats, equal to . . . . . Tons, 137,473

Horse-Power, so far as returned.

	High Pressure.	Low Pressure.	Total.
Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico,	2,927	10,391	13,318
Northwestern lakes, . .	2,910	2,947	5,857
Mississippi valley, . . .	15,934		15,934
Total, .	21,771	13,338	35,109

Estimated for the 213 boats, hereafter explained, in which the horse-power was not returned, at 70 for each boat, (and which is not far from the average,) in the United States, 14,910

Making an aggregate of horse-power, in the 700 boats returned, equal to 50,019

Add, for 100 boats considered not to be returned, but whose horse-power is estimated at 70 each, . . . 7,000

Ascertained and estimated total of horse-power in boats, 57,019

No returns of the power of the engines in 139 boats on the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, of 1 on the Western lakes, and of 73 in the valley of the Mississippi.

No returns have been given, in several cases, of the power of locomotives and stationary engines. In the latter cases, they have been estimated on the data of about 20 horse-power to each engine on an average; and in boats, at 70 horse-power for each.

The tonnage of boats has, when not returned accurately, been estimated on an average at 200 tons.

In several instances in the returns, the boats and locomotives are included twice by different collectors. But wherever this has been detected, (and it is believed to have been so in most cases,) proper allowance and correction have taken place.

4. *Locomotive and Railroad Engines in each State.*

States.	Number.	Power.	Period when first introduced into use in the State.
Maine,	2	20	1836
New Hampshire,	None returned.	None returned.	
Massachusetts,	37	1,130	1832
Connecticut,*			
Rhode Island,	6	200	1837
Vermont,	None returned.	None returned.	
New York,	28	560	1832
New Jersey,	32	640	1832
Pennsylvania,	96	1,920	1832
Delaware,	14	280	1831
Maryland,	31	520	1832
District of Columbia,†			
Virginia,	34	397	1834
North Carolina,	5	68	1836
South Carolina,	27	347	1832
Georgia,	3	60	1837
Florida,	2	24	1836
Alabama,	1	36	1837
Louisiana,	10	276	1832
Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois,	None returned.	None returned.	
Ohio,	1	40	1838
Michigan,	6	182	1836
Tennessee,	None returned.	None returned.	
Kentucky,	2	20	
Wisconsin and Iowa,	None returned.	None returned.	
Aggregate returned,	337	6,720	
Add as an estimate for those not returned,	13	260	
Total,	350	6,980	

The first locomotive in the United States, it is believed, was in the State of Delaware, on the Newcastle Railroad; the second, in Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the third, between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, in the State of Louisiana. They had been tried in this country by Oliver Evans, as early as 1804, and in England as early as 1805; but not reduced to useful practice in the latter till 1811, for freight, and in 1830, for passengers and speed. One succeeded on a common road from London to Bath, in 1829.

* The locomotives on the Stonington and Providence Railroad are returned to the State of Rhode Island.

† Those on the Baltimore and Washington Branch Railroad are included under the Maryland returns.

5. *Standing Steam-Engines in each State.*

States.	Number.	Power.	Period when first introduced into use in the State.
Maine,	41	765	1833
New Hampshire,	6	102	1833
Massachusetts,	165	2,244	1827
Connecticut,	47	315	1830
Rhode Island,	58	1,430	1828
Vermont,	None returned.	None returned.	
New York,	87	1,425	
New Jersey,	32	516	1787 to 1834
Pennsylvania,	383	7,448	1791 to 1810
Delaware,	11	88	1825
Maryland,	56	683	1818
District of Columbia,	13	206	1827
Virginia,	124	1,567	1821
North Carolina,	20	751	1821
South Carolina,	40	675	1819
Georgia,	23	799	1827
Florida,	8	215	1833
Alabama,*	40	800	
Louisiana,	274	7,796	1821
Missouri and Illinois, in part	56	1,120	1837 and 1838
Ohio,	83	1,786	1828
Michigan,	32	368	1828
Tennessee, Indiana, and Kentucky,	None specifically returned	None specifically returned.	
Wisconsin, Iowa,	None specifically returned.	None specifically returned.	
U. S. Government,	17	340	
	1,616	31,439	
Add standing engines not returned, estim.	244	4,880	
Total,	1,860	36,319	

"The whole number of steamboats built for the western waters, up to the 20th of April, 1839, is stated to be 378. Of these there were built at Pittsburg and its immediate vicinity, 130; at Wheeling 22, at Cincinnati, 83; the residue at different points along the Ohio. Averaging these boats at $25,000 each, which we believe is less than the actual average, it gives a sum of $9,450,000. With such an income is it surprising, that the manufacturers on the Ohio have grown rich?" — *St. Louis Republican.*

* These are, in some degree, estimated by the collector.

6. *List of Material Accidents and Loss of Life, by Explosions and other Disasters, which have occurred to Steamboats in the United States.*

Names of Boats.	Date.	Cause.	Injury to Life.		Place where accident occurred.
			Killed.	Wounded.	
Amazon,		Particul. unkn.			
Advocate,	1836	Explos. boilers,			Hudson River.
Alabama,	1825	Do.	4		Mississippi River.
Arkansas,	1825	Do.	4		Red River.
Atalanta,	1816	Do.	2		New York Harbor.
Atlas,	1828	Do.	1		Mississippi River.
Andrew Jackson,	1831	Do.	2		Savannah River.
Assinaboin,	1825	Burnt,			Missouri River.
Augusta,	1838	Explos. boilers,	20	12	Mississippi River.
American,	1836	Sunk, snagged,			Illinois.
Ashley,	1838	Do.			Mississippi River.
Boonslick,	1835	Collapsed flues,	4	9	Do.
Bonnets of Blue,		Sunk,			
Ben Sherrod,	1837	Fire,	130 lost		Do.
Belfast,		Do.			
Black Hawk,		Explos. boilers,	Number unkn.		Do.
Brown, General,	1838	Do.	31	11	Do.
Black Hawk,	1838	Snagged,			Do.
Banner,	1834	Explosion,	5	13	Do.
Barnet,	1828	Do.	1		Long Island Sound.
Bollona,	1819	Do.	2		New York Harbor.
Bristol,	1824	Do.		1	Delaware River.
Beaver,	Unkn.	Do.			Ohio River.
Boonville,	1837	Snagged,			Missouri River.
Beaver,	1832	Do.			Do.
B. I. Gilman,	1838	Collis. of boats,			Ohio River.
Belle of Missouri,	1838	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Ben Franklin,	1836	Explos. boilers,	11	14	Mobile.
Constitution,	1817	Do.	13		Mississippi River.
Caspian,	1833	Burnt,	40		Near mouth of Red River.
Caroline,	1837	Explos. boilers,	3		Lake Pontchartrain.
Chippewa,	1833	Snagged & sunk,			Red River.
Caledonia,	1830	Do.	11	11	Mississippi River.
Camanche,	1838	Snagged & sunk,			Do.
Car of Commerce,*	1830	Explosion,	28	29	Ohio River or Missouri R.
Constitution,	1825	Do.	3		Hudson River.
Caroline,	1837	Fire, (wilful,)	5		Niagara Falls.
Chicago,	1825	Ashore in a gale,			Mouth St. Joseph's River.
Carolina,	1830	Explos. boilers,	1		New York Harbor.
Ch. Jus. Marshall,	1830	Do.	11	2	Hudson River.
Cotton Plant,		Do.	Unkn.	Unkn.	Mobile, Alabama.
Chester,	1835	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Chillicothe,	1838	Do.			Do.
Ceylon,	1837	Burnt,			Ohio River.
Compromise,	1837	Snagged,	3		Mississippi River.
Chariton,	1837	Explos. boilers,		5	St. Louis.
Czar,	1838	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Champlain,					Do.
Commerce,	1836	Explos. boilers,	3		Ohio River.
Cleopatra,		Particul. unkn.			
David Crockett,	1834	Ashore in a gale,			St. Joseph's River.
Delaware,	1837	Explos. boilers,	1		Delaware River.
Delaware,	1838	Ashore in a gale,			Near Cape Florida.

* The Car of Commerce is represented by some writers to have been lost by an explosion. Such was probably the fact, though others state the loss to have been by a snag.

Names of Boats.	Date.	Cause.	Injury to Life.		Place where accident occurred.
			Killed.	Wounded.	
Delaware,	1834	Ashore in a gale,			9 miles above Chicago.
Dolphin,	1836	Explos. boilers,	15	10	Coast of Florida.
Don Quixote,	1836	Ashore in a gale,			Lake Huron.
Diana,	1836	Snagged,			Missouri River.
Detroit,	1834	Ashore in a gale,			Lake Michigan.
Dubuque,	1837	Explos. boilers,		14	Mississippi River.
Dart,	1838	Sunk,			Do.
Dodge, General,	1838	Snagged,			Do.
Experiment,	1829	Explos. boilers,	2		Gunpowder River.
Etna,	1824	Do.	13		New York Bay.
Enterprise,	1825	Do.	9	4	Charleston, S. C.
Eagle,	1824	Do.	2	Several,	Chesapeake.
Eutaw,		Particulars unkn.			Ohio River.
Enterprise,	1834	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Emerald,	1837	Do.			Do.
Free Trade,	1836	Explos. boilers,	5		Savannah River.
Fair Star,	1830	Do.	2		Alabama.
Feliciana,	1825	Do.	2		Mississippi.
Fidelity,	1825	Do.	2		New York Harbor.
Floridian,	1838	Snagged,			Chattahoochie River, Ga.
Franklin,	1826	Explos. boilers,	1		Hudson River.
Friendship,	1838	Snagged,			Illinois.
Fancy,	Unkn.	Burnt,			
Freedom,		Particulars unkn.			
Fulton, U. S. st. sh.	1829	Explo. magazine,	33	27	New York Harbor.
Fame,		Particulars unkn.			
Flora,	1836	Explos. boilers,	1	13	Ohio River.
Falcon,		Particulars unkn.			
Fulton,	1838	Explos. boilers,			Mississippi River.
General Robinson,	1817	Do.	9		Do.
Grampus,	1828	Do.	Unkn.		Do.
General Jackson,	1831	Do.	12	13	Hudson River.
Globe,	1834	Snagged,			Missouri.
Governor Dodge,	1838	Do.			Mississippi.
Gibbons, William,	1836	Wrecked,	6		Coast of Carolina,
Home,	1837	Foundered,	100		Do.
Heriot,	1817	Explos. boilers,	1		Mississippi River.
Helen Macgregor,	1830	Do.	33	14	Do.
Huntress,	1830	Do.	4		Do.
Hudson,	1826	Do.		1	East River, N. Y.
Hornet,	1827	Do.	2	2	Alabama,
Herald,		Particulars unkn.			
John Hancock,	1836	Snagged,			Missouri.
Illinois,	1836	Do.			Mississippi River.
Illinoian,	1836	Do.			Do.
Junius,	1836	Burnt,			Do.
Irene,	1838	Snagged,			Do.
Iowa,		Particulars unkn.			Lake Pontchartrain.
Jersey,	1824	Explos. boilers,	2		Jersey City.
Jubilee,		Particulars unkn.			
John Hancock,	1817	Explos. boilers,		1	Long Island Sound.
Ion,	1837	Fire,	9		Mississippi River.
Joe Davicss,		Particulars unkn.			
John McLean,	1838	Went ashore,			Near New Smyrna, Fla.
Kenawha,	1830	Explos. boilers,	8	4	Ohio River.
Kansas,	1836	Do.			Missouri River.
Lady Franklin,	1835	Collision,	18		Ohio River.
Liberty,		Snagged,			Missouri River.
Louisville,	1834	Do.			Do.
Lafourche,		Particulars unkn.			
Lexington,		Do.			
Legislator,	1825	Explos. boilers,	5	2	New York Harbor.
Logansport,	1838	Snagged,			Mississippi.

Names of Boats.	Date.	Cause.	Injury to Life.		Place where accident occurred.
			Killed.	Wounded.	
Monroe,	1837	Foundered,			Lake Erie, 500 tons.
Marion,	1835	Collision,			Mississippi River.
Monmouth,	1837	Do. sunk,	300		Do.
Macon,	1826	Explos. boilers,	4		South Carolina.
Missouri,	1829	Snagged,			Missouri River.
Missouri Belle,	1834	Collision of boats			Mississippi River.
Majestic,	1837	Explos. boilers,	3 scald.	4	Do.
Missouri Fulton,	1838	Sunk,			Do.
Motto,	1838	Explos. boilers,	5	4	Near mouth Sabine Riv.
Miner,		Particulars unkn.			
Moselle,	1838	Explos. boilers,	120	16	Ohio River.
Maid of Orleans,	1819	Do.	6		Savannah River.
Mail Boat,	1837	Do.	3	6	Louisville, Ky.
Neoshe,	1837	Snagged,	1		Mississippi River.
New York,	1825	Fire,			Coast of Maine.
New England,	1838	Collision,	1		Do.
New England,	1833	Explos. boilers,	15	10	Connecticut River.
Napoleon,		Particulars unk.			
Norfolk,	1828	Snagged.			Mississippi River.
Navigator,		Particulars unkn.			
Newburyport,	1831	Ashore in a gale,			Lake Michigan.
Native,	1838	Collapsed flue,	2		Eddyville, Tenn.
Nicholas Biddle,	1836	Explos. boilers,	17	16	Memphis, Miss. River.
Ousatonic,	1833	Burnt,			Leonardtown, Md.
Oliver Ellsworth,	1827	Explos. boilers,	3	7	Mouth Connecticut Riv.
Ohio,	1832	Do. chim. or flue,	5	Several,	Hudson River.
Oronoko,	1838	Collapse of flue,	130		Mississippi River.
Oglethorpe,	1835	Explos. boilers,	9		Savannah River.
Oliver Ellsworth,	1827	Do.	3		Long Island Sound.
O'Connell,	1836	Snagged & sunk,			Mississippi River.
Oceana,	1837	Do.			Do.
Otto,		Particulars unkn.			
Ottoway,		Do.			
Ohioan,		Snagged & sunk.			
Ploughboy,	1837	Explos. boilers,	3		Do.
Phœnix,	1819	Fire,	7	7	Lake Champlain.
Pulaski,	1838	Explos. boilers,	138		Coast of Carolina.
Protector,	1834	Consumed by fire,	Escap.		Below Claiborne, Ala.
Porpoise,	1830	Explos. boilers,	Unkn.	Unkn.	Mississippi River,
Paragon,	1825	Do.	1	1	Hudson River.
Patent,	1820	Do.	5	2	New York Harbor.
Powhatan,	1824	Do.	2		Norfolk.
Patriot,	1828	Do.	2		Ohio River.
Phœnix,	1836	Burnt,			Mississippi River.
Peoria,	1834	Snagged,			Illinois.
Potosi,	1836	Snagged & sunk,			Mississippi River.
Platt,	1838	Do.			Do.
Polander,		Particulars unkn.			
Plaster,		Do.			
Paul Jones,	1837	Fire,			Betw. Wash'n & Alex'a.
Pioneer,	1825	Found. in a gale,			Lake Michigan.
Perry, Commodore,	1835	Explos. boilers,	6		Detroit, Mich.
Privateer,	1837	Snagged & sunk,			Red River.
Peruvian,	1833	Do.			Natchez Island.
Pioneer,	1836	Explos. boilers,	10	7	Alatamaha River.
Pioneer,	1837	Burnt,			Do.
Quincy,	1838	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Royal Tar,*	1835	Fire,	40		Coast of Maine.
Randolph,	1836	Do.	1		Cumberland River.
Rob Roy,	1836	Collapse of flue,	3	25	Mississippi River.
Raritan,	1818	Explos. boilers,	1		Raritan River.

* This vessel (the Royal Tar) is inserted in the returns, as the accident occurred within our waters; but the boat is believed to have been owned abroad.

Name of Boats.	Date.	Cause.	Injury to Life.		Place where accident occurred.
			Killed.	Wounded.	
Rampo,	1826	Explos. boilers,	5	2	New Orleans.
Rampo,	1826	Do.	1	1	Do.
Rolla,	1838	Snagged,	1		Mississippi River.
Relief,	1838	Do.			Do. near Alton.
Return,		Particulars unkn.			
Renown,	1838	Sunk,			Mississippi River.
Scotland,	1833	Collapsed flue,	1	4	Do.
Sun,	1831	Fire,			Off Sandy Hook.
Sampson,	1836	Do.			Mississippi River.
Star of the West,	1834	Explosion,	2	Several	Betw. Mobile & N.Orl's.
Swan,	1837	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Swan,	1838	Foun. in a storm,			Lake Chicot.
Susquehanna,	1826	Explos. boilers,	2		Susquehanna River.
Saint Louis,	1834	Snagged,	14		Mississippi River.
Saint Louis,	1838	Struck a bar, and broke st.-pipe,	3		Do.
Saint Charles,	1836	Burnt,			Missouri River.
Shelby, Governor,	1838	Explos. of pipes,		10	Mississippi River.
Steam ferry-boats,	1837	Explos. boilers,	8	6	Louisville, Ky.
Tangipaho,	1838	Fire,	3		Mississippi River.
Tesch,	1825	Explos. boilers,	Several	Several	Do.
Tallyho,	1830	Do.			Cumberland River.
Tri-color,	1831	Do.	8	8	Ohio River.
Trenton,	1830	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Talisman,	1834	Burnt,			St. Louis.
Tiskilwa,	1837	Collis. of boats,	12		Illinois.
Tow-Boat,	1837	Broke st.-pipe,	1		Fr. Balize to N. Orleans.
Thorn,	1834	Explosion boiler,	3		Blakely, Ala.
Tempest,	1838	Snagged,			Chattahoochie Riv., Ga.
Union,	1837	Explos. boilers,	3	3	Potomac River.
United States,	1830	Do.	9		Long Island Sound,
Union,	1827	Do.	4	7	Ohio River.
Vicksburg,	1837	Fire,			Mississippi River.
Vigo,		Particulars unk.			
Washington, Geo.	1833	Went ashore,	1		Canada side of L. Erie.
Washington,	1831	Collis. of boats,	30		Long Island Sound.
Walk-in-the-Water	1835	Fire,	1		At Natchez.
Washington,	1816	Explos. boilers,	7	9	Ohio River.
W. Peacock,	1830	Do.	15		Buffalo.
Warrior,	1837	Snagged,			Mississippi River.
Wave,	1837	Burnt,	1		Illinois.
Wilmington,	1838	Ashore in a gale,			Near Cape Florida.
Walter Scott,					
Water Witch,					
Whig Victory,					
Wm. F. P. Taylor,	1835	Went ashore,			Near Michigan City, In.
William Penn,	1834	Burnt,	5	Several	Delaware River.
Washington,	1838	Do.	50	Unkn.	Off Silver Creek, L. Erie.
Washington,	1838	Snagged,			Miss. R., near Ft. Adams.
Yazoo,	1838	Explos. of boiler,	1		Mississippi River.
Yankee,	1817	Do.	4		Do.
Aggr. ascertained,		No. accid'ts, 228	1,676	443	

Remarks. — Of the above accidents, 99 appear to have been by explosions and collapses; 28 by fire; 25 by shipwreck from gales, collisions, &c.; 52 from snags and sawyers; and 24 from different and unknown causes.

The number of lives lost, and of the wounded, by many of these accidents in boats, is differently stated in different accounts. In several

cases, it will be seen that the number is not stated in any account to which the Department has had access; accordingly, estimates have been made in the general result to cover such cases, as well as others, where no particulars whatever of the accidents could be procured without further time and more extensive correspondence.

The accounts of the causes of the accidents are sometimes contradictory; in such cases, the Department has relied on the best information now in its possession, but which is occasionally imperfect.

7. *Supplemental List containing Particulars, in a few Cases, of "Accidents and Loss of Life and Property by Explosions and other Disasters," which have occurred to Locomotive and Stationary Engines in the United States.*

Names of Railroads on which Accidents have occurred to Locomotives.	Date.	Cause.	Injury to Life.		Place where the accident occurred.
			Killed.	Wounded.	
Baltimore & Ohio,	1836	Upset; defect in the road,		Several,	Near Monocacy River.
Do. do.	1834	Explosion; water too low in boiler,	1	1	First trial on road.
Baltimore & Phil.	1838	Collision of cars,	2	3	9 miles fr. Baltimore.
Baltimore & Wash.	1836	Do.	1		
Do. do.	1837	Thrown from track,	None,	1	3 miles fr. Baltimore.
Balt. & Susquehan.	1838	Defect in the road,	3		
Bost. & Worcester,	1837	Thrown from track,	None,	1	Near Boston.
Boston & Lowell,	1837	Collision of cars,	None,	Several,	3 miles from Boston.
Camden & Amboy,	1836	Thrown from track,	2	do.	
Do. do.	1833	Wheel broke; ran off the road,	3	23	
Columbia & Philadelphia,	1838	Defect in road, or wheel broke,	1	4	Near Columbia.
Do. do.	1834	Iron connecting cars broke,	None,	Several,	On inclined plane.
Do. do.	1838	Defect in track; run off road,	1	1	Near Mount Joy.
Fredericksb'g, Va.	1838	Obstruction in road,	2	Several,	
Harlaem, N. Y.	1834	Explosion of boiler,	1	1	Near N. York City.
Lexington & Ohio,	1836	Thrown off track,	3	12	Near Frankfort.
Lexington, Ky.	1835	Do.	1	5	First trial on road,
Portsm. & Roanoke,	1837	Defect in the road,	2	16	44 m. fr. Portsmouth.
Pontchartrain,	1834	Neglect of engineer,			Near New Orleans.
Petersb'g & Blakely,	1838	Run from the track,	None,	2	7 miles fr. Petersburg.
Portage,	1834	Collision, and cars getting loose,	2		Plane No. 1.
Providence & Bost.	1837	Collision,		20	Near Dedham.
Salem & Boston,	1838	Unknown,	1		
Stonington & Providence,	1838	Running against a bridge,	1		
Eagle Cotton Fact.	1834	Explosion,	5	3	Pittsburg, Penn.
McQueen's Furnace,	1830	Explosion; water too low in boiler	2		New York City.
Saw Mill,	1837	Fire,			Savannah River.
Do.	1837	Explosion,	3	5	Louisville, Ky.

Aggregate of material accidents ascertained in locomotives,	24	Killed, . . .	27	Wounded,	90
Do. do. standing engines,	4	Killed, . . .	10	Wounded,	8
	28		37		98

III. AMERICAN AND BELGIAN RAILROADS.

[THIS paper, dated at Cincinnati, June 25th, 1839, was drawn up by F. A. Chevalier de Gerstner, an intelligent and able Austrian engineer; and it contains a part of the results of his investigation upon the American Railroads, and a comparison of them with the results furnished by the latest official reports relating to the railroads constructed by the government of Belgium. It comprises a great mass of interesting facts, and is doubtless the fullest survey of the railroads of the United States that has yet been published.]

The rapid increase of Internal Improvements in the United States, has excited, for several years, public attention in Europe; and the friends of those improvements have desired very much a detailed report on the extent and progress of those works, and particularly of railroads. There is no such report published in the United States, and even those published in England, France, and Germany are very imperfect.

In 1824, I had charge of the first railroad on the continent of Europe, to connect the rivers Moldau and Danube in Austria by a line which is 130 miles long, and, since 1832, in operation. I constructed, in 1836 and 1837, the first railroad in Russia, from St. Petersburg to Zarskoe-Selo and Pawlowsk, a line of only 17 miles in length, but the commencement of a railroad of 420 miles from St. Petersburg to Moscow. This railroad being likewise in full operation, I left Europe last fall and arrived in the Great Western, on the 15th of November, 1838, at New York. After a short stay of a few days, I went to Albany and inspected all the railroads between that place and Lake Erie; I then proceeded to the Eastern States and visited all the railroads in Massachusetts, and went by way of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, to New Orleans, always visiting the railroad lines in the different States. I then went up the Mississippi and Ohio, and am now inspecting the Internal Improvements of the Western States, and some of those in Pennsylvania, which I have not yet seen.

I have already passed over more than 2,000 miles of railroads, and have everywhere been received with the greatest kindness; the Presidents, Directors, and Engineers of the different railroad lines gave me not only all their printed reports, but laid before me, with the greatest liberality, their books and accounts, in order to give me every kind of information. I fulfil only my duty when I publicly acknowledge, that such a liberality is only to be found amongst a free and enlightened people, where all public works are based on the principle of publicity, and where secrets do not exist. I wish, therefore, to make those gentlemen to whom I am so much indebted, another communication, which

will show, at the same time, what has been done during the last years in Europe. Having within a few days received the last Reports of the Belgian railroads, I publish in the following abstract the history and progress of those communications in Belgium, together with a comparison of them with the American railroads.

According to the facts collected during my travels since my arrival in New York, there are now over 3,000 miles of railroads completed and in operation in the United States; 425 locomotives, of which the greatest number were made in this country, run on the several railroads, and I believe, that up to the end of 1839, the length of railroads in the United States may amount to 4,100 miles. The capital expended on the railroads now in operation is about $60,000,000, or at an average cost of $20,000 per mile, for which sum the railroads, with the buildings, have been constructed, and the necessary locomotives and cars bought.

Several railroads have been undertaken with insufficient means, and the shareholders found themselves under the necessity of employing the income of the first years in improving the railroad, in building engine-houses, &c., and purchasing locomotives and cars. In consequence of this the shareholders got, during that time, no dividends; but the railroads still yielded a good income. Other railroads, when finished, paid from five to ten per cent. income to the stockholders; others have not yet paid any dividends for want of a sufficient number of passengers and freight. The average result of the railroads now in operation in the United States, is, that they give a yearly interest of 5½ per cent. on the capital invested. This result must be regarded as very satisfactory, because the greatest part of the lines have only been a few years in operation.

On all lines there is a yearly increase of at least 15 to 20 per cent. in the gross income; so that even those lines, which do not pay now, will give, in a few years, a handsome dividend. According to these statements, based on the communications collected in this country, I have no doubt, that the large capital invested in railroads in the United States, will not only produce an incalculable benefit to the country, but likewise pay the shareholders a dividend, which, under good management, by the constant progress in population and trade, must likewise from year to year increase.

A good system of book-keeping and clear accounts are in every business a matter of importance. Railroads are new constructions, and experience, particularly in working them, is still very much wanted. When the Superintendent of a railroad in operation keeps clear and distinct accounts, he will, in a few years, learn by experience what can be improved, and what items of expenses can be reduced. The follow-

ing statement contains a manner of making the railroad accounts, which in my opinion must prove very useful to every Railroad Company.

1. *History, Length, and Cost of Construction of the Belgian Railroads.* — The railroads, which up to the present time have been constructed in England and on the continent of Europe, had no other object than to connect two important places of the country; and in constructing them, therefore, only a local interest more or less prevailed. That railroads are to be considered as great thoroughfares, — that they can form in a country the principal lines of internal communication, — that, therefore, the means for their establishment should be such, as can be raised only by a whole nation, nobody in Europe would have maintained previously to the year 1834; and it is even now denied by many individuals of high standing and influence. Belgium, united with Holland since 1815, had distinguished itself in Europe by its fine roads and magnificent canals; the latter, being constructed, for the greatest part, in a level country and without locks, were used not only for the transportation of goods, but also for passengers, especially the lower classes, which there, more than in any other country, made use of the canal-boats for travelling. It is evident, that no individuals would ever have attempted to construct railroads parallel with and in opposition to such canals and turnpike roads.

In the year 1830, Belgium declared itself independent of Holland, and elected, by the representatives of the nation, its own sovereign. King Leopold I. soon discovered, that the country, for its perfect tranquillity, wants labor; a series of wise legislation encouraged the nation to useful and profitable enterprises; and every person with talent and inclination found employment and earnings in a country, which, isolated from all its neighbors, was confined to its own resources. But to gain the public opinion, a great national work was to be accomplished by the new government, able to fill posterity with admiration. The time was past for Egyptian pyramids, for Roman triumphal arches, and French monuments of war. A more useful monument, one of peace and intelligence, should remind the nation of that eventful period. The King ordered the whole country to be surveyed by able engineers; the necessary plans and estimates were formed; and on the 1st of May, 1834, a law was proclaimed, according to which a system of railroads was to be introduced through the whole kingdom, and executed at the expense of the State; on two points (at Antwerp and Ostend), the railroads were to lead to the seaports, on two points to connect with France, and on one point with Prussia (Germany).

The news of the gigantic work, undertaken by a State, even not yet acknowledged as such by the northern powers, and with only four millions of inhabitants, excited the greatest surprise in Europe; and few

only could conceive the great results, which this grand project must necessarily produce on the independence of the nation and its internal welfare, its commerce and industry; the former being the principal aim, and the promotion of commerce and industry a subordinate one; although the great mass of the people were unable to comprehend the grand idea of the plan.

King Leopold found in his late minister of public works, Mr. De Theux, and in his successor, Mr. Nothomb, vigorous supporters. The engineers were vying in the swift prosecution of the work; and in the course of four years more has been done than was expected. The enlightened minister Nothomb published annual reports to the Legislative Assembly, besides other special reports of the progress of the works, in which the public in Europe find a rich source of experience, not to be met with in any other report or work on the subject. Europe has to render thanks to the King, who first realized such a grand idea, and to his enlightened minister, who has judiciously conducted the work, and so liberally communicated its results.

The limited space of this report does not allow a detailed extract from the abovementioned reports of the minister Nothomb and the Engineers: I shall, therefore, only give a brief account containing the results in numbers, and afterwards compare these results with those of the railroads in the United States. The following table contains the sections of the railroads which were opened at the end of 1838, and their lengths in *mètres* and English miles.

Section of Railroad.		Time of Opening.	Length.	
From	To		In French Mètres.	In English Miles.
Brussels,	Malines,	5 May, 1835,	20,300	12.6
Malines,	Antwerp,	3 May, 1836,	23,500	14.6
Malines,	Termonde,	2 Jan. 1837,	26,700	16.5
Malines,	Louvain,	10 Sept. 1837,	23,750	14.7
Louvain,	Tirlemont,	22 Sept. 1837,	17,750	11.0
Termonde,	Ghent,	28 Sept. 1837,	30,500	18.9
Tirlemont,	Waremme,	2 April, 1838,	27,200	16.8
Waremme,	Ans,	2 April, 1838,	18,900	11.7
Ghent,	Bruges,	12 Aug. 1838,	44,500	27.6
Bruges,	Ostend,	28 Aug. 1838,	23,500	14.6
		Total,	256,600	159.0

According to the report made by the minister to the House of Representatives, on the 26th of November, 1838, the above ten sections, including buildings, locomotives, and cars, cost 34,000,000 francs; this gives per mile of road $41,300. The railroad from Brussels to Ant-

werp, 27.2 miles, has a double track, the remainder are constructed only with a single track, the rails weighing 45 lbs. per yard. But there are several buildings yet to be erected, and different works on the line to be executed, and besides a number of freight cars to be provided, &c.; with all this the cost per mile will amount to $ 45,000.

2. *Tariff for Passengers; Speed.* — There are on the Belgian Railroads four classes of passenger cars, differing only in elegance and comfort, but going in the same train, and therefore with equal velocity. The prices are :

In the Berlines, . .	2½ cents per mile,		For each passenger with 44 lbs. of baggage.
" Diligences, .	2 "	"	
" Chars à Bancs,	1½ "	"	
" Wagons, . .	0.8 "	"	

The trains perform, on an average, 17 English miles per hour, all stoppages included, or from 20 to 25 miles while running.

3. *Traffic and Revenue of the Belgian Railroads.* — The railroads in Belgium are frequented by more passengers than any other railroads. The transportation of freight was not begun between Brussels and Antwerp till 1838. The following table shows the travel since the opening of the first section, until the 31st of October, 1838.

Period.	Total No. of Passengers.	Average Distance performed by each passenger.	No. of Passengers reduced for one mile.	Gross Income.		
				From all Passengers.		Passeng. per mile.
		Miles.		Francs.	Dolls.	Cents.
May 5, 1835, to May 2, 1836	563,201	11.6	6,536,754	359,394	67,429	1.03
May 3, to 31st Dec. 1836,	729,545	20.2	14,718,709	734,736	137,849	0.90
In the Year 1837,	1,384,577	17.2	23,838,436	1,416,983	265,850	1.11
Jan. 1, to 31st Oct. 1838,	1,921,619	22.8	43,887,864	2,589,384	485,813	1.11
In 3 years 6 months,	4,598,942	19.35	88,981,763	5,100,497	956,941	1.07

to which must be added 44,148 francs, or $ 8,281 as the gross income from freight in the year 1838.

In the year 1837 there were 30,857 soldiers in the number of passengers, for whom, in consequence of an arrangement with the ministry of the War Department, only half price was paid.

In 1838, the total number of passengers amounted, according to the "*Moniteur Belge*," to 2,238,303, comprising 56,618 soldiers, and the gross income was 3,100,833 francs, 40 centimes, or $ 581,770. As the average distance performed by each passenger in the first 10 months of 1838, is not mentioned in the Report of the Minister, I have supposed the income per passenger per mile to be the same as in 1837, from which results an average distance of 22.8 miles. In order to show how the travelling public have made use of the different classes of cars,

the following contains the number of passengers in each class of cars, and the revenue resulting therefrom, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1838. During this period there were

17,503	passengers,	I. class,	who paid	69,322	francs 65	centimes.
215,893	"	II. class,	"	702,502	" 70	"
604,935	"	III. class,	"	1,033,953	" 05	"
1,343,354	"	IV. class,	"	1,087,790	" 45	"
56,618	soldiers,		"	45,248	" 88	"
		For overweight of baggage and freight,		162,015	" 67	"
2,238,303	passengers, and total income,			3,100,833	francs 40	centimes.

These numbers explain sufficiently, that the railroads in Belgium are used principally by the lower classes of the people.

4. *Cost of Working the Belgian Railroads.* — The accounts kept under this head contain an exact subdivision of the different expenses occurring in working the railroads; the first general subdivision contains the maintenance of way and police; the second, the cost of transportation, viz. fuel, engineers, and firemen, repairs of locomotives and cars, grease for the same, also the expenses for conductors, carriers, and baggage men; the third embraces the general expenses, viz. clerks and ticket-sellers, comptrollers, printing, advertising, office expenses, &c. The annexed table contains the expenses under the different heads:

Period.	Maintenance of Way and Police.	Transportation Account.	General Expenses.	Total.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Dollars.
May 5, to Dec. 31, 1835,	50,584.01	105,967.88	12,220.84	168,772.73	31,665
Year 1836, . . .	132,637.41	261,778.30	36,719.96	431,135.67	80,888
Year 1837, . . .	345,824.53	664,940.46	144,706 92	1,155,471.91	216,786
Jan. 1, to Oct. 31, 1838,	377,822.58	1,059,180.71	182,186.48	1,619,189.77	303,788
In 3 Years and 6 Months,	906,868.53	2,091,867.35	375,834.20	3,374,570.08	633,127
	or 27 pr. ct.	or 62 pr. ct.	or 11 pr. ct.	or 100 pr.ct.	

As this table contains the expenses of working the railroads 3½ years, these numbers may certainly be regarded as the result of a great experience.

5. *Costs of Repairs of Locomotives and Cars.* — In the last table the sum of 1,059,180 francs 71 centimes appears under the head of the transportation account for ten months, in 1838. This sum contains the expenses for foremen in the shops, . . . 32,177f. 54c.

For laborers' expenses, ...	187,463f. 61c.
At the principal shops in Malines, . . .	54,868f. 72c.
For materials for repairs, ...	87,965f. 66c.
Total,	362,475f. 53c.

or 68,006 dollars, which is 34 per cent. of the expenses of transportation. I believe that the expenses for repairs of engines and cars might be diminished by the introduction of locomotives with movable trucks in front, and of eight-wheeled passenger and freight cars.

6. *Expenses per Passenger per Mile.* — The accurate number of miles performed by passengers not being contained in the last report, the expenses per passenger per mile can only be found up to the end of 1837. According to the last statement, the expenses from the 5th of May 1835, to the 31st of December, 1837, were;

For maintenance of way, ...	529,045f. 95c.
Transportation account, ...	1,032,686f. 64c.
General expenses, ...	193,647f. 72c.
Total,	1,755,380f. 31c.

During the same period, the number of passengers reduced to 1 mile was equal to 45,093,899, which thus gives as the expenses per passenger per mile,

For maintenance of way, .	1.17 centimes,	or 0.22 cents.
Transportation account, . .	2.29 do.	0.43 do.
General expenses, . .	0,43 do.	0.08 do.
Total,	3.89 centimes,	or 0.73 cents.

These expenses are very low, and are exceeded on every other railroad.

7. *Expenses per Mile of Travel.* — The number of miles performed by all the locomotives with their trains was;

From 5th May 1835, to 2d May, 1836, .	14,810 leagues.
From 3d May 1836, to 31st December, 1836, .	24,825 do.
From 1st January 1837, to 31st December, 1837,	61,592 do.
Total,	101,227 do.

(at 5000 *mètres,*) or 314,506 English miles. The expenses during the same period of two years and eight months were;

For maintenance of way,	529,045f. 95c.	therefore per m. of travel,	1f. 68c. or 31½ cents.
For transportation account,	1,032,686f. 64c.	" "	3f. 28c. or 61½ do.
Gen. expenses,	193,647f. 72c.	" "	0f. 62c. or 12 do.
Total,	1,755,380f. 31c.		5f. 58c. or 105 cents.

The expenses for every mile which a locomotive with its train runs, amount therefore to 5 francs 58 centimes, or 1 dollar 5 cents, being very near the same as on the American railroads.

8. *Number of Passengers per Trip.* — In the table under No. 3, we have shown, that the number of passengers from the 5th of May, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1837, reduced for the length of a single mile of road, amount to 45,093,899; during the same period the trains performed 314,506 miles; this gives 143 as the average number of passengers in a train. This number compared with 5f. 58c., as the expenses per mile of travel, gives again 3.89c. or 0.73 cents as the expense per passenger per mile.

9. *Comparison between the Gross Income and the Net Revenue.* — The following table contains the annual gross income, current expenses, and the surplus of income over the expenses, as is stated in the Report of the Minister, November 26th, 1838, to which is annexed the annual surplus for every 100 francs of the gross income.

Period.	Total Gross Income.	Current Expenses.	Surplus of the revenue over the expenses.	From 100f. of the gross inc. remained after defraying all expenses.
	Francs. c.	Francs. c.	Francs c.	
May 5, 1835, to Dec. 31, 1835,	268,997 50	168,772 73	100,224 77	37f. 26 centimes.
Year 1836, . . .	825,132 85	431,135 67	393,997 18	47f. 75 do.
Year 1837, . . .	1,416,982 94	1,155,471 91	261,511 03	18f. 46 do.
Jan. 1, 1838, to Dec. 31, 1838,	2,633,532 21	1,619,189 77	1,014,342 44	38f. 52 do.
Total,	5,144,645 50	3,374,570 08	1,770,075 42	34f. 41 centimes.

As an average, therefore, of 3½ years, of every 100 francs revenue, 34 francs 41 centimes remained; but, as all the locomotives and cars are still new, and no amount for general depreciation appears under the expenses, it is to be supposed, that in future only 30 francs will remain from 100. This surplus serves as interest and a sinking fund for the capital.

10. *Gross Income per Mile of Railroad.* — The public in Europe is almost throughout of opinion, that only short lines, and these especially between two populous cities, will pay a good interest; but that the branch roads extending to remote, less populous parts of a country, will never yield any profits. What results the Belgian roads give in that respect, the annexed table will show.

Period.	No. of sections opened.	Average length of road in operation.	Gross income during the whole period.	Annual income per single mile of road.	
			Francs. c.	Francs. c.	Dolls.
May 5, to Dec. 31, 1835,	1	12.6	268,997 50	32,333 75	6,066
Year 1836, . . .	2	22.3	852,132 85	38,212 23	7,169
Year 1837, . . .	6	56.1	1,416,982 94	25,258 16	4,739
Jan. 1, to Oct. 31, 1838,	10	118.7	2,633,532 21	26,638 34	4,998
Total,		53.1	5,144,645 50	27,735 98	$ 5,204

In the second column appears for the year 1835, only the section between Brussels and Malines of 12.6 miles, opened at that time. In the

year 1836, these 12.6 miles were in operation for 365 days, and the second section from Malines to Antwerp, of 14.6 miles, for 243 days only. In multiplying the length of each section by the respective numbers of days, and dividing the sum by 365, we have 22.3 miles as the average length in operation during the whole year 1836. In the same manner the average length was obtained for the years 1837 and 1838. The last column shows, that the annual receipt per single mile of road amounted in the first year, when the novelty attracted many passengers, and only 12.6 miles were opened, to 32,333 francs 75 centimes, and that in the 3d and 4th year, when curiosity attracted but few, and the greatest number travelled for business only, and while a much greater length of road was in operation, these receipts amounted still to 26,500 francs per mile yearly. This amount will undoubtedly be increased in the following years, as in 1838 four new sections came into operation, on which the traffic will develop itself only by and by; besides there will be the transportation of goods, which for the year 1839, is estimated to give a revenue of 850,000 francs for 159 miles, or 5,346 francs per mile; the gross income on the Belgian railroads, will therefore also in future, like the first year, amount to about 32,000 francs per mile of road annually. That by the increase of population and commerce, also, this income of 32,000 francs will be increased, is evident; the railroads in Belgium serve therefore as a proof, that long lines of railroads may (some extraordinary circumstances excepted) be executed with equal success as short ones.

It would be quite erroneous in calculating the revenue of a system of Railroads, Canals, or Turnpike roads, to regard the income on the principal line separately, and so the revenue of each of the branch lines, in order to judge of the value of each of them. By the opening of a branch line the income of the main line must become greater; because the passengers and freight from the branch lines will pass over the same and increase the revenue. The accurate way of calculating a whole system of Railroads, Canals, or Turnpike roads, must therefore be to compare the total income of the main line as well as of the branch lines, with the total length of all the lines, in order to find the average income per mile; and, in deducting therefrom the expenses, the balance will show, when compared with the cost of construction per mile, what interest ensues for the capital invested.

11. *Budget for the Operations of the Belgian Railroads in the Year* 1839. — We have seen, that the annual gross income will amount to 32,000 francs per mile; therefore for the 159 miles, which are in operation to 5,088,000 francs. After defraying all the expenses from 100 francs gross receipts, there remain 34 francs 41 centimes; the net income will, therefore, be 1,750,780 francs, instead of which, the minister in his

budget anticipates the amount at 1,700,000, to which he is led by a different calculation. This surplus is exactly 5 per cent. of 34,000,000 francs, the capital expended. This income of five per cent. suffices for interest and a sinking fund; and therefore the Belgian railroads fulfil their object, to maintain themselves without being a charge to the State Treasury.

12. *Increase of Income from the Mail and Turnpikes.* — As an objection against railroads, it was maintained, that their introduction in a country will lessen considerably the receipts of tolls on turnpike roads and of postage from the mail, because there will be less travel on turnpike roads, and letters will be carried by persons who travel on railroads: the same opinion appears to have existed in Belgium. On the 27th of January, 1838, the Minister, Mr. Nothomb, declared in the Senate, that the revenue of the mail, in 1837, exceeded that of 1836 by 262,373 francs, and the tolls on turnpike roads by 110,000 francs, for the reason that, although the tolls on those roads, which go in a parallel direction with the railroads are lessened, yet they are increased in a greater proportion on those turnpike roads which lead to the railroads, as they are passed over by all who come to travel on the latter. The revenue from the mail increased in consequence of the greater intercourse occasioned by the introduction of railroads.

13. *Comparison of the Belgian Railroads with those in the United States.* — According to the Table under No. 3, the number of passengers during 3½ years, reduced for the length of one mile, amounted, on the Belgian railroads, to 88,981,763, or on an average per year of 25,423,361. As the average length of road in operation, during the whole time, was 53.1 miles, we have 478,783 passengers through annually. The Belgian railroads are therefore travelled over, on their whole length, by nearly 500,000 passengers per year. We have now the following comparison:

Cost of Construction. — A mile of railroad with a single track, and the necessary buildings and outfit, costs, in America, $20,000; in Belgium, $41,300, or more than twice the amount.

Tariff. — On the American railroads, a passenger pays, on an average, 5 cents per mile; on the Belgian railroads, only 1 cent, or one fifth as much. For freight the charge is, in America, on an average, 7½ cents per ton per mile.

Speed. — On the American railroads, passengers are conveyed with a speed of from 12 to 15 miles per hour, stoppages included; on the Belgian roads, at the rate of 17 miles; or, stoppages not included, at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles.

Traffic. — There are, on an average, 35,000 passengers through, and 15,000 tons of goods carried annually over the American roads; on the

Belgian, there have been carried per year 478,783 passengers through; and the transportation of goods commenced only a short time since.

Gross Income.—This gives, on the American railroads, on an average per mile and per year, the following result.

From 35,000 passengers at 5 cents, . . .	$1,750
From 15,000 tons of goods at 7½ cents, . . .	1,125
From mail and contingences, ...	200
Total,	$3,075

On the Belgian railroads the gross income per mile from 478,783 passengers, and the transportation of freight, amounts to 32,000 francs, or 6,003 dollars 75 cents per year.

Expenses per Mile of Travel.—These amount on the American railroads, to $1,00, on the Belgian roads to $1,05; or they are nearly the same in both countries.

Number of Possengers per Trip.—In Belgium there were in each train, on an average of 3½ years, 143 passengers through; on the American roads a passenger train contains, on an average, only 40 passengers through.

Number of Trips per Year.—By dividing 35,000 by 40 we obtain 875, as the average number of passenger trips per year on the American railroads; and by dividing 478,783 by 143 we get 3,348, which represents the average number of passenger trains passing annually over the Belgian roads. As at the same time the speed on the latter is greater than on the American railroads, it is necessary to employ rails of 45 lbs. per yard, while their weight is generally less on the American railroads.

Expenses per Passenger per Mile.—These are in Belgium only 0,73 cents and in America 2½ cents, or 3½ times as much. The reason of this is, that the American trains contain 3½ times less passengers, while the expenses per train per mile are equal in both countries. It is very nearly the same for a locomotive to carry 40 or 143 passengers in a train.

Annual Current Expenses.—In America the annual current expenses for working a railroad, are per mile,

For transportation of 35,000 passengers, at 2½ cents, .	$875
For transportation of 15,000 tons of goods at 6½ cents,	975
For transportation of the mail and other expenses, .	100
Total,	$1,950

Or 63 dollars 41 cents of every 100 dollars gross income. On the Belgian railroads, of every 100 dollars gross revenue, the expenses are 65 dollars 59 cents, or per year per mile $3,937.86.

Interest on the Capital Invested.—In America the annual average gross income, per mile of road, amounts to $3,075, the annual current expenses, to $1,950, leaving $1,125, which, compared with the cost of a mile

of road, ($20,000,) give 5½ per cent. interest. On the railroads in Belgium, the annual gross income per mile is $6,003.75, the expenses $3,937.86, leaving $2,065.89 as interest on the cost of $41,300 per mile, or exactly 5 per cent.

14. *General Remarks.* — The comparison of the results of the Belgian railroads with those of the railroads in the United States of America, speaks evidently in favor of the former. The extremely low charges for passage on the Belgian railroads have increased the number of passengers in an unparalleled degree, and produced an intercourse not attained in any other country in the world. While the higher prices, in the better classes of cars, yield a considerable profit, the price in the last class or for the great mass of the people, is so low that it little more than covers the expenses. The Belgian railroads are, therefore, throughout a great, popular, democratic establishment, which must have gained the approbation of the people and every intelligent man: the Belgian railroads afford to the government the greatest facility in the transportation of troops, the importance of which has been evinced principally during the last years: the Belgian railroads yield, in conformity with the grand idea of their establishment, only the interest and sinking fund of their capital, but the State Treasury has, by the increase of intercourse, indirectly gained in all taxes, and in the revenue from tolls on turnpike roads and from the mail. The most important gain, however, was that kept in view by the great founder of these roads, to bring the nation into a more intimate contact, and to form of it one large family, on which the actual national device, "L'Union fait la Force," ("Union gives Strength,") becomes realized.

☞ *Note.* Five francs and 33 centimes, or 533 French centimes are equal to one dollar. One English mile is equal to 1610 *mètres.*

IV. AMERICAN COLONIAL TRADE.

Trade between Great Britain and the American Colonies from 1697 to 1776, showing the Exports from, and Imports into, the then Colonies.

[From Hazard's U. S. Commercial and Statistical Register.]

	New England.		New York.		Pennsylvania.		Virginia and Maryland.		Carolina.		Georgia.	
	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1697	26,382	68,468	10,093	4,579	3,347	2,997	227,756	58,796	12,374	5,289		
1698	31,254	93,547	8,763	25,279	2,721	10,704	174,053	310,135	9,265	18,462		
1699	26,600	127,279	16,818	42,792	1,477	17,064	198,115	205,078	12,372	11,401		
1700	41,486	91,918	17,567	49,410	4,608	18,529	317,302	173,481	14,058	11,003		
1701	32,656	86,322	18,547	31,910	5,220	12,003	235,738	199,683	16,973	13,908		
1702	37,026	64,625	7,965	29,991	4,145	9,342	274,782	72,391	11,870	10,460		
1703	33,539	59,608	7,471	17,562	5,160	9,899	144,928	196,713	13,197	12,428		
1704	30,823	74,896	10,540	22,294	2,430	11,819	264,112	60,458	14,067	6,621		
1705	22,793	62,504	7,393	27,902	1,309	7,205	116,768	174,322	2,698	19,788		
1706	22,210	57,050	2,849	31,588	4,210	11,037	149,152	58,015	8,652	4,001		
1707	38,793	120,631	14,283	29,855	786	14,365	207,625	237,901	23,311	10,492		
1708	49,635	115,505	10,847	26,899	2,120	6,723	213,493	79,061	10,340	11,996		
1709	29,559	120,349	12,259	34,577	617	5,881	261,668	80,268	20,431	28,521		
1710	31,112	106,338	8,203	31,475	1,277	8,594	188,429	127,639	20,793	19,613		
1711	26,415	137,421	12,193	28,856	38	19,408	273,181	91,535	12,871	20,406		
1712	24,699	123,105	12,466	18,524	1,471	8,464	297,941	134,583	29,394	20,015		
1713	49,904	120,778	14,428	46,470	178	17,037	206,263	76,304	32,449	23,967		
1714	51,541	121,288	29,810	44,643	2,663	14,927	280,470	128,873	31,290	23,712		
1715	66,555	164,650	21,316	54,629	5,461	17,182	174,756	199,274	29,158	16,631		
1716	69,595	121,156	21,971	52,173	5,193	21,842	281,343	179,599	46,287	27,272		
1717	58,898	132,001	24,534	44,140	4,499	22,505	296,884	215,962	41,275	25,058		
1718	61,591	131,885	27,331	62,966	5,588	22,716	316,576	191,925	46,385	15,841		
1719	54,452	125,317	19,596	56,355	6,564	27,068	332,069	164,630	50,373	19,630		
1720	49,206	128,769	16,836	37,397	7,928	24,531	331,482	116,717	62,736	18,290		
1721	50,483	114,524	15,681	50,754	8,037	21,548	357,812	127,376	61,858	17,703		
1722	47,955	133,722	20,118	57,478	6,882	26,397	283,091	172,754	79,650	34,374		
1723	59,339	176,486	27,992	53,013	8,332	15,992	287,997	123,833	73,103	42,246		
1724	69,585	168,507	21,191	63,020	4,057	30,324	277,344	161,894	90,504	37,839		
1725	72,021	201,768	24,976	70,650	11,981	42,209	214,730	195,884	91,942	39,182		
1726	63,816	200,882	38,307	84,866	5,960	57,634	324,767	185,981	93,453	43,934		
1727	75,052	187,277	31,617	67,452	12,823	31,979	421,588	192,965	96,055	23,254		
1728	64,689	191,590	21,141	81,634	15,230	37,478	413,089	171,092	91,175	33,067		
1729	52,512	161,102	15,833	64,760	7,434	29,799	386,174	108,931	113,329	58,366		
1730	54,701	208,196	8,740	64,356	10,582	48,592	346,823	150,931	151,739	64,785		
1731	49,048	183,467	20,756	66,116	12,786	44,260	408,502	171,278	159,771	71,145		
1732	64,095	216,600	9,411	65,540	8,524	41,698	310,799	148,289	126,207	58,298		828
1733	61,983	184,570	11,626	65,417	14,776	40,565	403,198	186,177	177,845	70,466	203	1,695
1734	82,252	146,460	15,307	81,758	20,217	54,392	373,090	172,086	120,466	99,658	18	1,921
1735	72,899	189,125	14,155	80,405	21,919	48,804	394,995	220,381	145,348	117,837	3,010	12,112
1736	66,788	222,158	17,944	86,000	20,786	61,513	380,163	204,794	214,083	101,147		2,012
1737	63,347	223,923	16,833	125,833	15,198	56,690	492,246	211,301	187,758	58,986		5,701
1738	59,116	203,233	16,228	133,438	11,918	61,450	391,814	258,860	141,119	87,793	17	6,496
1739	46,604	220,378	18,459	106,070	8,134	54,452	444,654	217,200	236,192	94,445	233	3,324
1740	72,389	171,081	21,498	118,777	15,048	56,751	341,997	281,498	265,560	181,821	924	3,524
1741	60,052	198,147	21,142	140,430	17,158	91,010	577,109	248,582	236,830	224,270		2,553
1742	53,166	148,899	13,536	167,591	8,527	75,295	427,769	264,186	154,607	127,063	1,622	17,018
1743	63,185	172,461	15,067	134,487	9,596	79,340	557,821	398,195	235,136	111,499	2	2,291
1744	50,248	143,982	14,527	119,920	7,446	62,214	402,709	234,855	192,594	79,141		769
1745	38,948	140,463	14,083	54,957	10,130	54,280	399,423	197,799	91,847	86,815		939
1746	38,612	209,177	8,841	86,712	15,779	73,699	419,371	282,545	76,897	102,809		984
1747	41,771	210,640	14,992	137,984	3,832	82,404	492,619	200,088	107,500	95,529		24
1748	29,748	197,682	12,358	143,311	12,363	75,330	494,852	252,624	167,305	160,172		1,314
1749	39,999	238,286	23,413	265,773	14,944	238,637	434,618	323,600	120,499	164,085	51	5
1750	48,455	343,659	35,632	267,130	28,191	217,713	508,939	349,419	191,607	134,037	1,942	2,125

	New England.		New York.		Pennsylvania.		Virginia and Maryland.		Carolina.		Georgia.	
	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.	Exp'ts.	Imp'ts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1751	63,287	305,974	42,363	248,941	23,870	190,917	400,085	347,027	245,491	138,244	355	2,065
1752	74,313	273,340	40,648	194,030	29,978	201,666	569,453	325,151	288,264	150,777	1,526	3,163
1753	83,395	345,523	40,553	277,864	38,527	245,644	632,575	356,776	164,634	213,009	3,057	14,128
1754	66,538	329,433	26,663	127,497	30,649	244,647	573,435	323,513	307,238	149,215	3,236	1,974
1755	59,533	341,796	28,055	151,071	32,336	144,456	489,668	285,157	325,525	187,887	4,437	2,630
1756	47,359	384,371	24,073	250,425	30,091	200,169	537,759	334,897	222,915	181,780	7,155	536
1757	27,556	363,404	19,168	353,311	14,190	168,426	418,881	426,687	130,889	213,949		2,571
1758	30,204	465,594	14,260	356,555	21,383	260,953	454,362	438,471	150,511	181,002		10,212
1759	25,985	527,067	21,664	630,785	22,404	498,161	357,228	459,007	206,534	215,255	6,074	15,178
1760	37,802	599,647	21,425	480,106	22,754	707,993	504,451	605,88	162,769	218,131	12,198	
1761	46,225	334,225	48,648	289,570	39,170	204,067	455,083	545,350	253,002	254,587	5,764	24,279
1762	41,733	247,385	58,882	288,046	38,091	206,199	415,709	418,599	181,695	194,170	6,522	23,761
1763	74,815	258,854	53,998	238,560	38,228	284,152	642,294	555,391	282,366	250,132	14,469	44,908
1764	88,157	459,765	53,697	515,416	36,258	436,191	559,508	515,192	341,727	305,808	31,325	18,338
1765	145,819	451,299	54,959	382,349	25,148	363,368	505,671	383,224	385,918	334,709	34,183	29,165
1766	141,733	409,642	67,020	330,529	26,851	327,314	461,693	372,548	293,587	296,732	53,074	67,268
1767	128,207	406,081	61,422	417,957	37,641	371,830	437,926	437,628	395,027	244,093	35,856	23,334
1768	148,375	419,797	87,115	182,930	59,406	432,107	406,048	475,984	508,108	289,268	42,402	56,562
1769	129,353	207,993	73,466	74,918	26,111	199,906	361,292	488,362	387,114	306,600	82,270	58,340
1770	148,011	394,451	69,852	475,991	28,109	154,481	435,094	717,782	278,907	146,273	55,532	56,193
1771	150,381	1,420,119	95,875	653,621	31,615	725,744	577,848	920,326	420,311	409,169	63,810	70,493
1772	126,265	824,830	82,707	343,970	29,133	507,909	528,404	793,910	425,923	449,610	66,083	92,406
1773	124,624	527,055	76,246	289,214	36,652	426,448	589,803	398,904	456,513	344,859	85,391	62,932
1774	112,248	562,476	80,008	437,937	69,611	625,652	612,030	528,738	432,302	378,116	67,647	57,518
1775	116,588	71,625	187,018	1,228	175,962	1,366	758,356	1,921	579,349	6,245	103,477	118,777
1776	762	55,050	2,318		1,421	365	73,226		13,668		12,569	

V. COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1776 TO 1790.

THE preceding table exhibits a view of the commerce between Great Britain and the American Colonies from 1697 till the commencement of the revolutionary war. At the close of the war, when the United States had become an independent nation, their commercial, as well as political, situation was new; and they had many difficulties to encounter. During a contest of more than seven years, their commerce was annihilated, their shipping nearly destroyed, and a vast debt was incurred. The General Government was not then in a condition to repair these losses, pay the national debt, and bring into operation the energies and resources of the country; inasmuch as, under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had not the power to regulate commerce by imposing duties on imports.

There are no data for giving an accurate statement of the *exports* and *imports* of the United States from the close of the revolutionary war to the adoption of the present Constitution. The English custom-house books show the exports of the United States to, and imports from, England, and furnish the best account of the amount of the trade of the United States with that country, from 1784 to 1790, both inclusive. The statement of the official value is in sterling money, as follows: —

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
1784,	£749,345	£3,679,467	1788,	£1,023,789	£1,886,142
1785,	893,594	2,308,023	1789,	1,050,198	2,525,298
1786,	843,119	1,603,465	1790,	1,191,071	3,431,778
1787,	893,637	2,009,111			

VI. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMMERCE OF

Years.	Value of Exports, in Dollars.		Total.	Value of Imports, in Dollars.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.		Imports.	Free of Duty.	Paying Duty.
1791	. . .	. . .	19,012,041	52,200,000	. . .	. . .
1792	. . .	. . .	20,753,098	31,500,000	. . .	. . .
1793	. . .	. . .	26,109,572	31,100,000	. . .	. . .
1794	. . .	. . .	33,026,233	34,600,000	. . .	. . .
1795	. . .	. . .	47,989,472	69,756,268	. . .	. . .
1796	. . .	. . .	67,064,097	81,436,164	. . .	. . .
1797	. . .	. . .	56,850,206	75,379,406	. . .	. . .
1798	. . .	. . .	61,527,097	68,551,700	. . .	. . .
1799	. . .	. . .	78,665,522	79,068,148	. . .	. . .
1800	. . .	. . .	70,971,780	91,252,768	. . .	. . .
1801	. . .	. . .	94,115,925	111,363,511	. . .	. . .
1802	. . .	. . .	72,483,160	76,333,833	. . .	. . .
1803	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033	64 666,666	. . .	. . .
1804	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074	85,000,000	. . .	. . .
1805	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,021	120,000,000	. . .	. . .
1806	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963	129,000,000	. . .	. . .
1807	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150	138,500,000	. . .	. . .
1808	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960	56,990,000	. . .	. . .
1809	31,405,700	20,797,531	52,203,231	59,400,000	. . .	. . .
1810	42,366,679	24,391,295	66,757,974	85,400,000	. . .	. . .
1811	45,294,041	16,022,790	61,316,831	53,400,000	. . .	. . .
1812	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236	77,030,000	. . .	. . .
1813	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997	22,005,000	. . .	. . .
1814	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441	12,965,000	. . .	. . .
1815	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753	113,041,274	. . .	. . .
1816	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452	147,103,000	. . .	. . .
1817	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569	99,250,000	. . .	. . .
1818	73,854,437	19,426,696	93,281,133	121,750,000	. . .	. . .
1819	50,976,838	19,165,683	70,142,521	87,125,000	. . .	. . .
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	74,450,000	. . .	. . .
1821	43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382	62,585,724	10,082,313	52,503,411
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	83,241,541	7,298,708	75,942,833
1823	47,155,408	27,543,622	74,699,030	77,579,267	9,048,288	68,530,979
1824	50,649,500	25,337,157	75,986,657	80,549,007	12,563,773	67,985,234
1825	66,944,745	32,590,643	99,535,388	96,340,075	10,947,510	85 392,565
1826	53,055,710	24,539,612	77,595,322	84,974,477	12,567,769	72,406,708
1827	58,921,691	23,403,136	82,324,827	79,484,068	11,855,104	67,628,964
1828	50,669,669	21,595,017	72,264 686	88,509,824	12,379,176	76,130,648
1829	55,700,193	16,658,478	72,358,671	74,492,527	11,805,501	62,687,026
1830	59,462,029	14,387,479	73,849,508	70,876,920	12,746,245	58,130,675
1831	61,277,057	20,038,526	81,310,583	103,191,134	13,456,625	89,734,499
1832	63,137,470	24,039,473	87,176,943	101,029,266	14,249,453	86,779,813
1833	70,317,698	19,822,735	90 140,433	108,118,311	32,447,950	75,670,361
1834	81,024,162	23.312,811	104 336,973	126,521,332	68,393,180	58,128,152
1835	101,189,082	20,504,495	121,693,577	149,895,742	77,940,493	71,955.249
1836	106,916,680	21,746,360	128,663,040	189,980,035	92,056,481	97,923,554
1837	95,564,414	21,854,962	117,419,376	140.989,217	69,241,029	71,739,148

THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1837.

Duties.	Paid into Treasury.	Cost of Collection.	Rate per ct. on payments into treasury.	Rate per cent. on Imports.	Drawbacks on Foreign Merchandise Exported.	Total Tonnage of every description.
6,494,225	4,399,473	239,541	5.16	0.45	69,806	502,146
4,938,075	3,443,071	161,755	4.48	0.51	137,862	564,437
6,598,445	4,255,307	188,362	4.23	0.65 5	279,810	491,780
8,588,383	4,801,065	221,090	4.40	0.63	1,615,574	628,817
11,163,370	5,588,461	260,359	4.45	0.37	2,898,766	747,964
12,581,167	6,567,088	291,207	4 24	0.35	4,784,050	831,900
12,866,985	7,549,650	343,434	4 35	0.45.5	4,207,728	876,913
11,511,678	7,106,062	375,879	5.02	0.54.8	4,801,370	898,328
15,460,001	6,610,449	412,183	5.86	0.52	5,786,575	946,408
16,173,191	9,080,933	440,374	4.62	0.49	6,205,550	972,492
20,086,203	10,750,779	482,773	4.29	0.48	6,812,791	1,033,219
14,843,133	12,438,236	492,206	3 80	0 64	6,087,465	892,101
14,265,346	10,479,418	405,536	3.72	0.62.7	2,610,661	949,147
20,498,810	11,698,565	488,333	4 21	0 57	5,113,525	1,042,404
23,534,163	12,936,487	557,542	4.13	0.46	8,150,421	1,140,369
26,199,247	14,667,698	613,786	4.01	0 47.5	9,709,550	1,208,735
26,977,675	15,845,522	615,622	3.73	0.44	9,995,64	1,268,548
11,170,396	16,363,551	565,235	3.33	0.99	3,443,269	1,242,595
11,565,354	7,257,507	498,131	6.42	0.88 8	4,148,957	1,350,281
16,561,712	8,583,309	437,209	4 84	0.51	3,688,435	1,424,783
10,427,412	13,313,223	441,129	3.20	0.82.6	2,355,326	1,232,502
14,992,596	8,958,778	477,727	5.06	0.62	1,782,591	1,269,997
7,378,736	13,224,623	414,172	3.23	1.88	986,309	1,166.628
4,362,061	5,998,772	352,561	5.55	2.71.9	87,010	1,159,209
38,084,952	7,282,942	476,007	6 13	0.42	822,992	1,368,127
32,810,986	36,306,875	819,038	2.20	0.55.6	3,976,335	1,372,218
22,132,547	26,283,348	782,308	2 88	0.78.8	3,771,909	1,399,911
25,857,156	17,176,385	769,206	4.28	0 63	3 308,847	1,225,184
21,345,458	20,283,609	810,220	3.84	0.92.9	3,016,037	1,260,751
16,591,215	15,005,612	777,764	4.95	1.04	3,509,555	1,280,166
18,728,072	13,004,447	700,529	5 11	1.11.9	2,909,212	1,298,958
24,093,343	17,589,762	728,965	3.97	0.87 5	2,126,915	1,324,699
22,416,270	19,088,433	766,699	3 86	0.98.8	3,774,066	1,336,565
25,516,962	17,878,326	799,740	4.17	0.96.8	4,437,830	1,389,163
31,681,769	20,098,713	889,303	4.23	0.92	5,372,859	1,423,112
26,099,246	23,333,742	886,999	3 66	1.04	6,178,886	1,534,190
27,961,720	19,712,283	889,818	4 31	1.11.9	4,625,253	1,620,608
29,964,739	23,205,524	932,094	3.86	1.05	4,051,089	1,741,392
27,697,649	22,681,966	1,013,668	4.27	1.36	4,160,587	1,260,978
28,310,209	21,922,391	1,055,115	4.59	1.48	4,319,232	1,191,776
36,616,307	24,224,442	1,216,010	4.77	1.17	4,598,785	1,267,846
29,356,057	28,465,237	1,315,975	4.41	1.30	5,272,480	1,439,450
24,196,104	29,032,509	1,351,544	4.44	1 25	5,163,938	1,601,150
18,987,953	16,214,957	1,264,545	7.23	0.99.9	3,070,119	1,758,907
25,914,069	19,391,311	1,284,998	6 21	0.85.7	2,443,383	1,824,940
30,952,642	23,409,541	1,397,469	5.63	0.73.5	2,151,757	1,892,102
. .	11,169,290	1,492,948	11.79	1.05 8	. .	1,896 685

VII. COMMERCE, — 1838.

1. Exports of the Produce of the United States.

Summary Statement of the Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the Year ending on the 30th day of September, 1838.

The Sea.			
Fisheries —			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries		$626,245	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)		192,758	
Whale and other fish oil		1,556,775	
Spermaceti oil		137,809	
Whalebone		321,458	
Spermaceti candles		340,531	
			$ 3,175,576
The Forest.			
Skins and Furs		633,945	
Ginseng		36,622	
Products of Wood —			
Staves, shingles, boards, &c.	$2,102,053		
Other lumber	267,134		
Masts and spars	36,150		
Oak bark, and other dye	161,694		
All manufactures of wood	549,165		
Naval Stores —			
Tar pitch, rosin, and turpentine	703,394		
Ashes — pot and pearl	710,342		
		4,529,932	
			5,200,499
Agriculture.			
Products of Animals —			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	528,231		
Butter and cheese	148,191		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,312,346		
Horses and mules	331,620		
Sheep	20,462		
		2,340,850	
Vegetable food —			
Wheat	8,125		
Flour	3,603,299		
Indian corn	141,992		
Indian meal	722,399		
Rye meal	110,792		
Rye, oats, and other small grain	94,533		
Biscuit, or ship bread	263,686		
Potatoes	56,898		
Apples	41,121		
Rice	1,721,819		
		6,764,664	
			9,105,514
Tobacco			7,392,029
Cotton			61,556,811
All other agricultural products —			
Flaxseed		55,954	
Hops		53,602	
Brown sugar		30,487	
Indigo		50	
			140,093

MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		$513,721	
Leather, boots, and shoes		132,476	
Household furniture		281,683	
Coaches and other carriages		42,207	
Hats		102,652	
Saddlery		38,909	
Wax		67,181	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter		165,316	
Snuff and tobacco		577,420	
Lead		21,747	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		94,295	
Cordage		21,547	
Iron — pig, bar, and nails		102,523	
Castings		33,451	
All manufactures of		573,434	
Spirits, from molasses		99,473	
Sugar, refined		249,671	
Chocolate		3,315	
Gunpowder		162,234	
Copper and brass		81,363	
Medicinal drugs		112,601	
Cotton, piece goods —			
Printed and colored	$ 252,044		
White	3,250,130		
Nankeens	6,017		
Twist, yarn, and thread	168,021		
All other manufactures of	82,543		
Flax and Hemp —		3,758,755	
Cloth and thread		1,244	
Bags, and all manufactures of		2,146	
Wearing apparel		259,194	
Combs and buttons		47,629	
Brushes, billiard-tables, and apparatus		6,939	
Umbrellas and parasols		12,967	
Leather and morocco skins not per lb.		28,071	
Printing presses and types		34,681	
Fire-engines and apparatus		2,784	
Musical instruments		8,604	
Books and maps		50,913	
Paper, and other stationery		94,535	
Paints and varnish		22,410	
Vinegar		5,241	
Earthen and stone ware		12,019	
Manufactures of Glass		37,881	
Tin		10,179	
Pewter and lead		6,461	
Marble and stone		5,199	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf		5,519	
Gold and silver coin		472,941	
Artificial flowers and jewelry		11,756	
Molasses		6,620	
Trunks		2,385	
Bricks and lime		31,322	
Domestic salt		67,707	
			$ 8,483,321
Articles not enumerated —			
Manufactured		392,217	
Other articles		587,761	
			979,97
Total,			96,033,82

2. Value of different Articles Imported.

Value of Merchandise Imported into the United States during the Year ending September 30th, 1838.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Free of Duty.	
Articles for the use of the U. States	$30,316
Articles imported for incorporated Phil. Societies, &c.	
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	11,629
Books, maps, and charts	21,394
Statuary, busts, casts, &c.	3,086
Paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings	5,768
Specimens of botany	7,239
Antimony, regulus of	3,346
Lapis calaminaris, tutenegue, spelter, or zinc	78,481
Buhrstones, unwrought	27,999
Brimstone and sulphur	42,214
Bark of the cork tree	3,467
Clay, unwrought	4,421
Rags of any kind of cloth,	465,448
Undressed furs of all kinds,	314,038
Hides and skins, raw	2,036,629
Plaster of Paris	131,876
Barilla	82,196
Wood, Dye	283,156
Wood, Unmanfac. mahogany	392,959
Animals, for breed	26,377
All other	150,219
Old pewter	923
Tin, In pigs and bars	213,967
Tin, In plates and sheets	1,025,642
Brass, In pigs and bars	38,006
Brass, Old	2,868
Copper, in pigs and bars	838,916
Copper, In plates, sheathing of ships	551,781
Copper, Old, fit only to be remanufactured	90,885
Bullion, Gold	230,694
Bullion, Silver	392,843
Specie, Gold	11,444,189
Specie, Silver	5,679,390
Teas, from India, China, &c.	3,495,151
Coffee	7,640,217
Cocoa	188,729
Fruits, Almonds	50,360
Fruits, Currants	22,577
Fruits, Prunes	8,748
Fruits, Figs	34,285
Fruits, Raisins, in jars and boxes	394,999
Fruits, All other	85,858
Spices, Mace	7,032
Spices, Nutmegs	52,143
Spices, Cinnamon,	66,340
Spices, Cloves	30,765
Spices, Black pepper	167,321
Spices, Pimento	74,135
Spices, Cassia	36,657
Spices, Ginger	3,865
Camphor	$3,000
Silks, Other than India, viz. Lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	171,030
Silks, Other manufact'res of	8,106,675
Manufactures of silk and worsted	1,522,272
Camlets of goat's or camel's hair	95,252
Worsted stuff goods	3,933,455
Linens, bleached and unbleached	3,526,001
Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and burlaps	362,725
Sheeting, brown and white	325,345
Bolting cloth	28,972
Wool, no texceeding 8 cts. a lb.	445,478
Quicksilver	115,534
Opium	83,726
Crude Saltpetre	142,389
All other articles	5,033,607
Total,	$60,860,005
Merchandise paying Duties ad valorem.	
Manufactures of Wool —	
Cloths and cassimeres	$5,195,965
Merino shawls	152,963
Blankets, not above 75 cts. each	401,375
Blankets, above 75 cts. each	545,171
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	356,965
Other manufactures of wool	315,005
Woollen yarn	86
Worsted yarn	136,603
Manufactures of Cotton —	
Dyed, printed, or colored	4,217,551
White	980,142
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	767,856
Twist, yarn, or thread	222,114
Nankeens	27,049
Other manufact. of cotton	384,618
Silks, From India, China, &c. Piece goods	1,176,455
Silks, Sewing silk, from India, &c.	34,237
Silk, sewing, from other places	323,941
Lace, thread and cotton	576,868
Flaxen Goods —	
Dyed and colored linen, checks, &c.	57,339
Other manufactures of flax	388,758
Hempen Goods —	
Sail duck	683,070
Other manufactures of hemp	47,292

Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Hats and Bonnets —	
Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass flats, &c.	398,729
Fur, wool, and leather	16,132
Manufactures of Iron, or of Iron and Steel, &c. —	
Side-arms	16,568
Fire-arms, not specified	177,115
Drawing-knives	15,338
Cutting-knives	1,341
Hatchets, axes, and adzes	11,534
Socket-chisels	19,440
Steelyards and scalebeams	12,440
Vises	20,042
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	3,640
Scythes	32,647
Spades and shovels	11,892
Squares of Iron	4,370
Wood-screws	107,256
Other articles of iron	2,635,884
Manufactures of —	
Copper	57,166
Brass	242,031
Tin	30,081
Powter	24,485
Lead	1,728
Wood, cabinet-ware	75,655
other articles	123,859
Leather	594,648
Marble	13,036
Gold and silver, precious stones	161,406
Watches, and parts of	486,341
Glassware —	
Cut and not specified	41,922
Plain and other	80,029
Other, paying 20 per cent.	188,775
Ware —	
China and porcelain	152,000
Earthen and stone	1,233,536
Plated, not specified	114,890
Gilt	46,395
Japanned	27,392
Saddlery —	
Common, tinned, japanned	62,220
Plated brass, polished steel	130,204
Coach and harness furniture	4,063
Carriages, and parts of	8,296
Slates of all kinds	38,968
Quills, prepared	10,407
Black-lead pencils	4,602
Paper-hangings	39,988
Hair-cloth and hair-seating	57,314
Brushes of all kinds	27,039
Copper bottoms	5,401
Silver, or plated wire	3,486
Raw silk	29,938
Indigo	363,406
Wool, unmanufactured, exceeding 8 cents per lb.	87,493
Articles not enumer'd, 5 per ct.	29,375
Do. 10 do.	968
Do. 12 do.	1,717
Do. 12½ do	154,978
Do. 15 do.	777,675
Do. 20 do.	8,446
Do. 25 do.	805,301
Articles not enumer'd 30 pr. ct.	41,309
Do. 35 do.	901
Do. 40 do.	87
Do. 50 do.	225,732
Total,	$27,090,480
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.	
Flannels	98,011
Rockings and Baizes	61,968
Carpetings —	
Brussels, Turkey, Wilton, and treble ingrained	194,301
Other ingrained & Venetian	121,052
Floor-cloth, patent, printed or painted	22,516
Oil-cloth, other than patent floor-cloth	23,481
Cotton Bagging	173,325
Wines —	
Madeira, in casks & bottles	372,635
Sherry, do. do.	126,888
Sicily, do. do.	119,880
Red, of France, in casks	270,474
Other of France, in casks	114,885
Of France in bottles and cases	549,482
Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks	52,586
Other of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks	300,963
Of other countries, in casks	352,673
Do. in bottles	57,816
Spirits from grain	432,583
Do. other materials	1,044,335
Molasses	3,865,285
Vinegar	10,083
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	6,828
Do. in bottles	118,472
Oil — of foreign fishing	
Spermaceti	2
Whale, and other fish	299
Olive, in casks	56,461
Castor	39
Linseed	229,383
Rapeseed	289
Hempseed	663
Teas, from other places than India and China	2,005
Chocolate	748
Sugar — Brown	6,466,199
White, clayed, or powdered	1,120,161
Loaf	242
Candy	27
Other refined	196
Sirup of sugar-cane	6
Cayenne pepper	14
Candles —	
Wax and spermaceti	203
Tallow	13,627
Cheese	14,692
Soap	31,981
Tallow	91,349
Lard	9

Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Beef and pork	$ 26,576
Bacon	20,959
Butter	1,688
Saltpetre	27
Vitrol, oil of	5
Salts, Epsom	4
Salts, Glauber	11
Tobacco, manufactured —	
Snuff	5,234
Cigars	841,043
Other than snuff and cigars	660
Cotton	160,990
Gunpowder	7,539
Bristles	30,413
Glue	121
Ochre, Dry	18,246
Ochre, In oil	161
Red and white lead	38,683
Whiting and Paris white	846
Litharge	185
Sugar of Lead	17,674
Lead, Pig, bar, and sheet	6,573
Lead, Shot	58
Lead, Leaden pipes	438
Lead, Old and scrap	1,697
Cordage, Cables and tarred	75,142
Cordage, Untarred and yarn	9,917
Twine, packthread, seines, &c.	88,338
Corks	27,303
Copper, Rods and bolts	567
Copper, Nails and spikes	810
Fire-arms, Muskets	21,114
Fire-arms, Rifles	1,722
Wire, cap or bonnet	1,019
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 14	7,363
Iron and steel wire, above No. 14	12,133
Tacks, brads, and sprigs —	
Not exceeding 16 ounces per thousand	696
Exceeding 16 ounces per thousand	77
Iron — Nails	70,159
Spikes	18,556
Cables and chains, or parts thereof	88,597
Mill saws	5,572
Anchors	11,741
Anvils	34,158
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges	3,283
Castings, vessels of	20,316
Castings, all other	49,382
Round iron, as braziers' rods of 3-16 to 8-16 diam.	10,648
Nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered	94
Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit or hammered	2,712
Sheet and hoop	208,192
Pig	319,099
Old and scrap	7,567
Bar, manufactured by rolling	1,825,121
Bar, manufactured otherwise	$ 1,166,196
Steel	487,334
Hemp	512,506
Alum	2,282
Copperas	281
Wheat flour	44,272
Salt	1,023,418
Coal	308,591
Wheat	896,560
Oats	2,492
Potatoes	20,511
Paper — Folio and quarto post	11,690
Foolscap, drawing, & writing	95,095
Printing, copper-plate, and stainers'	1,168
Sheathing, binders', wrapping, and box boards	4,673
All other	11,565
Books —	
Printed previous to 1775	2,065
In other languages than English, Latin, and Greek	72,706
In Greek and Latin, bound	1,291
Do. unbound	1,951
All other, bound	20,147
Do. unbound	74,024
Apothecaries' vials, &c. not exceeding 6 ounces each	619
Apothecaries' vials, &c. exceeding 6, not above 16 oz.	539
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not above 4 oz. each	405
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, above 4, but not above 16 oz. each	194
Demijohns	14,911
Glass Bottles —	
Black, not above 1 quart	148,293
Above 1 quart	86
Window Glass —	
Not above 8 by 10 inches	3,909
Above 8 by 10, and not above 10 by 12 inches	4,390
Above 10 by 12 inches	46,928
Fish, Dried or smoked	14,111
Fish, Salmon	58,791
Fish, Mackerel	1,585
Fish, All other	21,775
Shoes and Slippers — Silk	3,070
Prunello, nankeen, &c.	801
Leather, kid, morocco, &c.	23,401
Children's	1,308
Boots and bootees	33,425
Playing cards	818
Felts, or hat bodies, wholly or partly of wool	512
Total value of Merchandise paying specific duties	25,766,919
Do. do. ad valorem	27,090,480
Do. do. free of duty	60,860,005
Total value,	113,717,404

3. Imports from, and Exports to, Foreign Countries.

Table, exhibiting the Value of Imports from, and Exports to, each Foreign Country, during the Year ending on the 30th Sept. 1838.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports. Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	$ 1,898,396	$ 359,047	$ 689,242	$ 1,048,289
2	Prussia,	6,629	65,661	19,283	84,944
3	Sweden,	854,771	210,745	66,686	277,431
4	Swedish West Indies,	46,019	74,140	4,281	78,421
5	Denmark,	27,118	98,081	24,750	122,831
6	Danish West Indies,	1,617,747	949,769	227,417	1,177,096
7	Netherlands,	1,180,897	2,555,979	398,269	2,954,248
8	Dutch East Indies,	576,306	166 214	329,747	495,961
9	Dutch West Indies,	382,591	204,234	46,915	251,149
10	Dutch Guiana,	54,354	68,775	2,073	70,848
11	Belgium,	239,928	1,340,900	274,051	1,614,951
12	England,	44,191,851	48,899,888	1,545,188	50,445,076
13	Scotland,	594,665	1,685,203	10,776	1,695,979
14	Ireland,	75,162	38,535		38,555
15	Gibraltar,	25,624	609,818	152,371	762,189
16	Malta,	16,866	81,955	4,078	86,033
17	British East Indies,	675,531	320,505	258,402	578,907
18	Cape of Good Hope,	12,034	22,718		22,718
19	Australia,	30,538	33,546	816	34,362
20	British West Indies,	1,635,848	2,080,634	120,218	2,200,852
21	British American Colonies,	1,555,570	2,484,987	238,504	2,723,491
22	British Honduras,	201,448	89,896	19,300	109,196
23	British Guiana,	36,043	145,532	522	146,054
24	Hanse Towns,	2,847,358	2,625,802	665,843	3,291,645
25	France, on the Atlantic,	16,823,112	13,089,649	976,967	14,066,616
26	France, on the Mediterranean,	948,685	1,433,765	283,135	1,716,900
27	French West Indies,	310,050	430,008	38,889	468,897
28	French Guiana,	5,302			
29	Spain, on the Atlantic,	234,300	137,405	12,470	149,875
30	Spain, on the Mediterranean,	868,336	336,904	2,595	339,499
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries,	151,366	34,619	18,686	53,305
32	Manilla and Philippine Islands,	386,528	93,214	149,303	242,517
33	Cuba,	11,694,812	4,721,433	1,454,325	6,175,758
34	Other Spanish West Indies,	2,636,152	692,568	30,484	723,052
35	Portugal,	296,864	67,970	8,093	76,063
36	Madeira,	366,274	36,422	4,535	400,957
37	Fayal and other Azores,	32,746	7,556	1,681	9,237
38	Cape de Verd Islands,	29,174	96,941	8,933	105,874
39	Italy,	944,238	318,536	141,357	459,893
40	Sicily,	345,362	25,532	21,813	47,345
41	Sardinia,	851			
42	Trieste,	372,378	643,223	125,740	768,963
43	Turkey,	296,533	142,448	115,461	257,909
44	Greece,		7,440	1,590	9,030
45	Morocco, and Barbary States,	10,174			
46	Hayti,	1,275,762	814,421	95,834	910,255
47	Texas,	165,718	1,028,818	219,062	1,247,880
48	Mexico,	3,500,709	1,040,906	1,123,191	2,164,097
49	Central America,	155,614	111,910	131,139	243,040
50	Colombia,	1,615,249	406,564	318,175	724,739
51	Brazil,	3,191,238	2,094,957	562,237	2,657,194
52	Argentine Republic,	1,010,908	180,832	56,283	236,665
53	Cisplatine Republic,	18,631	35,762	24,567	60,329
54	Chili,	942,095	1,047,572	322,692	1,370,264
55	Peru,	633,437	163,868	39,531	203,399
56	South America, generally,		1,875		1,875
57	China,	4,764,536	655,581	861,021	1,516,602
58	Europe, generally,		31,759		31,759
59	Asia, generally,	212,091	105,672	76,159	181,831
60	Africa, generally,	541,931	390,354	101,548	491,902
61	West Indies, generally,	217	334,638	4,414	339,052
62	South Seas and Sandwich Isls.	55,561	60,684	22,153	82,837
63	Uncertain places,	97,186			
	Total,	$ 113,717,404	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616

4. Imports and Exports of each State.

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st of October, 1837, and ending on the 30th of September, 1838.

States and Territories.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.		
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
Maine,	$ 773,643	$ 125,499	$ 899,142	$ 915,076	$ 20,456	$ 935,532
N. Hamp.	168,585	1,400	169,985	56,103	18,567	74,670
Vermont,	258,417		258,417	132,650		132,650
Mass.	12,857,816	443,109	13,300,925	6,158,529	2,946,333	9,104,862
R. Island,	648,363	8,250	656,613	270,065	21,192	291,257
Connecticut,	333,752	9,579	343,331	543,610		543,610
New York,	62,729,855	5,730,351	68,453,206	16,432,333	6,576,138	23,008,471
New Jersey,	1,700		1,700	28,010		28,010
Pennsylvania,	8,974,118	386,613	9,360,731	2,481,543	995,608	3,477,151
Delaware,		1,348	1,348	36,844		36,844
Maryland,	4,968,119	733,750	5,701,869	4,165,168	359,407	4,524,575
D. of Columb.	87,399	35,349	122,748	366,760	6,353	373,113
Virginia,	443,518	133,624	577,142	3,977,895	8,333	3,986,228
N. Carolina,	223,687	66,718	290,405	544,952	271	545,223
S. Carolina,	1,842,484	476,307	2,318,791	11,017,391	24,679	11,042,070
Georgia,	673,415	102,653	776,068	8,803,839		8,803,839
Alabama,	355,019	169,529	524,548	9,688,049	195	9,688,244
Louisiana,	7,342,614	2,154,194	9,496,808	30,077,534	1,424,714	31,502,248
Missouri,	15,921		15,921			
Tennessee,	527		527			
Kentucky,	8,932		8,932			
Ohio,	6,460	6,435	12,895	139,827		139,827
Michigan,	253,927	2,735	256,662	125,660		125,660
Florida Ter.	126,177	42,513	168,690	71,983	50,549	122,532
Total, $	103,087,448	10,629,956	113,177,404	96,033,821	12,452,795	108,486,616

VIII. EXPORTATION OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Table showing the Quantity of Flour and Grain exported from the United States in each Year, from 1821 to 1838, inclusive.

[Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and communicated by William A. Whitehead, Esq.]

Year.	Wheat Flour.	Rye Flour.	Indian Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1821	105,619	23,523	131,669	25,812	607,277
1822	827,865	19,971	148,288	4,418	509,098
1823	756.702	25,665	141,501	4,272	749,034
1824	996,792	31,879	152,723	20,373	779,297
1825	613,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	869,644
1826	857,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381
1827	865,491	13,345	131,041	22,182	978,664
1828	860,809	22,214	174,639	6,906	704,902
1829	837,385	34,191	173,775	4,007	897,656
1830	1,225,881	26,298	145,301	45,289	444,107
1831	1,806,529	19,100	207,604	408,910	571,312
1832	864,919	17,254	146.710	88,304	451,230
1833	955,768	36,038	146,678	32,221	487,174
1834	835,352	39,151	149,609	36,948	303,449
1835	779,396	30,854	166,782	47,762	755,781
1836	505,400	36,646	140,917	2,062	124,791
1837	318,719	28,323	159,435	17,303	151,276
1838	448,161	22,864	171,843	6,291	172,321

IX. IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.

Quantity of Wheat imported into the United States during several Years ending on the 30th September.

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1831	620	1835	238,769
1832	1,168	1836	583,898
1833	1,600	1837	3,921,259
1834	1,225	1838	894,536

X. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 5th, 1838.]

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, which will then be available and applicable to public purposes, is estimated at $2,765,342.36

This result is derived from the following data:

On the 1st of January, 1837, the balance in the Treasury, exclusive of trust funds and those belonging to the Post Office, was		$46,337,688.36
The receipts during that year, from all sources exclusive of the funds aforesaid, were		22,643,973.53
Viz.		
Customs,	$11,169,290.39	
Lands,	6,776,236.52	
Miscellaneous,	1,705,457.47	
Treasury notes,	2,992,989.15	
These, with the balance last mentioned, constitute an aggregate of		68,981,661.89
The expenditures during the same year, exclusive of the trust funds, and those belonging to the Post Office, were		31,815,409.91
Viz.		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$5,524,252.76	
Military service, including fortifications, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, the Florida war, removal of the Cherokees and Creeks, improvement of rivers and harbors, constructing roads, and building armories and arsenals,	19,417,274.44	

Naval service, including gradual improvement and Exploring Expedition,		6,852,059.80	
Public debt,		21,822.91	
This left in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1838, a balance of			$37,166,251.98
The receipts during the first three quarters of 1838, with exceptions similar to those before named, are ascertained and estimated to have been		$31,075,723.19	
Customs including postponed bonds,	$12,228,770.56		
Lands,	2,036,828.54		
Miscellaneous	238,431.85		
Proceeds of third bond of United States Bank sold for	2,254,871.38		
Part of second bond,	1,600,000.00		
Issue of Treasury notes,	12,716,820.86		
The further receipts in the fourth quarter are estimated at		7,052,230.84	
Viz.			
Customs, estimating the actual receipts during the quarter, and not the sums which may be formally carried upon the Register's books from former quarters,	$5,250,000.00		
Lands,	1,100,000.00		
Miscellaneous,	15,000.00		
On second bond of United States Bank, due in September, 1838, and paid in part before and in part after that date,	687,230.84		
These united make the aggregate of receipts for the year 1838, as ascertained and estimated			38,127,954.03
This, with the balance on the 1st of January last, would amount to			$75,294,206.01
The expenditures during the first three quarters of 1838, with similar exceptions, were			$28,427,218.68

Viz.		
Civil list, &c. . . .	$4,029,674.13	
Military service, &c.	15,731,323.62	
Naval service, &c. . . .	4,325,563.21	
Public debt, ...	1,217.08	
Redemption of Treasury notes, including interest, ...	4,339,440.64	
The expenditures during the fourth quarter, including $1,000 interest on funded debt, and the redemption of $3,750,000 of Treasury notes, are estimated by the different departments at $13,511,920.10. But it is not expected that the redemption of all these notes will appear on the Register's books till next year. Nor does the undersigned [the Secretary] anticipate that the actual expenditures within this quarter, including the above notes redeemed, will exceed . .		12,000,000.00
Making an aggregate of expenditures for the year 1838 of		$40,427,218.68
This computation would leave in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1839, a balance of		$34,866,987.33

It is proper to ascertain, in the next place, how much of this balance is not immediately available and applicable to public purposes.

The sum of $28,101,644.97, which has been placed with the States for safe keeping, is a part of that balance, and cannot, by the provisions of the act of October 14th, 1837, be made available till directed by Congress.

Another part is about $1,000,000.00, due chiefly from various insolvent banks, on account of the money that before 1837 had been placed in their custody, to the credit of the Treasurer, and still remains unpaid.

Another portion is near $2,400,000.00, which is due from banks that suspended specie payments in 1837, and will probably not be paid during the present year.

About $500,000 of the amount which has been placed in the mint, for the specific purposes designated in the laws on that subject, is another part of that balance, which could not at once be made available for other objects, without much public inconvenience.

The aggregate of these items, not immediately available and applicable to public purposes, is $32,101,644.97; and if deducted from the foregoing balance, it would leave on the 1st of January next, as stated in the commencement of this report, only the sum of $2,765,342.36 then available, and applicable to those purposes.

Subjoined is a condensed view of the receipts and means, as well as the expenditures for 1838, as ascertained and estimated; also the funds not available in that year.

Summary for 1838.

Receipts or means.	Amount.
Balance on the 1st of January, 1838,	$37,166,251.98
Receipts from customs,	17,478,770.56
Receipts from lands,	3,136,828.54
Miscellaneous,	253,431.85
Treasury notes issued	12,716,820.86
Second and third bonds of United States Bank of Pennsylvania,	4,542,102.22
	$75,294,206.01

Expenditures.	Amount.
Civil and miscellaneous, first three quarters,	$4,029,674.13
Military, first three quarters,	15,731,323.62
Naval, first three quarters,	4,325,563.21
Estimate of above expenditures for the fourth quarter	8,249,000.00
Public debt for the year,	2,217.08
Redemption of Treasury notes for the year,	8,089,440.64
Balance on the 31st of December, 1838,	34,866,987.33
Total,	$75,294,206.01

Unavailable Funds in 1838.

Deposits with the States,	$28,101,644.97
Due from insolvent banks before 1837,	1,100,000.00
Due from banks that suspended payment in 1837, and not payable till 1839,	2,400,000.00
Part of money in the mint,	500,000.00
Total,	$32,101,644.97

From balance on the 31st December, 1838, being	$34,866,987.33
Deduct total unavailable as above,	32,101,644.97
Available balance remaining,	$2,765,342.36

XI. PUBLIC LANDS.

[Tables extracted from the Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 7th, 1839.]

1. *Exhibit of the Quantity of Public Lands to which the Indian Title has been extinguished; the Quantity surveyed; the Quantity sold; and the Amount paid by Purchasers, in each of the States and Territories, from the earliest Period of the Sales to the 30th of September*, 1838.

States and Territories.	Estimated quantity of land ceded to the U. S. in each of the States and Territories.	Quantity of Public Land surveyed.	Quantity of Public Land sold on the 30th Sept. 1838.	Amount paid by Purchasers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Ohio,	*16,555,952	16,555,952	12,602,636	$22,049,327.00
Indiana,	*20,457,393	20,227,177	14,262,957	18,199,151.54
Illinois,	31,933,736	27,890,216	9,786,594	12,264,192.52
Missouri,	40,241,436	27,385,116	5,870,023	7,858,586.64
Alabama,	*31,699,470	29,856,270	10,212,233	16,621,704.37
Mississippi,	*21,920,786	21,205,546	9,291,795	12,608,419.88
Louisiana,	20,437,559	13,156,919	2,056,890	2,772,889.39
Michigan,	31,118,392	16,435,232	8,986,450	11,301,860.38
Arkansas,	31,468,911	18,990,071	2,231,272	2,816,248.26
Florida,	36,755,840	9,254,297	748,743	977,009.36
Wisconsin,	29,863,925 }	8,679,605	1,085,228	1,405,774.15
Iowa,	7,082,832 }	4,032,000		
Total,	319,536,232	213,668,401	77,134,821	108,875,163.49

2. *Quantity of Public Lands ceded to the United States in each of the States and Territories, and to which the Indian Title has been Extinguished; the Quantity surveyed and unsurveyed, sold and unsold.*

States and Territories.	Estimated quantity of land ceded to the U. S. in each of the States and Territories.	Quantity of public land surveyed.		Estimated quantity unsurveyed, including private claims.
		Sold on the 30th Sept. 1838.	Unsold, exclusive of private claims.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	*16,552,952	12,602,636	3,953,316	
Indiana,	*20,457,393	14,262,957	5,964,220	230,216
Illinois,	31,933,736	9,786,594	18,103,622	4,043,520
Missouri,	40,241,436	5,870,023	21,515,093	12,856,320
Alabama,	*31,699,470	10,212,233	19,644,037	1,843,200
Mississippi,	*21,920,786	9,291,795	11,913,751	715,240
Louisiana,	20,437,559	2,056,890	11,100,029	7,280,640
Michigan,	31,118,392	8,986,450	7,448,782	14,683,160
Arkansas,	31,468,911	2,231,272	16,758,799	12,478,840
Florida,	36,755,840	748,743	8,505,554	27,501,543
Wisconsin,	29,863,925 }	1,085,228	11,626,377 }	21,184,320
Iowa,	7,082,832 }			3,050,832
Total,	319,536,232	77,134,821	213,668,401	105,867,831

* The lands ceded by the Chickasaw Indians in Alabama and Mississippi, to be sold for their benefit, are not included in those quantities; also, the lands in Ohio and Indiana, set apart by the deeds of cession from Virginia and Connecticut, and those to be sold for the benefit of Indians, have been excluded in both of the above tables.

3. *Exhibit of the Quantity of Land granted to each of the States and Territories, and the Purposes for which granted.*

States and Territories.	Granted for colleges, academies, and universities.	Granted for roads and canals.	Granted for seats of government and public buildings.	Granted for salines.	Aggregate quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of lands for the support of common schools.	The 1-36th part of the public lands in each State and Territory is granted for the support of common schools.	Total quantity of land granted to each of the States and Territories.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac. & 100ths.	Ac. & 100ths.	Ac. & 100ths.
Ohio,	69,120	1,056,288		23,680	1,143,087.74	699,823.98	1,842,911.72
Indiana,	46,080	434,22	2,560	23,040	505,903.65	568,260.00	1,074,163.65
Illinois,	46,080	480,000	2,560	121,629	650,269.68	887,048.00	1,537,317.68
Missouri,	46,080		2,449	46,080	91,609.00	1,117,817.00	1,212,426.00
Alabama,	46,560	400,000	1,620	23,040	471,220.00	892,612.00	1,363,832.00
Mississippi,	46,080		1,280		47,360.00	786,190.00	833,550.00
Louisiana,	46,080				46,080.00	567,709.00	613,789.00
Michigan,	46,080		13,200	46,080	105,360.60	864,399.00	969,759.00
Arkansas,	46,080		10,600	46,080	102,760.00	874,136.00	976,896.00
Florida,	46,080		1,120		47,200.00	1,020,995.00*	1,068,195.00
Wisconsin,	46,080	171,200			217,280.00	829,553.00*	1,046,833.00
Iowa,						196,745.00*	196,745.00
Total,	530,400	2,535,711	35,389	329,629	3,431,130.07	9,305,287.98	12,736,418.05

* The 1-36th part of the public lands in the *Territories*, is not, as yet, granted for the support of schools, but is reserved for that purpose.

4. *Exhibit of the Quantity of Public Land offered for sale in each Year; the Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid by the Purchasers therefor, in each Year, from the commencement of the cash System,* (1*st July*, 1820,) *to the* 30*th September*, 1838.

Years.	Quantity of Public Land offered for sale.	Quantity of Public Land sold.	Amount paid by Purchasers.
	Acres and 100ths.	Acres and 100ths.	
1820	8,338,675.94	303,404.09	$ 424,962.26
1821	10,919,480.42	781,213.32	1,169,224 98
1822	9,602,931.37	801,226.18	1,023,267.83
1823	11,414,598.70	653,319.52	850,136.26
1824	7,294,186.48	749,323.04	953,799.03
1825	3,419,604.55	893,461.69	1,205,068.37
1826	2,880,703 56	848,082.26	1,128,617.27
1827	3,314,816.71	926,727.76	1,318,105.36
1828	3,268,493.96	965,600.36	1,221,357.99
1829	6,148,962 26	1,244,860.01	1,572,863.54
1830	6,750,798.77	1,929,733.79	2,433,432 94
1831	11,005,561.42	2,777,856.88	3,557,023.76
1832	4,205,805.26	2,462,342.16	3,115,376.09
1833	6,614,596.93	3,856,227.56	4,972,284.84
1834	13,056,865.37	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04
1835	13,767,268.05	12,564,478.85	15,999,804 11
1836	509,034.50	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06
1837	133,224.00	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04
1838*	12,251,966.00†	1,388,733.48	1,749,401.96
Total,	134,897,574.25	63,480,783.70	$ 80,970,063.73

* To 30th Sept. † This quantity (12,251,966) includes all offered for sale in 1838.

5. *Table showing the superficial Contents in Square Miles, and the Population and Representation in Congress, according to the Census of* 1830, *of each of the States and Territories; the total Grants of Land to each of the same in which the Public Lands are situated; exhibiting, also, in separate Columns, the Proportions of the Lands granted, according to the Population, the Superficies, and the Representation in Congress; likewise, the Ratio to which each State and Territory would be entitled in a Distribution based upon the Principle of the Representation multiplied by the Area.*

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	The total grants would divide, No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.
State or Territory.	Surface in sq. miles, taken from Table No. 1, Doc. H. R. 95, 20th Congress, 2d session.	Number of Representatives in Congress.	Population according to the census of 1830.	Total of the grants to each State and Territory.	For each inhabitant in the State or Territory.	For each square mile in the State or Territory.	For each Representative in Congress.	Combined ratio of the representation multiplied by the area of the State or Ter.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Alabama,	53,100	5	309,527	1,363,832	4.40	25.68	272,766	26.55
Mississippi,	46,358	2	136,621	833,550	6.10	17.98	416,775	9.27
Louisiana,	49,000	3	215,739	613,749	2.84	12.52	204,596	14.70
Ohio,	38,800	19	937,903	1,842,911	1.96	47.50	96,995	73.72
Indiana,	35,100	7	343,031	1,074,163	3.13	30.00	153,452	24.57
Illinois,	56,000	3	157,445	1,537,317	9.76	27.45	512,439	16.80
Missouri,	61,000	2	140,455	1,212,426	8.63	19.87	606,213	12.20
Arkansas,	45,300	1	30,388	976,896	32.14	21.56	976,896	4.53
Florida,	54,500	1	34,730	1,068,195	30.75	19.60	1,068,195	5.45
Michigan,	48,622*			976,896				
Wisconsin,	46,622*	3	31,639	1,000,753	68.72	20.44	724,798	31.91
Iowa,	11,067*			196,745				
Maine,	32,000	8	399,955					25.60
New Hampshire,	9,280	5	269,328					4.64
Vermont,	10,212	5	280,652					5.11
Massachusetts,	7,800	12	610,408					9.36
Rhode Island,	1,360	2	97,199					.27
Connecticut,	4,674	6	297,675					2.80
New York,	46,000	40	1,918,608					184.00
New Jersey,	6,900	6	320,823					4.14
Pennsylvania,	43,950	28	1,348,233					123.06
Delaware,	2,068	1	76,748					.21
Maryland,	10,800	8	447,040					8.64
Virginia,	64,000	21	1,211,405					134.40
North Carolina,	51,000	13	737,987					66.30
South Carolina,	30,080	9	581,185					27.07
Georgia,	58,000	9	516,823					52.20
Tennessee,	41,300	13	681,904					53.69
Kentucky,	39,000	13	687,917					50.70
District of Col.,	100		39,834					.01

Note.— If the numbers in the 2d, 3d, and 4th columns be respectively multiplied by the numbers found opposite to the land State or Territory, which may be selected as the standard or criterion, in the 7th, 8th, and 6th columns, respectively, the products will be the number of acres, which, if granted, would place all the States and Territories on an equality with the State or Territory thus selected, according to three different modes of division, to wit: in the ratio of the area, the representation in Congress, and the population by the census of 1830; and, as the number in the 9th column, opposite to the standard State or Territory, is to its total grant, so will the remaining numbers of the same column be to the number of acres to be granted to the other States and Territories, respectively, in a distribution according to the representation and area, combined.

* Estimates of the General Land Office.

XII. POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Table of Mail Service for the 1st of July, 1838, as stated by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.*

States and Territories.	Length of Routes.	Annual Transportation.			
		Horse and Sulkey.	Stage and Coach.	Steamboat and Railroad.	Total.
Maine,	3,420	216,164	687,088		903,252
New Hampshire,	2,561	124,124	782,756		906,880
Vermont,	2,388	86,112	864,604		950,716
Massachusetts,	4,443	84,864	1,559,220	274,664	1,918,748
Rhode Island,	279	11,232	68,692		79,924
Connecticut,	2,134	104,624	611,416	29,120	745,160
New York,	12,416	951,600	3,151,824	542,360	4,645,784
New Jersey,	2,159	318,136	428,324	166,344	912,804
Pennsylvania,	10,603	981,448	2,089,412	176,472	3,247,332
Delaware,	607	27,144	140,712	24,232	192,088
Maryland,	1,708	268,372	273,468	136,968	678,808
Ohio,	10,154	922,272	1,414,608	32,032	2,368,912
Virginia,	10,253	906,880	943,384	113,308	1,963,572
North Carolina,	6,375	608,244	808,496		1,416,740
South Carolina,	4,147	425,724	607,984	92,924	1,126,632
Georgia,	6,250	588,276	778,128		1,366,404
Florida,	2,764	53,300	84,916	109,304	247,520
Michigan,	3,371	277,368	327,704	23,296	628,368
Indiana,	6,897	581,048	719,056		1,300,104
Illinois,	6,578	386,014	1,151,072	37,908	1,574,994
Wisconsin,	1,577	136,448	115,180		251,628
Missouri,	4,532	373,360	314,168		687,528
Kentucky,	7,009	646,516	752,804	230,880	1,630,200
Tennessee,	6,915	689,416	769,548	66,144	1,525,108
Alabama,	6,268	697,112	666,848	58,344	1,422,304
Mississippi,	4,726	568,776	313,768	188,240	1,070,784
Arkansas,	2,737	331,968	152,672		484,640
Louisiana,	1,547	207,376	15,340	110,552	333,268
Total,	134,818	11,573,918	20,593,192	2,413,092	34,580,202
Compensation,		$831,028	$1,889,792	$410,488	$3,131,308

The foregoing is exclusive of the conveyance of letters and newspapers by steamboats on Long Island Sound, and Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, the aggregate length of which is about 1,229 miles, and the amount paid for which is about $16,000 for the year preceding the 1st of July, 1838.

The number of Post-Offices on the 3d of December, 1838, was 12,553.

2. *Finances of the Post-Office Department for the Year ending the 30th of June*, 1838.

States.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Compensation of Postmasters.	Net Amount of Postage.
Maine,	$ 89,169.27	$ 19,573.39	$ 33,570.26	$ 67,855.77
New Hampshire,	46,520.11	8,472.04	19,628.99	33,255.01
Vermont,	50,955.90	10,107.11	22,784.71	37,695.54
Massachusetts,	268,457.86	31,939.55	60,499.89	217,885.44
Rhode Island,	33,477.65	4 344.21	7,169.24	25.842.69
Connecticut,	90,977.35	14,063.53	29,760.90	68,250.21
New York,	828,691.92	77,720.98	155,517.50	665,254.87
New Jersey,	53,145.09	7,876.92	17,461.49	41,911.82
Pennsylvania,	391,797.20	53,151.84	77,492.58	331,380.44
Delaware,	11,153.47	2,250.55	5,010.32	8,227.07
Maryland,	131,061 24	13,504.41	21,099 82	111,788.48
Dist. Columbia,	40,755.15	2,747.23	5,454.11	22,818.36
Virginia,	181,270.05	28,543.38	56,899.66	138,833.11
North Carolina,	68,563 35	11,642.12	28,247.56	49,354.58
South Carolina,	111,007.93	10,260.85	22,353.55	91,924.31
Georgia,	157,412 14	18,373.52	36,991.35	122,684.59
Florida,	23,625.38	1,861.00	7,232.75	18,000.91
Alabama,	151,057.33	13,238.02	32,992.06	118,713.66
Mississippi,	81,884 32	8.399.96	22,552.74	62,690.15
Louisiana,	153,138.70	4,341.65	10,938.79	131,511.49
Arkansas,	13,308.56	1,773.07	5,146.80	9,469.11
Tennessee,	101,872.31	13,238.34	33,699.85	73,618.57
Kentucky,	114,801.69	14 346.75	32,270.47	85,189.56
Ohio,	244,139.19	41,394 86	78,830.59	185,557.72
Michigan,	62,444.34	9,427.99	21,078.66	41 078.95
Indiana,	77,723 12	12,357.76	30,940.19	53,256.81
Illinois,	81,017.80	10,792.27	28,544.11	59,642.94
Missouri,	58,199 81	6,675.84	14,588.26	44,136.91
Wisconsin,	13,312.32	1,442.15	4,565.26	9,860.78
Iowa,	370.56	49.19	131.46	288 20
Canada,	44,814.13	4,827.34	10,494.19	38,845.44
Total, $	3,776,125.24	458,737.73	933,948.11	2,966,823.49

3. Rates of Postage.

On a Single Letter composed of One Piece of Paper.

For any distance, not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.	
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "	
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "	
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18¾ "	
Over 400 miles		25 "	

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple;* and of four pieces, with *quadruple.* "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and

weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

Newspaper Postage.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

Magazines and Pamphlets.

If published periodically,	dist. not exceeding	100	miles,	1½	cents p. sheet.
Ditto	do.	distance over	100	"	2½	"	"
If *not* pub.	periodically,	dist. not exceeding	100	"	4	"	"
Ditto	do.	distance over	100	"	6	"	"

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of *less* dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents; if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmasters General, and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent-Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

XIII. MINT.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, *Director*,	$3,500	J. R. McClintock, *Melter and Refiner*,	$ 2,000
Wm. Findlay, *Treasurer*,	2,000	William Kneass, *Engraver*,	1,500
Franklin Peale, *Chief Coiner*,	2,000		
J. R. Eckfeldt, *Assayer*,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

	Salary.		Salary.
D. Bradford, *Superintend.*	$2,500	Rufus Tyler, *Coiner*,	$2,000
Wm. P. Kort, *Assayer*,	2,000	Edmund Forstall, *Treasurer*,	2,000
J. Maxwell, *Melter & Refiner*,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. J. Singleton, *Superintend.*	$2,000	David M. Mason, *Coiner*,	$1,500
J. W. Farnham, *Assayer*,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

	Salary.		Salary.
J. H. Wheeler, *Superintend.*	$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, *Coiner*,	$1,500
J. H. Gibbon, *Assayer*,	1,500		

[From the Report of R. M. Patterson, Director of the Mint, Jan. 15th, 1839.]

The coinage, at this Mint, in 1838, has amounted to $3,979,217 comprising $1,622,515 in gold, $2,293,000 in silver, and $63,702 in copper; and composed of 15,336,518 pieces of coin.

The deposits of gold, within the year, amounted to $1,624,500, of which $171,700 was derived from the mines of the United States.

The deposits of silver amounted to $2,301,200, and were derived principally from Mexico and South America.

The great demand for small coins, mentioned in my last Report, having continued, the coinage of this kind has exceeded even that of 1837,

the number of pieces of less value than the half-dollar, including cents, struck at this Mint during the past year, being 11,449,700.

The coinage of eagles, which had been intermitted since the year 1804, has been lately resumed, so that all the varieties of coin authorized by law are now executed at the Mint.

At the close of the year, the public funds in our vaults, under the laws authorizing deposits with the Mint, "for the purchase of bullion for coinage," and "for enabling the Mint to make the returns to depositors with as little delay as possible," amounted to $1,132,427·62 in gold and silver. The amount withdrawn during the year, on Treasury drafts, being $523,511·47; and the amount added, $608,318·46.

The possession of this public fund has enabled us to pay in coins for all bullion brought to the Mint, without further delay than is necessary to ascertain its value, except in a few instances, where small silver coins were required; while the increased efficiency of the Mint, in consequence of the introduction of steam coinage and other improvements, has put it in our power promptly to replace, by the coins made from such bullion, those that have been withdrawn for its purchase.

The Branch Mint at New Orleans received its first deposits of bullion on the 8th of March, and commenced operations immediately afterwards. The demand for silver change led the officers to confine the coinage to dimes; of which 367,434 were struck before the end of July, when the work was interrupted. Two of the officers and nearly all the workmen of this Mint were from the North, and it was deemed unsafe for them to remain in New Orleans during the *first* sickly season. Accordingly, leave of absence was granted to them on the 1st of August, the workmen being put on half pay. In November the operations were resumed, but much could not be accomplished before the close of the year. The value of the bullion received at this Mint was $40,600 in gold, and $237,000 in silver. The coinage amounted to $40,243, — all in dimes.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte commenced its operations in December, 1837, and has received deposits of gold to the value of $130,600. The amount of coinage has been $84,165, composed of 12,886 half-eagles, and 7,894 quarter-eagles.

The Branch Mint at Dahlonega commenced its operations in February, and has received deposits of gold to the value of $141,800. The amount of its coinage has been $102,915, composed of 20,583 half-eagles.

The difficulties naturally incident to any new undertaking have been fully presented at the branch mints, and it would, therefore, not be just to form conclusions as to their importance and efficiency from the operations of the past year. They are now, however, in good condition, and the officers and men have acquired the necessary experience. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the labors at the branch mints, during the

present year, will be such as to satisfy the expectations which led to their establishment.

Before concluding this Report, I feel it my duty to point out some errors in the act of June 28th, 1834, which, in my judgment, require the prompt attention of Congress. In this act it is declared, that the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, not less than 22 carats (corresponding to 916⅔ thousandths) fine, shall be receivable in all payments, by weight, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight. Now, our assays show that the actual fineness of the British gold coins does not exceed 915½ thousandths, and that the value at the Mint is but 94.62 cents per pennyweight. The gold coins of Portugal and Brazil vary from 913½ to 914½ thousandths in fineness, and their mint value, therefore, is still less. The gold coins of France, Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, are also over valued, partly because they are somewhat inferior to the supposed fineness, and partly because our own standard has been raised since the passage of the act. This act, therefore, must serve to lead the community into error, as to the value of foreign gold, and to prevent, in a great measure, its recoinage; and, as the capacity of the Mint and its branches is now abundantly sufficient for all the gold coinage necessary for the metallic circulation of the United States, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of repealing the act entirely. The act of the same date, making Spanish American dollars a legal tender of payment at 100 cents, and French five-franc pieces at 93 cents each, though probably unnecessary, does not lead to any injustice or inconvenience that I am aware of.

1. *Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, in the Year* 1838.

Denominations.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.
Gold:				
Eagles,	7,200	. .	$ 72,000	
Half Eagles,	286,588	. .	1,432,940	
Quarter Eagles,	47,030	. .	117,575	
		340,818		$ 1,622,515
Silver:				
Half Dollars,	3,546,000	. .	1,773,000	
Quarter Dollars,	832,000	. .	208,000	
Dimes,	1,992,500	. .	199,250	
Half Dimes,	2,255,000	. .	112,750	
		8,625,500		2,293,000
Copper:				
Cents,	. .	6,370,200	. .	63,702
Whole Number of pieces,	. .	15,336,518	Whole value,	3,979,217

2. *Statement of Deposits of Gold, for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia*, 1838.

The deposits of gold, for coinage amount to . .			$ 1,624,500
Of which was received from the United States, viz:			
Virginia, ...	$ 55,000		
North Carolina, ...	66,000		
South Carolina, ...	13,000		
Georgia, ...	36,000		
Alabama, ...	200		
Tennessee, ...	1,500		
		$ 171,700	
Coins of the United States of old standard, .		5,000	
Coins and bullion from Europe, ...		1,075,000	
Coins and bullion from Mexico and S. America,		366,000	
Bullion from Africa, ...		6,000	
Jewelry, ...		800	
			1,624,500

3. *Statement of the Annual Amounts of Deposits of Gold, for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, from the Mines of the United States.*

Years.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Various sources.	Total.
1824	.	$ 5,000	.	.	.	.	$ 5,000
1825	.	17,000	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	.	20,000	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	.	21,000	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	.	46,000	.	.	.	.	46,000
1829	$ 2,500	134,000	$ 3,500	.	.	.	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	$ 212,000	.	.	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	.	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	.	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	.	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,000	100	12,200	698,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	201,400	300	.	467,000
1837	52,100	116,900	29,400	83,600		.	282,000
1838	55,000	66,000	13,000	36,000	1,500	200	171,700
	482,000	2,648,500	340,500	1,799,900	13,900	13,400	5,298,200

4. *Statement of Deposits of Silver, for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia*, 1838.

The deposits of silver, for coinage, amount to . .			$ 2,301,200
Of which there was in Mexican Dollars,		$ 1,820,400	
Dollars of South America, . .		15,200	
Five-franc pieces of France, .		155,300	
Other coins, ...		60,400	
Bullion in bars, plate, amalgam, &c.		249,900	
			2,301,200

5. *Statement of Deposits for Coinage, at the Branch Mints, to the 31st of December*, 1838.

GOLD.	U. S. Bullion.	Foreign.	Total.
Charlotte Branch, North Carolina,	$127,000	$3,600	$130,600
Dahlonega Branch, Georgia,	135,700	6,100	141,800
New Orleans Branch, Louisiana,	700	39,900	40,600
	263,400	49,600	313,000
SILVER.			
New Orleans Branch, Louisiana, ...			237,000
Whole Amount deposited at the Branches, . .			550,000
Recapitulation.			
Deposited at the Charlotte Branch, ...			130,600
Deposited at the Dahlonega Branch, ...			141,800
Deposited at the New Orleans Branch, ...			277,600
Total, ...			$550,000

6. *Amount of Coinage at the Branch Mints within the Year* 1838.

Mints.	Gold.				Silver.		Total.	
	Half Eagles.	Quar. Eagles.	No. of Pieces.	Value.	Dimes.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Charlotte,	12,886	7,894	20,780	$84,165			20,780	$84,165
Dahlonaega,	20,583		20,583	102,915			20,583	102,915
New Orleans,					402,430	$40,243	402,430	40,243
Total,	33,469	7,894	41,363	187,080	402,430	40,243	443,793	227,323

7. *Recapitulation of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint and its Branches, for the Year* 1838.

DEPOSITS.

Mints.	U. S. Gold.	Foreign Gold.	Total of Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Philadelphia,	$171,700	$1,452,800	$1,624,500	$2,301,200	$3,925,700
Charlotte,	127,000	3,600	130,600		130,600
Dahlonega,	135,700	6,100	141,800		141,800
N. Orleans,	700	39,900	40,600	237,000	277,600
Total,	435,100	1,502,400	1,937,500	2,538,200	4,475,700

COINAGE.

Mints.	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars		Dollars.
Phila'phia,	340,818	1,622,515	8,625,500	2,293,000	6,370,200	63,702	15,336,518	3,979,217
Charlotte,	20,780	84,165					20,780	84,165
Dahlonega,	20,583	102,915					20,583	102,915
N. Orleans,			402,430	40,243			402,430	40,243
Total,	382,181	1,809,595	9,027,930	2,333,243	6,370,200	63,702	15,780,311	4,206,540

XIV. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The 13th presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1837; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

			Salary.
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	New York,	*President*,	$25,000
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,	Kentucky,	*Vice-President*,	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	*Secretary of State*,	$6,000
Levi Woodbury,	New Hampshire,	*Secretary of the Treasury*,	6,000
Joel R. Poinsett,	South Carolina,	*Secretary of War*,	6,000
James K. Paulding,	New York,	*Secretary of the Navy*,	6,000
Amos Kendall,	Kentucky,	*Postmaster-General*,	6,000
Felix Grundy,	Tennessee,	*Attorney-General*,	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John Forsyth, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
		Patent Office.	
Aaron Vail, *Chief Clerk*,	$2,000	H. L. Ellsworth, *Com. Pat.*	$3,000
W. S. Derrick, (*Dipl. Bureau*,)	1,600	Jos. H. Hand, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700
B. C. Vail, (*Cons. Bureau*,)	1,400	Charles M. Keller, } *Examiners.*	1,500
A. T. McCormick, (*Home Bu.*)	1,400	W. Donovan, } *Examiners.*	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Levi Woodbury, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
McC. Young, *Chief Clerk*,	$2,000	S. Pleasonton, *5th Auditor*,	$3,000
Comptrollers.		Th. Mustin, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700
James N. Barker, *1st Comp.*	3,500	*Treasurer's Office.*	
James M. Burke, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	William Selden, *Treasurer*,	3,000
Albion K. Parris, *2d Comptrol.*	3,000	Wm. B. Randolph, *Chief Cl'k*,	1,700
J. Seaver, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	*Register's Office.*	
Auditors.		Thomas L. Smith, *Register*,	3,000
Jesse Miller, *1st Auditor*,	3,000	Mich. Nourse, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700
Alex. Mahan, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	*Solicitor's Office.*	
Wm. B. Lewis, *2d Auditor*,	3,000	Henry D. Gilpin, *Solicitor*,	3,500
James Eakin, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	*Land Office.*	
eter Hagner, *3d Auditor*,	3,000	J. S. Whitcomb, *Com. Gen.*	3,000
J. Thompson, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	H. M. Garland, *Recorder*,	2,000
Aaron O. Dayton, *4th Auditor*,	3,000	Matthew Birchard, *Solicitor*,	2,000
Th. H. Gillis, *Chief Clerk*,	1,700	J. M. Moore, *Chief Clerk*,	1,800

War Department.

Joel R. Poinsett, *Secretary.*

	Salary.
J. T. Cochrane, *Chief Cl'k,*	$2,000
——— ———, *Clerk,*	1,760
Bounty Lands.	
Wm. Gordon, *Principal,*	1,540
Indian Affairs.	
Th. H. Crawford, *Commiss'r,*	3,000
Daniel Kurtz, *Chief Clerk,*	1,600
Pension Office.	
J. L. Edwards, *Commissioner,*	3,000
Geo. W. Crump, *Chief Clerk,*	1,760
Adjutant-General's Office.	
Roger Jones, *Col. & Adj. Gen.*	
Lorenzo Thomas, *1st Lt. 4th Inf.*	
E. Schriver, *2d Lt. 4th Art.*	
Brooke Williams, *Clerk,*	$1,200
Paymaster-General's Office.	
Nathan Towson, *Paym'r Gen.*	2,500
N. Frye, Jun., *Chief Clerk,*	1,870
Purchasing Department.	
C. Irvine, *Com. Gen. Purch.*	3,000
Tim. Banger, *Chief Clerk,*	1,705
Surgeon-General's Office.	
Thomas Lawson, *Surg. Gen.*	2,500
R. Johnson, *Clerk,*	1,260

Navy Department.

James K. Paulding, *Secretary.*

John D. Simms, *Chief Clerk,* salary $2,000.

Navy Commissioners.

	Salary.
Isaac Chauncey, *President,*	$3,500
Charles Morris,	3,500
Alex. S. Wadsworth,	3,500
C. W. Goldsborough, *Sec'y,*	$2,000
W. G. Ridgely, *Chief Clerk,*	1,720

Post-Office Department.

Amos Kendall, *Postmaster-General.*

		Salary.
Selah R. Hobbie,	*Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.*	$2,500
Robert Johnston,	*do. do. do. 2d Div.*	2,500
Daniel Coleman,	*do. do. do. 3d Div.*	2,500
John Marron,	*Chief Clerk,*	2,000
Charles K. Gardner,	*Auditor of the Post-Office,*	3,000
Peter G. Washington,	*Chief Clerk,*	2,000

XV. THE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

*** For an account of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the District Courts, see the American Almanac for 1831.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.	*Chief Justice.*	1836,	$5,000
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	*Associate Justice,*	1811,	4,500
Smith Thompson,	New York, N. Y.	*do.*	1823,	4,500
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	*do.*	1829,	4,500
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburg, Pa.	*do.*	1830,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	*do.*	1835,	4,500
Philip P. Barbour,	Gordonsville, Va.	*do.*	1836,	4,500
John McKinley,	Florence, Ala.	*do.*	1837,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Ten.	*do.*	1837,	4,500
Felix Grundy,	Washington, D. C.	*Attorney-General,*		4,000
Richard Peters,	Philadelphia,	*Reporter,*		1,000
William T. Carroll,	Washington,	*Clerk,*		Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	Do.	*Marshal,*		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 2d Monday of January.

DISTRICT COURTS: — JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Residence.*	*Salary.*	*Attorneys.*	*Pay.*
Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	$1,800	Joseph Howard,	$200 & fees.
N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	1,000	John P. Hale,	200 do.
Vermont,	Elijah Paine,	Williamstown,	1,200	David Kellogg,	200 do.
Massachusetts,	John Davis,	Boston,	2,500	John Mills,	Fees, &c.
Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	1,500	R. W. Greene,	200 & fees.
Connecticut,	And'w T. Judson,	Canterbury,	1,500	Wm. S. Holabird,	200 do.
N. Y. N. Dist.	A. Conkling,	Albany,	2,000	Nat. S. Benton,	200 do.
N. Y. S. Dist.	S. R. Betts,	New York,	3,500	Benj. F. Butler,	200 do.
New Jersey,	William Rossel,	Mt. Holly,	1,500	James S. Greene,	200 do.
Pa. E. Dist.	Jos. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	2,500	John M. Reed,	Fees, &c.
Pa. W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Uniontown,	1,800	Benj. Patton, Jun.	200 & fees.
Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	1,500	James A. Bayard,	200 do.
Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	2,000	N. Williams,	Fees, &c.
Va. E. Dist.	Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond,	1,800	R. C. Nicholas,	200 & fees.
Va. W. Dist.	I. S. Pennybacker,		1,600	W. G. Singleton,	200 do.
North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Raleigh,	2,000	H. L. Holmes,	200 do.
South Carolina,	Thomas Lee,	Charleston,	2,500		200 do.
Georgia,	John C. Nicoll,		2,500	Wm. H. Stiles,	200 & fees.
Ala. N. Dist.				John Forsyth, Jr.	200 do.
Ala. M. Dist.	Wm. Crawford,	Mobile,	2,500		
Ala. S. Dist.				Jeremiah Clemens,	200 do.
Miss. N. Dist.				R. M. Gaines,	200 do.
Miss. S. Dist.	S. J. Gholson,		2,000	S. F. Butterworth,	200 do.
La. E. Dist.				Thomas Slidell,	600 do.
La. W. Dist.	P. K. Lawrence,	New Orleans,	3,000	B. F. Linton,	200 do.
Ten. W. Dist.				H. W. McCorry,	200 do.
Ten. M. Dist.	M. B. Brown,	Nashville,	1,500	James P. Grundy,	200 do.
Ten. E. Dist.				J. A. McKinney,	200 do.
Kentucky,	Th. B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	1,500	P. S. Loughborough,	200 do.
Ohio,	H. A. Leavitt,	Lawrenceburg,	1,000	Israel Hamilton,	200 do.
Indiana,	Jesse L. Holman,	Aurora,	1,000	T. A. Howard,	200 do.
Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Vandalia,	1,000	Ferris Forman,	200 do.
Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	St. Louis,	1,200	A. L. Magennis,	200 do.
Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	2,000	Daniel Goodwin,	200 do.
Arkansas,	Benj. Johnson,	Port of Ark.	1,500	Wm. C. Scott,	250 do.
D. Columbia,	William Cranch,	Washington,	2,700	Francis Key,	200 do.

Circuit Courts.

The United States are divided into the nine following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the Court sits.

			Presiding Judge.
1st	Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Story.
2d	do.	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Thompson.
3d	do.	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Baldwin.
4th	do.	Delaware and Maryland,	Mr. Chief Jus. Taney.
5th	do.	Virginia and North Carolina,	Mr. Justice Barbour.
6th	do.	South Carolina and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th	do.	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice M'Lean.
8th	do.	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th	do.	Alabama, Mississippi, East. District of Louisiana, and Arkansas,	Mr. Justice McKinley.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

Marshals.	*Residence.*	*Pay.*	*Clerks.*	*Residence.*	*Pay.*
Albert Smith,	Portland,	$200 & fees.	John Mussey,	Portland,	Fees, &c.
Charles Lane,	Sanbornton,	200 do.	C. W. Cutter,	Portsmouth,	do.
Heman Lowrie,	Burlington,	200 do.	Jesse Gove,	Rutland,	do.
Jonas L. Sibley,	Boston,	Fees, &c.	Francis Bassett,	Boston,	do.
Burring. Anthony,	Providence,	200 & fees.	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	do.
N. Wilcox,	Berlin,	200 do.	C. A. Ingersoll,	New Haven,	do.
Nathaniel Garrow,	Auburn,	200 & fees.	R. B. Miller,	Utica,	do.
W. C. H. Waddell,	New York,	Fees, &c.	Fred. J. Betts,	New York,	do.
J. S. Darcy,	Newark,	200 & fees,	Rob. D. Spencer,	Mt. Holly,	do.
S. D. Patterson,	Philadelphia,	Fees, &c.	F. Hopkinson,	Philadelphia,	do.
Arnold Plumer,		200 & fees.	E. J. Roberts,	Pittsburg,	do.
D. C. Wilson,	Wilmington,	200 do.	W. A. Mendenhall,	Wilmington,	do.
Nicholas Snyder,	Baltimore,	Fees. &c.	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	do.
E. Christian,	Richmond,	200 & fees.	Richard Jeffries,	Richmond,	do.
James Points,	Staunton,	200 & fees.			
Beverly Daniel,	Raleigh,	Fees, &c.	W. H. Haywood,	Raleigh,	do.
Thomas C. Condy,	Charleston,	do.	James Jarvey,	Charleston,	do.
C. D. Hammond,		do.	George Glenn,	Savannah,	do.
B. Patteson,	Huntsville,	200 & fees.	C. R. Clifton,	Huntsville,	do.
R. L. Crawford,	Mobile,	200 do.	D. Files,	Mobile,	do.
Adolph. G. Wier,		200 do.			
W. M. Gwinn,	Natchez,	200 do.	William Burns,	Natchez,	do.
M. Marigney,	New Orleans,	200 do.		New Orleans,	
C. N. Garrett,	Opelousas,	200 do.	J. Lessassier,		do.
S. B. Marshall,	Murfreesboro',	200 do.	N. A. McNairy,	Nashville,	do.
William Lyon,	Knoxville,	200 do.	W. C. Mynatt,	Knoxville,	do.
J. M. McCalla,	Lexington,	200 do.	J. H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	do.
John Patterson,	Columbus,	200 do.	William Miner,	Columbus,	do.
G. Taylor,	Brownston,	200 do.	Henry Hurst,	Corydon,	do.
Henry Wilton,	Carlyle,	200 do.	W. H. Brown,	Vandalia,	do.
James H. Relfe,	Caledonia,	200 do.	Joseph Gamble,	St. Louis,	do.
Conrad Ten Eyck,	Detroit,	200 do.			
Elias Rector,	Little Rock,	200 do.			
Alexander Hunter,	Washington,	Fees, &c.	E. J. Lee,	Alexandria,	do.

Places and Times of holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

District Courts.

Maine.	*Wiscasset* — Last Tuesday in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Sept.; — *Portland* — 1st Tues. in June and Dec.
N. Hampshire.	*Portsmouth* — 3d Tuesday in March and Sept.; — *Exeter* — 3d Tuesday in June and December.
Vermont.	*Rutland* — 6th of Oct.; — *Windsor* — 24th of May.
Massachusetts.	*Boston* — 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tuesday in Sept., and 1st Tuesday in Dec.
Rhode Island.	*Newport* — 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d in Oct.; — *Providence* — 1st Tues. in Aug. and February.
Connecticut.	*New Haven* — 4th Tues. in February and Aug.; — *Hartford* — 4th Tuesday in May and Nov.
New York, S. District.	*New York* — 1st Tuesday of each month.
New York, N. District.	*Albany* — 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica* — 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester* — 3d Tuesday in May; — *Buffalo* — 2d Tuesday in October. — One term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the judge may direct.
New Jersey.	*New Brunswick* — 2d Tuesday in March and Sept.; — *Burlington* — 3d Tuesday in May and November.
Pennsylvania, E. District.	*Philadelphia* — 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
Pennsylvania, W. District.	*Pittsburg* — 1st Monday in May and 3d Monday in October.
Delaware.	*Newcastle & Dover* — alternately, on the 4th Tues. in Nov. 1789; and three other sessions progressively, on the 4th Tuesday of every 3d calendar month.
Maryland.	*Baltimore* — on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December.
Columbia.	*Washington* — 1st Monday in June and December.
Virginia, E. District.	*Richmond* — 12th of May and 12th of November; — *Norfolk* — 1st of May and 1st of November.
Virginia, W. District.	*Staunton* — 1st day of May and 1st day of Oct.; — *Wythe Court House* — 3d Monday in April and Sept.; — *Lewisburg* — 4th Monday in April and Sept.; — *Clarksburg* — 4th Mon. in May and Oct.
N. Carolina.	*Edenton* — 3d Mond. in April and Oct.; — *Newbern* — 4th Monday in April and Oct.; — *Wilmington* — 1st Monday after the 4th Mond. in April and Oct.
S. Carolina.	*Charleston* — 3d Monday in March and Sept.; 1st Monday in July and 2d Monday in Dec.; — *Laurens Court House* — the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

GEORGIA.	*Savannah* — 2d Tues. in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
ALA., N. DISTRICT.	*Huntsville* — 2d Monday in April and October.
ALABAMA, M. DISTRICT.	*Tuscaloosa* — 4th Monday in May, and 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in Nov.
ALA., S. DISTRICT.	*Mobile* — 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in Dec.
MISSISSIPPI.	*Jackson* — 4th Mond. in Jan. & June.
LA., E. DISTRICT.	*New Orleans* — 2d Monday in December.
LA., W. DISTRICT.	*Opelousas Court House* — 2d Monday in June.
TENNESSEE, E. DISTRICT.	*Knoxville* — 3d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.
TENNESSEE, W. DISTRICT.	*Nashville* — 4th Monday in May and November; — *Jackson* — 3d Monday in September.
KENTUCKY.	*Frankfort* — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	*Columbus* — 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.
MICHIGAN.	*Detroit* — 2d Monday in October.
INDIANA.	*Indianapolis* — last Monday in May and November.
ILLINOIS.	*Vandalia* — 1st Monday in May and December.
MISSOURI.	*Jefferson* — 1st Monday in March and September.
ARKANSAS.	*Little Rock* — 1st Monday in October.

Circuit Courts.

MAINE.	*Portland* — 1st May; — *Wiscasset* — 1st October.
N. HAMPSHIRE.	*Portsmouth* — 8th May; — *Exeter* — 8th October.
VERMONT.	*Windsor* — 21st May; — *Rutland* — 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS.	*Boston* — 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND.	*Newport* — 15th June; — *Providence* — 15th Nov.
CONNECTICUT.	*New Haven* — last Wednesday in April; — *Hartford* — 17th September.
NEW YORK, S. DISTRICT. N. DISTRICT.	*New York* — last Monday in Feb., 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and November; — *Albany* — 3d Tuesday in October; — *Canandaigua* — Tuesday next after the 3d Monday in June.
NEW JERSEY.	*Trenton* — 1st April and 1st October.
PENNSYLVANIA, E. DISTRICT, W. DISTRICT.	*Philadelphia* — 11th April and 11th October. *Pittsburg* — 3d Monday in May and November.
DELAWARE.	*Newcastle* — Tuesday following 4th Mond. in May; — *Dover* — Tuesday following 3d Mond. in Oct.
MARYLAND.	*Baltimore* — 1st Monday in November.
VIRGINIA, E. DISTRICT. W. DISTRICT.	*Richmond* — 18th May and 18th November. *Lewisburg* — 1st Monday in August.
N. CAROLINA.	*Raleigh* — 12th May and 12th November.
S. CAROLINA.	*Charleston* — 2d Tuesday in April; — *Columbia* — 4th Monday in November.

GEORGIA.	*Savannah* — Thursday after the 1st Monday in May; — *Milledgeville* — Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA,	
S. DISTRICT.	*Mobile* — 2d Mond. in March and 4th Mond. in Nov.
N. DISTRICT.	*Huntsville* — 1st Monday in June.
MISSISSIPPI.	*Jackson* — 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, E. DISTRICT.	*New Orleans* — 1st Monday in April, and 3d Mond. in December.
TENNESSEE.	*Nashville* — 1st Monday in March and September; — *Knoxville* — 3d Monday in October; — *Jackson* — 1st Monday in April.
KENTUCKY.	*Frankfort* — 1st Monday in May and November.
OHIO.	*Columbus* — 3d Monday in May and December.
MICHIGAN.	*Detroit* — 2d Monday in October.
INDIANA.	*Indianapolis* — 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS.	*Vandalia* — Last Monday in November.
MISSOURI.	*St. Louis* — 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS.	*Little Rock* — 4th Monday in March.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	*Washington* — 4th Mond. in March and November; — *Alexandria* — 1st Monday in May and October.

XVI. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

[The following Lists of Ministers, Consuls, and other Diplomatic and Commercial Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries, and also of Foreign Countries in the United States, have been kindly furnished from the Department of State, having been corrected to a recent date.]

The *pay* of Ministers Plenipotentiary is $9,000 per annum, as salary, besides $9,000 for outfit. The pay of Chargé d'Affaires is $4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, $2,000.

The government of the United States is represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico, and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign countries with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

1. MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1839.

		Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Andrew Stevenson,	Va.	1836	Great Britain,	London.
Lewis Cass,	Ohio.	1836	France,	Paris.
John H. Eaton,	Tenn.	1836	Spain,	Madrid.
George M. Dallas,	Pa.	1837	Russia,	St. Petersburgh.
Henry Wheaton,	R. I.	1837	Prussia,	Berlin.
Powhatan Ellis,	Miss.	1837	Mexico,	Mexico.
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	Pa.	1838	Austria,	Vienna.

Secretaries of Legation.

Benjamin Rush,	G. Britain.	William W. Chew,	Russia.
Charles E. Anderson,	France.	Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.
Arthur Middleton, Jr.	Spain.	Thomas H. Ellis,	Mexico.
John R. Clay,	Austria.		

Ministers Resident.

		Appointed.		
David Porter,	Md.	1839	Turkey,	Constantinople.
John L. Stephens,	N. Y.	1839	Central America,	Guatemala.

Chargés d'Affaires in 1839.

Edward Kavanagh,	Me.	1835	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Hermanus Bleecker,	N. Y.	1839	Holland,	Hague.
Virgil Maxcy,	Md.	1837	Belgium,	Brussels.
Christopher Hughes,	Md.	1830	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Jona. F. Woodside,	Ohio.	1835	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
James Semple,	Ill.	1837	New Granada,	Bogotá.
J. G. A. Williamson,	N. C.	1835	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William Hunter,	R. I.	1834	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Richard Pollard,	Va.	1834	Chili,	Santiago.
James C. Pickett,	Va.	1838	Peru,	Lima.
Alcée Labranche,	La.	1837	Texas,	Houston.
Enos T. Throop,	N. H.	1838	Two Sicilies,	Naples.

2. List of Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries, and of the Places of their Residence; — *Corrected to July* 1*st*, 1839.

☞ Those marked thus * are *Commercial Agents.*

Argentine Republic or Buenos Ayres.

Alfred M. Slade, Buenos Ayres.

Austria.

J. G. Schwarz, Vienna.
George Moore, Trieste.
Albert Dabadie, Venice.

Barbary States.

Thomas N. Carr, { Tangier, Morocco.
Samuel D. Heap, Tunis, Tunis.
Daniel S. Macauley, Tripoli, Tripoli.

Bavaria.

Robert de Ruedorffer, Munich.

Belgium.

Thomas H. Barker, Antwerp.

Brazil.

Charles B. Allen, Maranham Isl.
Charles J. Smith, Para.
Joseph Ray, Pernambuco.
George W. Slacum, Rio Janeiro.
George Black, Santos.
Lemuel Wells, { St. Catharine's Island.

Central America.

Stephen H. Weems, Guatemala.

Chili.

George G. Hobson, Valparaiso.
P. H. Delano, *Acting*, Talcahuano.
Samuel F. Haviland, Coquimbo.

CHINA.

Peter W. Snow,	Canton.

DENMARK.

Charles J. Hambro,	Copenhagen.
Edmund L. Raynals,	Elsineur.
George P. Todson,	Altona.

EGYPT, *Pasha of.*

George R. Gliddon,	Cairo, Egypt.
John Gliddon,	Alexandria, do.
A. Durighello,	Aleppo.
Jasper Chasseaud,	Beirout, Damascus, and Saïd.
Vincent Rosa,	Candia, Isle of Candia.
D. Bonnal,	Canea, do.

EQUATOR.

Seth Sweetser,	Guayaquil.

FRANCE.

Daniel Brent,	Paris.
Reuben G. Beasley,	Havre.
Nathan Haley,	Nantes.
Henry P. Van Bibber,	La Rochelle.
George Strobel,	Bordeaux.
Frederick Bousquet,	Cette.
Daniel C. Croxall,	Marseilles.

West Indies.

Felix H. Suau,	Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.
P. A. de Creny,	St. Pierre, Martinique.

Africa.

Francis Lacrouts,	Algiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

Thomas Aspinwall, *Consul & Agent for Claims,*	London.
Albert Davy,	Hull.
Francis B. Ogden,	Liverpool.
Thomas Dennison,	Bristol.
Robert W. Fox,	Falmouth.
Thomas Were Fox,	Plymouth.
Robert R. Hunter,	Cowes.

Scotland.

Robert Grieve,	Leith.
Edward Baxter,	Dundee.
Alexander Thomson,	Glasgow.

Ireland.

Thomas Wilson,	Dublin.
Thomas W. Gilpin,	Belfast.
James Corscaden,	Londonderry.
John Murphy,	Cork.
Thomas M. Fersse,	Galway.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Horatio Sprague,	Gibraltar.
Wm. W. Andrews,	Isl. of Malta.
*William Carroll,	Isl. St. Helena.
Isaac Chase,	Cape-Town.
*W. H. H. Griffiths,	Port-Louis, Mauritius.

North America.

Thomas Leavitt,	St. John's, N. B.
John Morrow,	Halifax, N. S.
James Primrose,	Pictou, N. S.
John I. D'Wolf,	Sydney, N. S.

West Indies.

Wm. T. Tucker,	Bermuda,
George Huyler,	Nassau, Bahama Islands.
John Arthur,	Turk's Island.
Robert M. Harrison,	Kingston, Ja.
*Richard S. Higinbothom,	St. Christopher and Antigua.
*John Haly,	Barbadoes.

South America.

Moses Benjamin,	Demerara, British Guiana.

Australia.

James H. Williams,	Sidney, New S. Wales.

East Indies.

Philemon S. Parker,	Bombay.
Joseph Balestier,	Singapore.

GREECE.

G. A. Perdicaris,	Athens.
James Wilkin,	Isle of Syra.

HANOVER.

Gerhard W. Abeken,	Embden.

HAYTI OR ST. DOMINGO.

*Ralph Higinbothom,	Aux Cayes.
Benjamin E. Viall,	Cape Haytien.

HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

John Cuthbert,	Hamburg.
Joshua Dodge,	Bremen.
Ernest Schwendler,	Frankfort on the Maine.

HESSE, *Grand-Duchy of.*

Charles Graebe,	Cassel.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, *Grand-Duchy of.*

Christian F. Schultz,	Rostock.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

William D. Jones,	Mexico.
John S. Langham,	Chihuahua.
Manuel Alvarez,	Santa Fé.
John G. McCall,	Tampico or Santa Anna de Tamaulipas.
Daniel W. Smith,	Matamoros.
Marmaduke Burrough,	Vera Cruz & Alvarado.
Henry E. Coleman,	Tabasco.
Charles Russell,	Laguna, Carmen Isl.
John L. McGregor,	Campeaché.
Jonathan P. Gilliam,	Monterey.
John Parrott,	Mazatlan.
José Maria Castanos,	San Blas.

MUSCAT, *Dominion of the Imaum of.*

Henry P. Marshall,	Muscat.
Richard P. Waters,	Isl. Zanzibar, near E. coast Africa.

THE NETHERLANDS OR HOLLAND.

John W. Parker,	Amsterdam.
John Wambersie,	Rotterdam.

Colonies.

Thomas Trask,	Paramaribo, S. A.
J. H. D'Meza,	Curaçao, W. I.
O. M. Roberts,	Batavia, Java.

NEW GRENADA.

Th. W. Robeson,	Santa Martha.
Ferd. E. Hassler,	Panamá.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, *Independent.*

S. R. Blackler,	Otaheite, Soc. I.
*P. A. Brinsmade,	Woahoo, San. I.
J. R. Clendon,	Bay of Islands, N. Zealand.

PERU.

Edwin Bartlett,	Lima.
Alex. Ruden, Jr.	Paita.

PORTUGAL.

Israel P. Hutchinson,	Lisbon.
Wm. H. Vesey,	St. Ubes, or Setuval.

Islands.

Charles W. Dabney,	Fayal, Azores.
John H. March,	Funchal, Mad.
Ferd. Gardner,	St. Jago, Cape Verd.

Prussia.

Arnold Halbach,	Berlin.
Wm. T. Simons,	Elberfeld.
Frederick Schillow,	Stettin.

Rome or Pontifical States.

George W. Greene,	Rome.

Russia.

A. P. Gibson,	St. Petersburg.
Alex. Schwartz,	Riga.
Edmund Brandt,	Archangel.
John Ralli,	Odessa.

Sardinian States.

Robert Campbell,	Genoa.
Victor A. Sasserno,	Nice.

Saxony.

———,	Dresden.
John G. Flügel,	Leipsic.

Spain.

Maximo de Aguirre,	Bilbao.
Alexander Burton,	Cadiz.
George Read,	Malaga.
Joseph Borras,	Barcelona.
Obadiah Rich,	Port Mahon.

Cuba.

Nicholas P. Trist,	Havana.
Daniel W. Courts,	Matanzas.
Thomas R. Gray,	Trinidad de Cuba.
Michael Mahon,	Santiago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher,	Ponce.
John O. Bradford,	San Juan or St. John's.
Richard J. Offley,	Mayaguez.
William H. Tracy,	Guayama.

Other Spanish Islands.

Joseph Cullen,	Teneriffe, Canary.
H. P. Sturgis,	Manilla, Philipp.

Sweden and Norway.

C. D. Arfwedson,	Stockholm.
C. A. Murray,	Gottenburg.
Helmich Janson,	Bergen.

Switzerland.

Stephen Powers,	Basil or Basle.

Texas.

———,	Velasco.
Elisha A. Rhodes,	Galvezton.
Young I. Porter,	Brazoria.
John A. Monges,	Matagorda.

Turkey.

George A. Porter,	Constantinople.
David W. Offley,	Smyrna.
Nicholas L. Perick,	Brousa.
W. B. Llewellyn,	Salonica.
George Hill,	Booderoom, Asia Minor.
Marino de Mattei,	Isle of Cyprus.

Tuscany.

Thomas Appleton,	Leghorn.

Two Sicilies.

Alexander Hammett,	Naples.
John M. Marston,	Palermo.
John L. Payson,	Messina.

Uruguay or Cisplatine Republic.

Robert M. Hamilton,	Montevideo.

Venezuela.

William J. Dubs,	Maracaibo.
Franklin Litchfield,	Puerto Cabello.
Benj. Renshaw,	Laguayra.

3. Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries,

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

Foreign States.	*Envoys Ex. & Min. Plen.*	*Secretaries, &c.*
Great Britain,	Henry S. Fox,	James Hudson.
"		R. J. Mackintosh, *Attaché.*
France,	Edward Pontois,	Alph. Pageot.
"		Count de Montmort, *Attaché.*
Russia,	Alexander Bodisco,	George Khremer.
Spain,	A. Calderon de la Barca,	Sr. Tacon.
Austria,	Baron Von Mareschal,	Chev'r Hulseman.
Mexico,	F. Pizarro Martinez.	
Texas,	R. G. Dunlap.	
Argentine Republic,	Carlos Maria de Alvear.	
	Ministers Resident.	
Prussia,	Baron Roenne.	
Brazil,	Ernesto Ferreira Franca,	Sr. Amanal.
	Chargés de Affaires.	
Netherlands,	Adr. Martini.	
Belgium,	Charles Serruys,	Count De Baillet.
Sweden,	Gustavus de Nordin.	
Denmark,	Steen A. Bille.	
Sardinia,	Count de Colobiano.	
Portugal,	J. C. de Finiganiere e Morao.	
New Grenada,	Domingo Acosta.	

4. Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States.

A List of Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States, for whom Exequaturs have been issued from the Department of State: — July 24th, 1839.

☞ Those marked thus * are *Consuls-General*; — thus † *Vice-Consuls*; — the rest *Consuls.*

Austria.

*Baron de Lederer,
†Joseph Ganahl, Savannah.

Baden.

C. F. Hoyer, New York.

Bavaria.

G. Heinrich Siemon, New York.
C. Fred. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.

Belgium.

Henry G. T. Mali, New York.
E. A. Homer, Boston.
Henry Lefebure, Charleston.
Edward Mallard, New Orleans.

Brazil.

*D. de Azevedo Pecanha, Philad.
†Archibald Foster, Mass., N. H., and Maine, Boston.

†Geo. S. Wardwell, Providence.
†C. Griffin, Connecticut.
†Herman Bruen, New York.
†John Vaughan, Pa. & Del., Phil'a.
†Geo. H. Newman, Baltimore.
†Christopher Neale, Dist. of Col.
†Myer Myers, Norfolk, and the State of Virginia.
†Jn. P. Calhorda, Wilmingt'n, N.C.
†Sam'l Chadwick, S.C., Charleston.
†John W. Anderson, Savannah.
†Jas. W. Zacharie, Louisiana and Alabama.

Bremen.

L. H. Von Post, New York.
Johann Jacob Werner, Philadel'a.
Albert Schumacker, Baltimore.
Thomas Searle, Boston.
Ant'y Ch. Cazenove, Dist. of Col.
Lewis Trapman, Charleston.
Eleazer Crabtree, Savannah, Ga.
Frederick Trey, New Orleans.

Denmark.

†Benj. Aymar, for N. Y., Con., and part of N. J.
†James Andrews, for Mass., Me., N. H., and R. I., Boston.
†Christopher Neale, Dist. of Columbia and the ports on the Potomac.
†Frederick Myers, Virginia, (ports on the Potomac excepted,) to reside at Norfolk.
†P. K. Dickinson, N.C., Wilmington.
W. Crabtree, jr., Georgia.
†Pierre E. Sorbé, La., N. Orleans.

France.

*Durant de St. André.
Le Sieur Dannery, New York.
E. Hersant, Philadelphia.
Sr. Pillavoine, Baltimore.
A. de la Villeret, Richmond.
†J. Picket, Boston.
†J. B. A. M. Desèze, Norfolk.
De Larne de Villeret, Savannah.
†Count de la Porte, Tallahassee.
†B. Martigny, Philadelphia.
†Sr. Cerfberr, N. Orleans.
†Mr. Baudoin, Charleston.

Frankfort on the Maine.

Fred. Wysmann, New York.
Arnold Halbach, Philadelphia.

Great Britain.

†R. C. Manners, Mass.
J. C. Buchanan, New York.
J. McTavish, Maryland.
W. Ogilby, N. & S. Car.
J. Baker, Flor. & Ala.
C. J. Peshall, Wilmington, N. C.
A. L. Molyneux, Georgia.
J. Crawford, N. Orleans.

Greece.

Eugene Dutilh, New York.

Hamburg.

†C. Knorre, Boston.
J. Lowder, Charleston.
F. W. Schmidt, Louisiana.

Hanover.

Theodore Myer, New York.
†A. W. Hupeden, St. of N. Y.
J. Lowder, Charleston.
H. Schultze, N. Orleans.

Elector of Hesse, and Grand Duke of Fulda.

Conrad W. Faber, New York.

Grand Duke of Hesse.

Anton Bollerman, New York.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*Leon Herchenrath, Charleston.

Mexico.

Don Sebastian Mercado, N. York.
†P. Gonzalèz y Aquila, New York.

†George Follen, Philadelphia.
†Edward Cabot, Boston.
†Charles Tiernan, Baltimore.
D. Luis Maria del Valle, N. Orl's.
D. F. Pizarro Martinez, N. Orleans.
†D. P. J. Marallano, St. Louis, Mo.
†D. Juan F. Cortes, Natchitoches.
†Alden A. M. Jackson, Pensacola.
Lewis Ramirez, St. Louis, Missou.
†George P. Ward, Florida.
†Henry Dagget, Ala., Mobile.
†Richard W. Codgel, Charleston.

Netherlands.

Henry Bohlen, Philadelphia.
Thomas Dixon, Boston.
†Thomas Taxter, Salem, Mass.
Myer Myers, Norfolk.
†Godfrey Barnsley, Savannah.
Hugo C. Gildemeester, Louisiana.
E. de Wolff, Ala. & Flor., Mobile.
P. J. Lechteitner, Annapolis.
Peter Laidlaw, New Orleans.

New Grenada.

*Don Domingo Acosta.

Oldenburg.

Otto Heinrich Miesegaes, N. York.
Leon Herchenrath, Charleston, S.C.

Portugal.

†Paulo J. Figueira, N. York, Conn., and New Jersey.
*J. C. de Figaniére e Morao.
†Diego Chalaron, La., N. Orleans.
†José A. Sintas, N. C., Wilmington.
Jn. M. L. Smith, Md., Baltimore.
†D. Antonio G. Vega, Mass., R. I., and New Hampshire.
†John Vaughan, Penn. and N. J.
†Elias Reed, Georgia.
†Jule Pescay, W. Flor., Pensacola.
†Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine.
†Archibald W. Gordon, Al., Mobile.
†J. P. Calhorda, Wilmington, N.C.
†Christopher Neale, Dist. of Col.
†Solomon Marks, Va., Norfolk.

Prussia.

Gustav. Gossler, Boston.
J. C. Lang, Philadelphia.
F. W. Schmidt, N. Orleans.

Rome.

*Giovanni B. Sartori, Trenton.
Peter Amedée Hargons, *Act. Cons. Gen.* in the absence of G. B. Sartori.
†Martin Mantin, New York.
†Th. Joseph Bizonard, Baltimore.
†Samuel Wright, Savannah.
†Wm. D'Azet Senac, Norfolk.
†Charles Le Carron, Charleston.
†Henry Perret, N. Orleans.
†Charles Picot, Philadelphia.

Russia.

*Alexis Evstaphieff, New York.
Peter Kilchen, Boston.
Edward Johns, N. Orleans.
†Charles Cramer, New York.
†C. Jean Cazenove, Dist. of Col.

Sardinia.

*A. Garibaldi, *Acting*, Philad.
J. V. Bouland, New York.
L. Mossi, *Acting ad interim* in place of J. V. Bouland.
†Louis Albert Cazenove, Boston.
†Thomas Roger, Charleston, S. C.
†Achille Felix George, Mobile.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Carl Frederick Haussman, for U.S.

Saxe-Weimar.

*Fred. Aug. Mensch, New York.
Aug. W. Hupeden, New York.

Saxony.

*Ch. Aug. Davis, New York.

Andreas A. Melly, New York.
J. F. C. Ulles, N. Orleans.
F. Ludwig Brauns, Md., Balt.
†Charles J. Cazenove, R. I., Mass., N. H., and Me., Boston.
Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.

Spain.

*Don. Pablo Chacon, Philad.
†F. Moreno, Pensacola.
†D. Ponce, Savannah.
†Th. Amory Deblois, Portland.
†Don José J. Cruzat, Mobile.
†Don Antonio G. Vega, Boston.
†Antonio Larruaga, Charleston.
†Manuel Valdor, Baltimore.
†Antonio Pomar, Norfolk.
†John Notliss, Key West.

Sweden and Norway.

†Ernst Zachrisson, New York.
†F. B. Graf, Baltimore.
†John H. Brent, Alexandria, D. C.
†W. P. Vincent, Norfolk.
†C. E. Habicht, Me., N.H., & Mass.
†Diedrich Miesegaes, N. Orleans.
†Francis H. Wilman, Savannah.
†Joseph A. Winthrop, S. Carolina.

Switzerland.

John Merle, La. & Miss., New Orleans.

Texas.

*John Woodward, New York.
†C. H. Forbes, New York.
Wm. Bryan, N. Orleans.
W. Smith, Mobile.
H. Williams, Baltimore.

Tuscany.

†W. H. Aspinwall, New York.

Two Sicilies.

*Don Domenico Morelli, Philad.
†G. A. Barelli, N. Orleans.
G. A. Trenholm, Charleston, S. C.
†O. Wolff, Mobile.
†Geo. H. Newman, Baltimore.
†Gennaro Persico, Norfolk.
†Pietro D'Alessandro, Boston.
†B. D. Potter, Providence.
†Luca Palmieri, Philadelphia.
Martin Mantin, New York.
†Ira Clisbe, N. Haven, Ct.
†Goffredo Barnsley, Savannah.
†Antonio Pomar, Norfolk.
†A. O. Hammond, Charleston.
†N. E. Fowls, Dist. of Col.

Uruguay.

*Juan Darby.
†G. F. Darby, New York.
†E. Dudley Head, N. Orleans.
†C. J. Mansong, Mobile.
†W. D. Fordyce, Charleston.
†Joseph Cabot, Philadelphia.
†Thos. Benj. Adair, Baltimore.

Venezuela.

Juan B. Purroy, New York.
J. F. Strohm, Baltimore.
G. McIlheany, Philadelphia.

Wurtemberg.

*Christian Mayer, Baltimore.

XVII. NAVY LIST.

1. Vessels of War of the United States Navy.—*August*, 1839.

[Those marked thus * have the rank of *Commanders*; thus † *Lieutenants*; the rest *Captains*.]

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.		Commanded by	Where employed.
Ships of the Line.					
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia,	1815	. .	In ordinary, N. York.
Washington,	74	Portsmouth,	1816	. .	do. do.
Columbus,	74	Washington,	1819	Geo. W. Storer,	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Ohio,	80	New York,	1820	Joseph Smith,	Mediterranean, *Fl. Sh.*
North Carolina,	80	Philadelphia,	1820	John Gallagher,	Receiving Ship, N. Y.
Delaware,	80	Gosport, Va.,	1820	C. W. Skinner,	do. Norfolk.
Alabama,	80	. . . .		. .	On stocks, Portsmouth.
Vermont,	80	. . . .		. .	do. Boston.
Virginia,	80	. . . .		. .	do. do.
Pennsylvania,	120	. . . .		. .	In ordinary, Norfolk.
New York,	80	. . . .		. .	On stocks, do.
Frigates, 1st Class.					
Independence, *Razée*,	54	Boston,	1814	J. B. Nicolson,	Coast of Brazil, *Fl. Sh.*
United States,	44	Philadelphia,	1797	. .	In ordinary, Boston.
Constitution,	44	Boston,	1797	Daniel Turner,	Pacific Oc'n, *Flag Ship.*
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia,	1814	. .	In ordinary, Norfolk.
Java,	44	Baltimore,	1814	. .	do. do.
Potomac,	44	Washington,	1821	. .	do. do.
Brandywine,	44	do.	1825	Wm. C. Bolton,	Preparing for sea.
Hudson,	44	Purchased,	1826	. .	In ordinary, N. York.
Santee,	44	. . .		. .	On stocks, Portsmouth.
Cumberland,	44	. . .		. .	do. Boston.
Sabine,	44	. . . .		. .	do. New York.
Savannah,	44	. . .		. .	do. do.
Raritan,	44	. . .		. .	do. Philadelphia.
Columbia,	44	Washington,	1836	Geo. C. Read,	East Indies, *Flag Ship.*
St. Lawrence,	44	. . .		. .	On stocks, Norfolk.
Frigates, 2d Class.					
Constellation,	36	Baltimore,	1797	. .	In ordinary, Boston.
Macedonian,	36	Norfolk, *rebuilt*,	1836	Beverly Kennon,	West Indies, *Flag Ship.*
Sloops of War.					
John Adams,	20	Norfolk, *rebuilt*,	1820	*T. W. Wyman,	East Indies.
Boston,	20	Boston,	1825	. .	In ordinary, N. York.
Lexington,	20	New York,	1825	J. H. Clack,	Pacific Ocean.
Vincennes,	20	do.	1826	†Charles Wilkes,	Exploring Expedition.
Warren,	20	Boston,	1826	*W. A. Spencer,	West Indies.
Natchez,	20	Norfolk,	1827	. .	In ordinary, N. York.
Falmouth,	20	Boston,	1827	J. McKeever,	Pacific Ocean.
Fairfield,	20	New York,	1828	*Ch. Boarman.	Coast of Brazil.
Vandalia,	20	Philadelphia,	1828	*U. P. Levy,	West Indies.
St. Louis,	20	Washington,	1828	*French Forrest,	Pacific Ocean.
Concord,	20	Portsmouth,	1828	. .	In ordinary, Boston.
Cyane,	20	Boston,	1837	*W. K. Latimer,	Mediterranean.
Levant,	20	New York,	1837	*Joseph Smoot,	West Indies.
Erie,	18	Norfolk, *rebuilt*,	1820	. .	do.
Ontario,	18	Baltimore,	1813	. .	do.
Peacock,	18	New York,	1813	†W. L. Hudson,	Exploring Expedition.
Marion,	16	Boston,	1839	. .	Equipping, Boston.
Decatur,	16	New York,	1839	.	do. New York.
Preble,	16	Portsmouth,	1839	. .	do. Portsmouth.
Yorktown,	16	Norfolk,	1839	.	do. Norfolk.

Names of Vessels of War. (Continued.)

Name and Rate.		Where and when built.		Commanded by	Where employed.
Brigs.					
Dolphin,	10	New York,	1836	†W. I. McCheney,	Equipping, New York.
Porpoise,	10	Boston,	1836	†C. Ringgold,	Exploring Expedition.
Pioneer,		do.	1836	.	Receiving Vessel, Balt.
Consort,		do.	1836	. .	In ordinary, N. York.
Schooners.					
Grampus,	10	Washington,	1821	†J. S. Paine,	Fitting for sea.
Shark,	10	do	1821	†A. Bigelow,	Pacific Ocean.
Enterprise,	10	New York,	1831	. .	In ordinary, Philad.
Boxer,	10	Boston,	1831	†W. C. Nicolson,	Pacific Ocean.
Experiment,	4	Washington,	1831	. .	Surveying coast.
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Purchased,	1823	.	Receiving Vessel, Phil.
Sea Gull, Flying Fish,		Purchased,	1828	. .	Exploring Expedition.
Fulton, Steam Ship,		New York,	1837	. .	Atlantic coast.
Relief, Store Ship,		Philadelphia,	1836	†A. K. Long,	Exploring Expedition.

2. Commanders of Stations.

Isaac Hull,	*Commodore*,	Mediterranean.
J. B. Nicolson,	*do.*	Coast of Brazil.
Alexander Claxton,	*do.*	Pacific Ocean.
William B. Shubrick,	*do.*	West Indies.
George C. Read,	*do.*	East Indies.
Charles Wilkes,	*Lieutenant*,	Exploring Expedition.

3. Commanders of Navy Yards.

Wm. M. Crane, Portsmouth.
John Downes, Boston.
Charles G. Ridgely, New York.
Charles Stewart, Philadelphia.
Daniel T. Patterson, Washington.
Lewis Warrington, Norfolk.
Alex. J. Dallas, Pensacola.
Jacob Jones, *Naval Officer*, Baltimore Station.
James Biddle, *Governor of the Naval Asylum*, Philadelphia.

4. Officers of the Navy.

Captains. — 55.

James Barron,	James Renshaw,	C. W. Morgan,	L. Rosseau,
Charles Stewart,	A. S. Wadsworth,	L. Kearney,	Geo. W. Storer,
Isaac Hull,	George C. Read,	F. A. Parker,	Beverly Kennon,
Isaac Chauncey,	H. E. Ballard,	E. R. McCall,	E. R. Shubrick,
Jacob Jones,	David Deacon,	Daniel Turner,	F. H. Gregory,
Charles Morris,	S. L. Woodhouse,	David Connor,	John H. Clack,
L. Warrington,	E. P. Kennedy,	John Gallagher,	P. F. Voorhees,
Wm. M. Crane,	Alex. J. Dallas,	Th. H. Stevens,	Benj. Cooper,
James Biddle,	J. B. Nicolson,	Wm. M. Hunter,	David Geisinger,
C. G. Ridgely,	J. Wilkinson,	John D. Sloat,	R. F. Stockton,
D. T. Patterson,	T. Ap C. Jones,	Math. C. Perry,	Isaac McKeever,
John Downes,	W. C. Bolton,	C. W. Skinner,	J. P. Zantzinger,
Jesse D. Elliot,	W. B. Shubrick,	John T. Newton,	Wm. L. Salter.
Stephen Cassin,	Alex. Claxton,	Joseph Smith,	

Commanders. — 54.

C. S. McCauley,	Thos. Crabb,	Uriah P. Levy,	Eben. Ridgeway,
T. M. Newell,	E. B. Babbitt,	Chas. Boarman,	Th. A. Conover,
E. A. F. Vallette,	Thomas Paine,	French Forrest,	John C. Long,
W. A. Spencer,	Jas. Armstrong,	W.E. McKenney,	John H. Graham,
Thos. T. Webb,	Joseph Smoot,	Wm. J. Belt,	J. M. McIntosh,
John Percival,	S. L. Breese,	Wm. Jameson,	Josiah Tatnall,
John H. Aulick,	Benj. Page, Jr.,	Wm. Boerum,	Hugh N. Page,
Wm. V. Taylor,	John Gwinn,	C. L. Williamson,	William Inman,
Marvine P. Mix,	T. W. Wyman,	Charles Gauntt,	Steph. Champlin.
Bladen Dulany,	And'w Fitzhugh,	Wm. Ramsay,	Joel Abbot,
S. H. Stringham,	A. S. Ten Eyck,	Ralph Voorhees,	L. E. Simonds,
Isaac Mayo,	John White,	Henry Henry,	John M. Dale.
W. K. Latimer,	Hiram Paulding,	S. W. Downing,	
Wm. Mervine,	J. D. Williamson,	Henry W. Ogden,	

Lieutenants,	285	Midshipmen,	249
Surgeons,	60	Masters,	27
Passed Assistant Surgeons,	16	Boatswains,	32
Assistant Surgeons,	51	Gunners,	35
Pursers,	48	Carpenters,	27
Chaplains,	11	Sailmakers,	26
Passed Midshipmen,	196		

XVIII. ARMY LIST.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major-General, General-in-Chief:*—Head-Quarters, Washington City.

On the 19th of May, 1837, an alteration was made in the line marking the limits of the two great military divisions. This line now commences at the mouth of the Mississippi, thence proceeding up that river to Cassville, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and thence north to the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada. All west of that line forms the *Western Division;* and all east, the *Eastern Division.*

Edmund P. Gaines, *Brigadier-General,* (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Western Division;* — Head-Quarters, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Winfield Scott, *Brigadier-General,* (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Eastern Division;* — Head-Quarters, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Two Aids-de-camp are allowed to each of the Generals commanding the two divisions, and one Inspector-General is attached as chief of the staff, to perform the duties of Adjutant and Inspector-General; — Col. John E. Wool is Inspector-General of the Western Division; and Col. George Croghan of the Eastern Division.

The two Divisions are subdivided into the following seven Departments.

Department 1. All the country embraced within the Western Division above the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 2. All the country within the Western Division below the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 3. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

Department 4. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Department 5. Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Department 6. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Department 7. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin Territory.

General Return of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant-General, November, 1838.

General Staff,	57	Ordnance Department,	323
Medical Department,	83	Two Regiments of Dragoons,	1,498
Pay Department,	19	Four Regiments of Artillery,	3,020
Purchasing Department,	3	Eight Regiments of Infantry,	7,496
Corps of Engineers,	43		
Topographical Engineers,	36	*Total*,	12,539

Major-General,	1	Colonels,	17
Brigadier-Generals,	2	Lieutenant-Colonels,	18
Adjutant-General,	1	Majors,	26
Assistant Adjutant-Generals,	6	Adjutants,	2
Inspectors-General,	2	Captains,	172
Quartermaster-General,	1	First Lieutenants,	208
Deputy Quartermasters-General,	2	Second Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters,	4	Sergeant-Majors,	14
Assistant Quartermasters,	28	Quartermaster-Sergeants,	14
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence,	1	Sergeants,	604
Assist. Com.-Gen. of Subsistence,	1	Corporals,	560
Commissaries,	2	Principal Musicians,	18
Commissaries, (Capt.)	4	Chief Buglers,	4
Surgeon-General,	1	Buglers,	40
Surgeons,	22	Musicians,	240
Assistant-Surgeons,	60	Farriers and Blacksmiths,	20
Paymaster-General	1	Artificers,	120
Commissary-Gen. of Purchases,	1	Enlisted men for Ordnance,	250
Paymasters,	18	Privates,	9,920
Military Storekeepers,	2		

Total commissioned, 735. — Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 11,804. — *Grand Total*, 12,539.

XIX. MILITIA.

The Militia of the Several States and Territories, according to the Return by the Secretary of War, made to Congress February 5, 1839.

States.	Date of returns.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Riflemen.	Aggregate.
Maine,	1838	38,678	1,516	1,965	1,742	43,901
New Hampshire,	"	23,158	1,124	2,009	1,894	28,185
Massachusetts,	"	43,848	438	2,068		46,354
Vermont,	1823	23,120	1,425	1,036		25,581
Rhode Island,	1832	1,093	58	226		1,377
Connecticut,	1838	25,547	986	2,123	1,294	29,950
New York,	"	151,059	5,523	11,714	7,819	176,115
New Jersey,	1829	33,664	1,754	1,925	1,828	39,171
Pennsylvania,	1833					202,281
Delaware,	1827	8,232	266	188	543	9,229
Maryland,	1838	41,952	2,594	1,640	678	46,864
Virginia,	"	89,979	8,111	4,484		102,574
North Carolina,	"	63,715	1,210	293		65,218
South Carolina,	1832	47,048	1,626	953	1,485	51,112
Georgia,	1838	45,918	981		107	47,006
Alabama,	1837	4,610				4,610
Louisiana,	1829	13,034	156	774	844	14,808
Mississippi,	1838					36,084
Tennessee,	1830	60,207	775			60,982
Kentucky,	1838	71,983	1,781	574	1,588	75,926
Ohio,	1835	123,504	4,154	2,367	16,403	146,428
Indiana,	1832	48,732	1,787	680	2,714	53,913
Illinois,	1830		12		33	27,386
Missouri,	1834	6,170				6,170
Arkansas,	1825	1,885	143			2,028
Michigan,	1831	5,080	146	41	209	5,476
Florida,	"	827				827
Wisconsin,	"					
Dist. of Columbia,	1832	1,188		25	36	1,249
						1,350,805

XX. INDIAN TRIBES.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.]

1. *Statement, showing the whole Number of Indians East of the Mississippi River with whom Treaty Stipulations have been made for their Removal, distinguishing the different Tribes; the whole Number Removed prior to the last Annual Report; the whole Number Removed since; the Number of Emigrant Indians now West of the Mississippi, November* 1st, 1838, *and the Number to be Removed; the Number under Subsistence, and the daily Expense thereof.*

Tribes.	No. for Emigration originally.	No. Removed prior to last Annual Report.	No. Removed since last Annual Report.	No. of Emigrating Indians west of the Mississippi.	No. now to be Removed.	No. now under Subsistence west.	Price per Ration.	Daily Expense for Subsistence.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies,	8,000	2,190	151	2,342	5,648	2,044	7·44c.	$153·00
Pottawatomies of Ind.	1,786	494	768*	1,262	150	768*	do.	57·60
Choctaws,	18,500	15,000	177	15,177	3,323	none		
Quapaws,	476	476		476				
Creeks,	22,000	20,437	4,106	24,543	750	4,106	14 cts.	574·84
Florida Indians,	3,765	1,079	1,851	2,730	885	1,651	14 cts.	131·14
Cherokees,	22,000	7,911	18,000*	25,911		18,000*	9½ cts.	1,710·00
Kickapoos,	588	588		588				
Delawares,	826	826		826				
Shawnees,	1,272	1,272		1,272				
Ottowas,	420	374		374	200	174	9 cts.	15·66
Weas,	225	225		225				
Piankeshaws,	162	162		162				
Peorias & Kaskaskias,	132	132		132				
Senecas fr. Sandusky,	251	251		251				
Senecas & Shawnees,	211	211		211				
Ottowas & Chippewas,	6,500				6,500			
Winnebagoes,	4,500				4,500			
New York Indians,	4,176				4,176			
Chickasaws,	5,000		4,600	4,600	400	4,600	14 cts.	544·00
Total,	100,790	51,629	29,6 3	81,0 2	26,482	31,343		3,186·24

2. *Statement showing the Number of Indians annually Removed from the Eastern to the Western side of the Mississippi, from* 1789, *to* 1838, *inclusive.*

Years.	No. Removed.	Years.	No. Removed.
From 1789 to 1828,	none.	In 1835,	2,330
In 1828,	7,422	In 1836,	15,948
From 1828 to 1831,	none.	In 1837,	9,688
In 1831,	5,407	In 1838,	25,139
In 1832,	5,500		
In 1833,	5,462	*Total,*	81,282
In 1834,	4,386		

* Including parties now on the route.

3. *Statement of Lands purchased from Indian Tribes in each Year, from* 1789 *to* 1838, *inclusive, with the Amounts stipulated to be paid therefor.*

Year.	Acres Acquired.	Consideration.*	Year.	Acres Acquired.	Consideration.*
1795	11,808,499	$210,000·00	1824	11,000,000	$ 79,900·00
1801	2,641,920 }	2,201·00	1825	85,699,680	2,451,400·00
1802	853,760 }		1826	4,132,480	5,938,000 00
1803	10,950,250	16,000·00	1827	1,337,780	533,748·18
1804	11,841,920	26,234·50	1828	1,285,120	63,741·00
1805	9,167,360	155,600·00	1829	990,720	189,795·00
1806	1,209,600	44,000·00	1830	6,695,760	1,143,401 00
1807	7,862,400	160,400·00	1831	24,092,000	23,409,661·00
1808	50,269,440	60,000.00	1832	8,326,397	16,440,767·00
1809	3,395,840	20,700.00	1833	19,122,280	6,958,187·00
1814	14,284,800	120,000·00	1834	4,128,640	549,576·00
1816	2,814,080	77,000·00	1835	5,113,920	7,631,649·00
1817	4,807,680	561,830 13	1836	22,652,720	9,257,646 00
1818	51,925,120	482,600·00	1837	4,698,240	1,082,988 00
1819	8,060,800	67,000·00	1838	18,250,000	3,738,000·00
1820	4,510,240	5,000·00			
1821	5,500,000	150,000 00	*Total,*	419,429,446	81,672,824·81
1823	amount unk.	106,000·00			

XXI. *Table, exhibiting the Seats of Government, the Times of Holding the Election of State Officers, and the Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures of the several States.*

States.	Seats of Government.	Times of Holding Elections.	Times of the Meeting of the Legislatures.
Maine,	Augusta,	2d Monday in Sept.	1st Wednesday in January.
N. Hampshire,	Concord,	2d Tuesday in March,	1st Wednesday in June.
Vermont,	Montpelier,	1st Tuesday in Sept.	2d Thursday in October.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	2d Monday in Nov.	1st Wednesday in January.
Rhode Island,	Providence, and Newport,	Gov. & Sen. in April, Rep. in April and Aug.	1st Wed. in May and in June. last Wed. in Oct. & in January.
Connecticut,	Hart. & N. Hav.	1st Monday in April,	1st Wednesday in May.
New York,	Albany,	1st Monday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in January.
New Jersey,	Trenton,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	4th Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg,	2d Tuesday in Oct.	1st Tuesday in January.
Delaware,	Dover,	2d Tuesday in Nov.	1st Tuesday in Jan. *biennially.*
Maryland,	Annapolis,	1st Wednesday in Oct.	last Monday in December.
Virginia,	Richmond,	4th Thurs. in April,	1st Monday in December.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	Commonly in August,	2d Monday in Nov. *bienn.*
South Carolina,	Columbia,	2d Monday in Oct.	4th Monday in November.
Georgia,	Milledgeville,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in November.
Alabama,	Tuscaloosa,	1st Monday in Aug.	1st Monday in December.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	1st Mon. & Tues. Nov.	1st Monday in Jan. *bienn.*
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Monday in July,	1st Monday in January.
Tennessee,	Nashville,	1st Thursday in Aug.	1st Monday in Oct. *bienn.*
Kentucky,	Frankfort,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Ohio,	Columbus,	2d Tuesday in October,	1st Monday in December.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in December.
Illinois,	Springfield,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Dec. *bienn.*
Missouri,	Jefferson City,	1st Monday in August,	1st Monday in Nov. *bienn.*
Michigan,	Detroit,	1st Monday in Oct.	1st Monday in January.
Arkansas,	Little Rock,	1st Monday in Oct.	2d Monday in Oct. *bienn.*

* In money or in lands, exchanged or reserved at $1·25 per acre.

XXII. Governors of the several States and Territories,

With their Salaries, Term of Office, Expiration of their respective Terms; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms.

States.	Governors.	Salary.	Gov. Term, Years.	Term expires.	Senators.	Term Y'rs.	Representatives.	Term Y'rs.
Maine.	John Fairfield,	1,500	1	Jan. 1840	25	1	187	1
N. H.	John Page,	1,200	1	June 1840	12	1	234	1
Vt.	Samuel Jenison,	750	1	Oct. 1840	30		233	1
Mass.*	Edward Everett,	3,666⅔	1	Jan. 1840	40	1	508	1
R. I.	S. W. King, *Act.*	400	1	May 1840	10	1	72	½
Conn.	W. W. Ellsworth,	1,100	1	May 1840	21	1	208	1
N. Y.	Wm. H. Seward,	4,000	2	Jan. 1841	32	4	128	1
N. J.	Wm. Pennington,	2,000	1	Oct. 1839	14	1	50	1
Penn.	David R. Porter,	4,000	3	Jan. 1842	33	3	100	1
Del.	C. P. Comegys,	1,333⅓	3	Jan. 1841	9	4	21	2
Md.	William Grason,	4,200	3	Jan. 1842	21	5	79	1
Va.	David Campbell,	3,333⅓	3	Mar. 1840	32	4	134	1
N. C.	Ed. B. Dudley,	2,000	2	Jan. 1839	50	2	120	2
S. C.	Patrick Noble,	3,500	2	Dec. 1840	45	4	124	2
Ga.	George R. Gilmer,	4,000	2	Nov. 1839	93	1	207	1
Ala.	Arthur P. Bagby,	3,500	2	Dec. 1841	33	3	100	1
Mp.	A. G. McNutt,	3,000	2	Jan. 1840	30	4	91	2
La.	A. B. Roman,	7,500	4	Jan. 1843	17	4	50	2
Ark.	James S. Conway,	2,000	4	Nov. 1840	17	4	54	2
Tenn.	James K. Polk,	2,000	2	Oct. 1841	25	2	75	2
Ken.	C. A. Wickliffe, *Act.*	2,500	4	Sept. 1840	38	4	100	1
Ohio,	Wilson Shannon,	1,500	2	Dec. 1839	36	2	72	1
Mich.	Stevens T. Mason,	2,000	2	Jan. 1840	16	2	50	1
Ind.	David Wallace,	1,500	3	Dec. 1840	30	3	62	1
Ill.	Thomas Carlin,	1,000	4	Dec. 1842	40	4	91	2
Mo.	L. W. Boggs,	1,500	4	Nov. 1840	18	4	49	2
Territ.								
Fl.	Richard K. Call,	2,500	3	April 1842			29	1
Wisc.	Henry Dodge,	2,500	3	May 1842			26	2
Iowa,	Robert Lucas,	2,500	3	July 1841			26	1

In all the States except *New Jersey*, *Virginia*, and *South Carolina*, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the legislature elects to the office of Governor, one of the candidates voted for by the people.

Population of several States and Territories according to Censuses more recent than the Census of 1830.

Maine,	1837,	485,451	Illinois,	1835,	272,427
Massachusetts,	1837,	701,331	Michigan,	1837,	174,169
New York,	1835,	2,174,517	Florida,	1838,	48,223
Georgia,	1838,	661,702	Wisconsin,	1838,	18,149
Mississippi,	1837,	308,744	Iowa,	1838,	21,796
Arkansas,	1838,	69,710			

XXIII. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

According to the Five Enumerations; from the Official Revision.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	235,764	280,652
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665
New York,	340,120	586,756	959,949	1,372,812	1,918,608
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233
Delaware,	59,098	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,823
Alabama,	. .	. .	20,845	127,901	309,527
Mississippi,	. .	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621
Louisiana,	. .	. .	76,556	153,407	215,739
Tennessee,	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,904
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917
Ohio,	. .	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903
Indiana,	. .	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031
Illinois,	. .	. .	12,282	55,211	157,455
Missouri,	. .	. .	20,845	66,586	140,445
Michigan Territory	. .	. .	4,762	8,896	31,639
Arkansas "	. .	. .	. .	14,273	30,388
Dist. of Columbia,	. .	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834
Florida Territory,	. .	. .	. .	. .	34,730
Total,	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920

XXIV. Slaves in the United States.

According to Five Enumerations.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.	158	8	0	0	0
Vt.	17	0	0	0	0
Mass.	0	0	0	0	0
R. I.	952	381	103	48	17
Ct.	2,759	951	310	97	25
N. Y.	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,088	75
N. J.	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254
Pa.	3,737	1,706	795	211	403
Del.	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292
Md.	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294
Va.	293,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757
N. C.	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	245,601
S. C.	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401
Ga.	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531
Ala.				41,879	117,549
Mp.		3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659
La.			34,660	69,064	109,588
Ten.	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603
Ken.	11,830	4,034	80,561	126,732	165,213
Ohio,					0
In.		135	237	190	0
Ill.			168	917	*747
Mo.			3,011	10,222	25,081
D. C.		3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119
Fl. T.					15,501
M. T.			24		32
A. T.				1,617	4,576
Total,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031

* Not slaves, but "indented colored servants."

COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.		Presidents.	Founded.
65	Centre,	Danville,	Kenn.	John C. Young, A. M.	1822
66	Augusta,‡	Augusta,	do.	Geo. C. Tomlinson, D. D.	1825
67	Cumberland,	Princeton,	do.	F. R. Cossit, D. D.	1825
68	Bacon,*	Georgetown,	do.	E. S. Burnet,	1836
69	St. Mary's,§	Marion Co.,	do.	Peter Chazelle,	1837
70	University of Ohio,	Athens,	Ohio,	Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	1821
71	Miami University,	Oxford,	do.	Robert H. Bishop, D. D.	1809
72	Franklin,	New Athens,	do.	Joseph Smith,	1825
73	Western Reserve,	Hudson,	do.	George E. Pierce, D. D.	1826
74	Kenyon,†	Gambier,	do.	C. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1826
75	Granville,*	Granville,	do.	John Pratt, A. M.	1832
76	Marietta,	Marietta,	do.	Joel H. Linsley, D. D.	1832
77	Oberlin Institution,	Oberlin,	do.	Asa Mahan, A. M.	1834
78	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati,	do.	Wm. H. McGuffy, A. M.	1819
79	Woodward,	Cincinnati,	do.	B. P. W. Aydelotte, D. D.	
80	Indiana,	Bloomington,	Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1827
81	South Hanover,	South Hanover,	do.	D. McCauley, A. M.	1829
82	Wabash,	Crawfordsville,	do.	Elihu W. Baldwin, D. D.	1833
83	Illinois,	Jacksonville,	Il.	Edward Beecher, A. M.	1830
84	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton,	do.		1835
85	McKendree,‡	Lebanon,	do.	John W. Morrell, A. M.	1834
86	McDonough,	Macomb,	do.		1837
87	University of St. Louis,§	St. Louis,	Mo.	P. J. Verhaegen,	1829
88	St. Mary's,§	Barrens,	do.	J. Timon,	1830
89	Marion,	New Palmyra,	do.	Hiram P. Goodrich, A. M.	1831
90	Columbia,	Columbia,	do.		1835
91	St. Charles,‡	St. Charles,	do.	W. Fielding,	
92	Fayette,	Fayette,	do.	Archibald Patterson,	
93	Michigan University,	Ann Arbour,	Mich.		1837
94	Marshall,	Marshall,	do.	John P. Cleaveland, A.M.	
95	St. Philip's,§	Hamstramck,	do.		

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists;* thus (†) *Episcopalians;* thus (‡) *Methodists;* thus (§) *Catholics.*

With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States, is *Congregationalism;* of the most of the others, *Presbyterianism.* Norwich University, Vt., is an institution recently established by the *Universalists.*

By *students* in the above table, with respect to the New England Colleges and many of the others, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department: but the greater part of the students in the Catholic Colleges, and also in many of the other Southern and Western Colleges, belong to the preparatory department; and in some of the new colleges in the Western States, all or nearly all the students enumerated, belong to the preparatory department.

The whole number of students, on the Catalogue, including those of theology, law, and medicine, as well as undergraduates, in Harvard University in 1838, was 382; in Yale College, 561. In the University of Pennsylvania, in 1838 - 9, in the Collegiate Department, 113, in the Academical Department, 128; and in the Medical Department, 402; — total, 643.

The *Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution*, at Hamilton, N. Y., is a Baptist seminary, designed for educating young men for the ministry; but does not confer degrees, though it has a collegiate department with four regular classes, and a course of college studies for four years. Number of students, according to the catalogue of 1838 - 9, theological department, 16; collegiate department, 55; academical department, 29; shorter course, 17: — total, 117.

Some of the Colleges above enumerated, are not in full operation; and scarcely deserve a place in the Table. Several other Colleges have been incorporated, which are not yet fully organized.

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UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

	Instructers.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Ministers.	Students.	Vols. in College Lib'ries.	Vols. in Stud'ts' Lib'ries.	Commencement.
65	8			66	1,600		Thursday after 3d Wed. in Sept.
66	6	60		75	2,000	500	Thursday after 1st Wed. in Aug.
67	3	28		72	500		First Wednesday in December.
68	8			203	1,200		Last Friday in September.
69	7			100			Last week in July.
70	6	100	34	41	1,300	1,200	Thurs. after 3d Tues. in Sept.
71	6	200	64	141	1,681	2,671	Second Thursday in August.
72	6	84	7	83	500	1,000	Last Wednesday in September.
73	8	30		69	3,500	600	Fourth Wednesday in August.
74	15	61	8	56	4,643	3,156	First Wednesday in September.
75	5			12	3,000		Second Wednesday in August.
76	8			56	3,000	500	Last Wednesday in July.
77	8			115			
78	8			84			Last Monday in June.
79	5			10		500	
80	6	10	1	120	600	400	Last Wednesday in September.
81	6		4	120			
82	5	2		95			2d Wednesday in July.
83	5	7		64	1,500	500	Third Wednesday in September.
84	3		2	60	1,000		Third Wednesday in July.
85	4		2	35			Second Wednesday in October.
86							
87	15	9		136	7,500		July 31st.
88	15	5		97	6,000		Near the last of September.
89	5			26	1,000		Last Thursday in June.
90	3						
91	3			70			
92	2			75			
93							
94							
95	4			30			First Monday in October.

College Expenses.

Annual Expenses at several of the Colleges in the United States.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.			Wood, Lights, & Washing.
Dartmouth,	$27·00	$13·24	$40·24	38 weeks,	$57·00		$9·00
Univ. Vt.	25·00	5·50	30·50	40	do.	65·00	
Middlebury,	20·00	15·00	35·00	43	do.	65·00	
Harvard,	75·00	18·00	93·00	40	do.	90·00	
Williams,	27·00	9·00	36·00	39	do.	63·00	
Amherst,	33·00	18·00	51·00	40	do.	60·00	16·50
Brown,			63·00	39	do.	68·00	
Yale,	33·00	21·00	54·00	40	do.	85·00	20·00
Washington,	33·00	19·50	52·50	39	do.	85·00	
Wesleyan,	36·00	11·25	47·25	40	do.	70·00	22.00
Union,			53·00	38	do.	55·00	14·50
Hamilton,	26·00	15·50	41·50	38 or 39	do.	63·00	
Hamilton Lit.			34·00	40	do.	50·00	
Geneva,	20·00	25·00	45·00	40	do.		
N. Jersey,	40·00	20·00	60·00	41	do.	82·00	25·00
Dickinson,	30·00	14·00	44·00	43	do.	64·50	21·00
Univ. Va.	75·00	23·00	98·00	44	do.	*125·00	15·00
Wm. & Mary,	70·00			38	do.	130·00	
N. C. Univ.	50·00	9·00	59·00	42	do.	192·00	
West. Res.	20·00	7·50	27·50	42	do.	52·50	12·00

* Washing included with board. † Including washing and fuel.

The information exhibited in the above table has been derived from

the official statements contained in the Annual Catalogues of the several Colleges mostly for the college year of 1838-9. The sums are to be regarded as the average necessary expenses for the several objects. The *college charges*, included in the first three columns, are subject to comparatively little variation; but the other expenses are much more liable to change. With respect to several of the colleges, the expenses for washing, wood, and lights, is not mentioned. Other necessary expenses, not specified in the table, are such as relate to text-books, furniture of rooms, clothing, journeying, and pocket-money, all which vary according to circumstances, and the habits of individuals.

Vacations in Colleges.

Bowdoin.	1. Com., 3 weeks; — 2. Friday after 3d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks; — 3. Friday after 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Waterville.	1. Com., 5 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Dec., 8 weeks.
Dartmouth.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. Last Mon. Dec. 6½ weeks; — 3. Thursday preceding the last Wed. May, 2½ weeks.
Vermont Univ.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 8 weeks.
Middlebury.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. last Wed. Nov., 1 week; — 3. 2d Wed. Feb., 2 weeks; — 4. 3d Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Harvard.	1. (*Two terms* of 20 weeks each) from the end of the 1st term, 6 weeks; — 2. from the end of the 2d term to Friday after Commencement, 6 weeks.
Williams.	1. Com., 4 weeks; — 2. 3d Wed. Dec. 6 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 3 weeks.
Amherst.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 2d Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. 1st Wed. May, 4 weeks.
Brown.	1. Dec. 10, 3 weeks; — 2. March 31, 3 weeks; — 3. July 21, till Commencement.
Yale.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Wed. Jan., 2 weeks; — 3. last Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Washington.	1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Thursday before Christmas, 2 weeks; — 3. Thursday before 12 April, 3 weeks.
Wesleyan Univ.	1. Wed. before Christmas, 8 weeks; — 2. preceding com., 4 weeks.
Columbia.	1. From August 1, to the 1st Monday in October.
Union.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. in Dec. 4 weeks; — 3. in April, 4 weeks.
Hamilton.	1. Com., 7 weeks; — 2. Dec. 4 weeks from Wed. before Christmas; — 3. 3d Wed. April, 4 weeks.
Geneva.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. from the Wednesday preceding Christmas, 3 weeks; — 3. from the next Wed. to the middle of April, 3 weeks.
College of N. J.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. 1st Thurs. after 2d Tues. April, 5 weeks.
Rutgers.	1. Com. to Sept. 15; — 2. Dec. 21 to Jan. 7; — 3. April 7 to May 1.
Penn. University.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 2 weeks; — 3. April, 2 weeks.
Dickinson.	1. Com. to the 15th of Sept. — A few days at Christmas, and near the 1st of April.
Jefferson.	1. Month of October; — 2. Month of April.
Washington.	1. Month of October; — 2. Month of May.
St. John's.	1. Good Friday, 10 days; — 2. last Wed. in July to the 1st Monday in Sept.; — 3. Dec. 23d to 1st Monday in Jan.
St. Mary's.	1. Com. to the 1st Monday in Sept.
Mt. St. Mary's.	1. July 1 to August 16.
Columbian.	1. Com. to 1st Wed. Nov.; — 2. 1st Wed. May to 1st Wed. July.
William and Mary.	1. Com. (July 4) to 2d Monday in October.
Hamp. Sidney.	1. From 4th Wed. Sept. to 1st Nov.; — 2. 4th Thurs. April to 1st June.
Washington.	1. Last Thurs. in June to 1st Sept. — A recess of 9 days at Christmas.
Univ. Virginia.	1. July 4 to September 1st.
Univ. N. Carolina.	1. Com., 6 weeks; — 2. Dec. 15, 4 weeks.
Coll. S. Carolina.	1. July 1 to the 1st Monday in October.
Univ. of Georgia.	1. Com., 1 week; — 2. 1st Nov. to 15th Jan.; — 3. April 1st to April 15th.

Univ. of Alabama.	1. Com. to the 1st Mond. in Dec.; —2. 1st July to 1st Mond. Aug.
Mississippi.	1. Com., 3 months, viz. July, August, and September.
Louisiana.	1. Com., 4 weeks; —2. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10.
Greeneville.	1. Com., 5 weeks; —2. 3d Wed. in March, 5 weeks.
Nashville.	1. Com., 5½ weeks; —2. 1st Wed. April, 5½ weeks.
E. Tennessee.	1 Com., 4 weeks; —2. 1st Thursday April, 4 weeks.
Transylvania.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Nov.; —2 2d Mond. March, 6 weeks.
Centre.	1. Com. to Thurs. after 3d Wed. Oct. —2. After a session of 21 weeks, 4 weeks.
Augusta.	1. Com. 6 weeks; —2. in Feb. 21 weeks from 1st vacation, 4 weeks.
Cumberland.	1. Com. to the 1st of February.
St. Joseph's.	1. The month of August.
Geeorgetown.	1. Com. to 3d Monday Oct.; —2. 1st Monday March, 6 weeks.
University of Ohio.	1. Com., 6 weeks; —2. Wed. after 2d Tuesday April, 4 weeks.
Miami.	1. Com. to 1st Mond. Oct.; —2. 2d Thurs. March, 3 weeks.
Western Reserve.	1. Com., 5 weeks; —2. 2d Wed. Jan., 5 weeks; —3. 1st Wed. May, 2 weeks.
Kenyon.	1. Com., 8 weeks; —2. after a term of 20 weeks, 4 weeks.
Cincinnati.	1. Com. to 1st Monday in Sept only one vacation.
Marietta.	1. Com., 10 weeks; —2. ending 2d Wed. March, 2 weeks.
Indiana.	1. Month of May; —2. Month of October.
Illinois.	1. Com., 8 weeks; —2. Wed. before 5th April, 6 weeks.

EXPLANATION. Vacations of Bowdoin College; 1*st, from Commencement*, 3 *weeks*; —2*d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in December*, 8 *weeks*; —3*d, from the Friday after the 3d Wednesday in May*, 2 *weeks*.

XXVI. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Lectures com.	Prof.	Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick,	Feb. 10 to 18,	4	71
New Hampshire Medical School,	Hanover,	1st or 2d Thur. Aug.	3	78
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock,	2d Thurs. March,	5	65
Mass. Medical School, Harv. Univ.	Boston,	1st Wed. in Nov.	6	82
Berkshire Med. Inst., Williams Col.	Pittsfield,	1st Thurs. in Sept.	5	100
Med. School, Yale College,	New Haven,	6 weeks from 3d Wed. in Aug.	6	46
Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.	New York,	1st Mond in Nov.	7	106
Coll. Phys. and Surg. West. Dist.	Fairfield,	1st Mond. in Oct.	6	164
Geneva Medical College,	Geneva,	1st Wed. in Oct.	6	76
Albany Medical College,	Albany,	1st Tues. in Oct.	8	68
Medical Dep. Univ. Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	402
Medical Dep. Jefferson College,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	7	350
Medical Dep. Univ. Maryland,	Baltimore,	last Mond. in Oct.	6	100
Washington Medical College,	do.	last Mond. in Oct.	6	50
Medical Dep. Univ. Virginia,	Charlottesville,	September,	3	57
Medical College,	Richmond, Va.	3d Mond. in Oct.	6	
Medical College of the State of S. C.	Charleston,	2d Mond. in Nov.	8	137
South. School of Prac. Medicine,	do.	2d Mond. in April,	6	
Medical College of Georgia,	Augusta,	3d Mond. in Nov.	7	60
Medical College of Louisiana,	New Orleans,	1st Mond. in Dec.	8	30
Medical College of Trans. Univ.	Lexington,	1st Mond. in Nov.	6	227
Louisville Medical College,	Louisville,		6	120
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	Last Mond. in Oct.	7	100
Medical Dep. Cincinnati College,	do.	1st Mond. in Nov.	8	112
Willoughby Medical College,	Willoughby,	1st Mond. in Nov.	5	40
Reformed Medical College of Ohio,	Worthington,	1st Mond. in Oct.	5	
Louisville Medical School,	Louisville,			

XXVII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denominations.	Com. operation.	No. Prof.	Stud. in 1838 - 9.	No. educated.	Vols. in Lib.
Bangor Theol. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Cong.	1816	3	43	87	4,000
Gilmanton Theol. Sem.	Gilmanton, N.H.	Cong.	1835	3	27		3,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Cong.	1808	6	111	711	13,000
Divinity School,	Cambridge, do.	Cong. Unit.	1824	3	21	100	
Theological Institution,	Newton, do.	Baptist,	1825	4	39	106	3,000
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	Cong.	1822	3	74	245	200
Theol. Inst. of Conn.	E. Windsor, do.	Cong.	1834	3	23		3,500
Theol. Inst. Epis. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Epis.	1819	7	66	300	6,800
New York Theol. Sem.	do. do.	Presbyt.		2	90		
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, do.	Presbyt.	1821	4	48	220	4,500
Hamilton Lit. and Th. Inst.	Hamilton, do.	Baptist.	1820	4	16	124	2,250
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, do.	Lutheran,	1816	2	9		1,000
Theol. Sem. As. Ref. Ch.	Newburgh, do.	Ass. Ref. Ch.	1836	3			
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Brswick, N. J.	Dutch. Ref.	1784	3	30		
Theol. Sem. Pr. Ch. U. S.	Princeton, do.	Presbyt.	1813	5	192	714	7,000
Sem. Luth. Ch. U. States,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. L.	1826	2	23		7,000
German Reformed,	York, do.	G. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	20		
West. Theol. Seminary,	Allegheny T. do.	Presbyt.	1828	3	33		4,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, do.	Asso. Ch.		1			
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, do.	Asso. Ref.	1828	1	19		
Epis. Theol. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.	Prot. Epis.	1822	3	21	119	3,000
Union Theol. Seminary,	Pr. Ed. Co. do.	Presbyt.	1824	3	35	76	3,200
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	60		
Southern Theol. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyt.	1829	3	22		1,800
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, do.	Lutheran,	1832	2	1	14	1,200
Furman Theol. Seminary,	High Hills, do.	Baptist,		2		30	1,000
South West. Theol. Sem.	Maryville, Ten.	Presbyt.	1821	2	22	62	5,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	Do.	1829	4	42	13	10,000
Theol. Dep. Ken. College,	Gambier, do.	Prot. Epis.	1828		12		
Theol. Dep. Wes. Res. Col.	Hudson, do.	Presbyt.			15	6	
Theological School,	Columbus, do.	Lutheran,					
Granville Theol. Dep.	Granville, do.	Baptist,	1832	1	12		500
Oberlin Theol. Dep.	Oberlin, do.		1834	3	58		
Indiana Theol. Seminary,	S. Hanover, In.	Presbyt.		3	23		
Alton Theol. Seminary,	Upper Alton, Il.	Baptist,	1835				
Corneliville Theol. Sem.	Corneliville, do.	Presbyt.					700
Theol. Dep. Marion Col.	N. Palmyra, Mo.	Presbyt.		1			

For a notice of the Roman Catholic Seminaries, see page 194.

XXVIII. LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Prof.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.	Harvard University,	2	100
New Haven, Conn.	Yale College,	2	32
New York City,	Law Dep., N. Y. Univ.	3	
Carlisle, Pa.	Dickinson College,	1	19
Williamsburg, Va.	William and Mary College,	1	44
Charlottesville, Va.	University of Virginia,	1	54
Lexington, Ky.	Transylvania University,	2	56
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	25

Schools for the study of law are much less frequented than schools for the study of the other professions. The first institution of this nature, of much note, that was established in the United States, was the Law School at Litchfield, in Connecticut, which had from 1798 to 1827, 730 students; but it is now discontinued.

XXIX. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1. Summary of the Principal Religious Denominations.

Denominations.	Churches, or Congregat'ns.	Ministers.	Members, or Communicants.	Population.
Baptists,	6,319	4,239	452,000	
" Freewill,	753	612	33,876	4,300,000
" Seventh-Day,	42	46	4,503	
" Six-Principle,	16	10	2,117	
Catholics,	418	478		800,000
Christians,	1,000	800	150,000	300,000
Congregationalists,	1,300	1,150	160,000	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ, (Campbellites,)				
Dutch Reformed,	197	192	22,515	450,000
Episcopalians,	950	849		600,000
Friends,	500			100,000
German Reformed,	600	180	30,000	
Jews,				15,000
Lutherans,	750	267	62,266	340,000
Mennonites,	200		30,000	
Methodists,		3,106	686,549	3,000,000
" Protestant,		400	50,000	
Moravians or United Brethren,	24	33	5,745	12,000
Mormonites,			1[illegible],000	12,000
New Jerusalem Church,	27	33		5,000
Presbyterians,	2,807	2,225	274,084	
" Cumberland,	500	450	50,000	
" Associate,	183	87	16,000	2,175,000
" Reformed,	40	20	3,000	
" Associate Reformed,	214	116	12,000	
Shakers,	15	45	6,000	6,000
Tunkers,	40	40	3,000	30,000
Unitarians,	200	174		180,000
Universalists,	653	317		600,000

The above statements of the number of churches, ministers, and members of the several denominations, have been derived chiefly from recent official documents published by the different denominations; but the last column contains rather a vague estimate, which has appeared in various publications, of the total number of people who are attached to or show a preference for the several different religious persuasions.

2. Roman Catholic Church.

Dioceses.	Comprising	Bishops.	Min.
Boston,	New England,	Benedict J. Fenwick, D. D.	25
New York,	New York and part of New Jersey,	John Dubois, D. D. John Hughes, D. D., *Coadj.*	55
Philadelphia,	Penn. and part of New Jersey, and Delaware,	Henry Conwell, D. D. F. P. Kenrick, D. D., *Coadj.*	48
Baltimore,	Maryland and Dist. Columbia,	Samuel Eccleston, D. D., *Abp.*	71
Richmond,	Virginia,		6
Charleston,	N. C., S. C., and Georgia,	John England, D. D.	20
Mobile,	Alabama and Florida,	Michael Portier, D. D.	14
New Orleans,	Louisiana,	Anthony Blanc, D. D.	43
Natchez,	Mississippi,		
Bardstown,	Kentucky,	Benedict J. Flaget, D. D. G. J. Chabrat, D. D. *Coadj.*	51
Nashville,	Tennessee,	P. Miles, D. D.	1
Cincinnati,	Ohio,	John B. Purcell, D. D.	28
Vincennes,	Indiana and part of Illinois,	Simon G. Bruté, D. D.	23
St. Louis,	Missouri, Arkansas, &c.	Joseph Rosati, D. D.	66
Detroit,	Michigan and Wisconsin, Ter.	Frederick Rézé, D. D.	24
Dubuque,	Iowa Territory,	Matthias Loras, D. D.	3
			478

Catholics. — The first Catholic bishop in the United States (John Carroll, D. D., of Baltimore) was consecrated in 1790. The Catholics increase rapidly, almost exclusively by emigration from Europe. They have now 16 dioceses, 1 archbishop, 13 bishops; and, according to the "Catholic Almanac," for 1839, 418 churches, 341 stations, 478 clergymen, 16 ecclesiastical seminaries, 16 colleges, 31 female religious institutions, 45 female academies, 69 charitable institutions, and 6 periodical publications "devoted to the cause of Catholicity."

Catholic *Ecclesiastical Seminaries* with the number of students, as stated in the "Catholic Almanac"; — Philadelphia (12); Baltimore (16); Emmitsburg (23); Frederick (19); Charleston (2); near Bardstown, and at St. Rose, in Washington County, Ken.; Cincinnati (14); Vincennes (6), and Perry County, Ohio; the Barrens (22), Missouri.

In the table of Colleges, on pages 186, 188, 10 *Catholic Colleges* are enumerated. In addition to these, 6 others are enumerated in the "Catholic Almanac"; but they do not appear to be yet properly organized as colleges.

3. Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dioceses.	Bishops.	Cons.	Min.	Meeting of Conventions.
Eastern Diocese. Maine,	Alex. V. Griswold, D.D.	1811	7	1st Wednesday in June.
N. Hampshire,			7	4th Wednesday in June.
Massachusetts,			53	3d Wednesday in June.
Rhode Island,			20	2d Tuesday in June.
Vermont,	John H. Hopkins, D. D.	1832	22	3d Wednesday in Sept.
Connecticut,	Th. C. Brownell, D. D.	1819	79	2d Tuesday in June.
New York,	Benj. F. Onderdonk, D. D.	1830	71	1st Thursday in Oct.
Western N. York,	W. H. De Lancey, D. D.	1839	175	Thurs. aft. 1st Wed. Aug.
New Jersey,	George W. Doane, D. D.	1832	32	Last Wednesday in May.
Pennsylvania,	Henry H. Onderdonk, D. D.	1827	91	3d Tuesday in May.
Delaware,			10	Last Wednesday in May.
Maryland,			71	Last Wednesday in May.
Virginia,	Richard C. Moore, D. D. W. Meade, D. D. *Assist.*	1814 1829	75	3d Wednesday in May.
North Carolina,	Levi S. Ives, D. D.	1831	22	3d Thursday in May.
South Carolina,	Nathaniel Bowen, D. D.	1818	46	1st Wednesday in Feb.
Georgia,			8	2d Mon. aft. Easter Mon.
Alabama,			8	1st Friday in May.
Mississippi,			6	1st Wednesday in May.
Louisiana,			2	3d Wednesday in Jan.
Arkansas,	Leonidas Polk, D. D.			
Tennessee,	James H. Otey, D. D.	1834	19	2d Wednesday in April.
Kentucky,	Benj. B. Smith, D. D.	1832	20	2d Thursday in May.
Ohio,	Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D.	1832	54	2d Thursday in Sept.
Michigan,	Sam. A. McCoskry, D. D.	1836	20	1st Thursday in June.
Illinois,	*Philander Chase, D. D.	1819	13	1st Monday in June.
Indiana,			10	Frid. after 4th Mon. May.
Missouri,	Jackson Kemper, D. D.	1835	10	
Florida,			5	3d Wednesday in Jan.
Wisconsin,			4	
Iowa,			1	

* Bishop Chase was consecrated Bishop of Ohio in 1819; but resigned in 1831; and in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois.

Bishops of Methodist Episcopal Church.

		Elected.
Robert R. Roberts, D. D.	Bono, Indiana, ...	1816
Joshua Soule, D. D.	Lebanon, Ohio, . . .	1824
Elijah Hedding, D. D.	Lansingburgh, N. Y. . . .	1824
James O. Andrew, D. D.	Covington, Geo. . . .	1832
Beverly Waugh, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.	1836
Thomas A. Morris, D. D.	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	1836

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have no particular provinces or districts; but each one is Bishop of the church throughout the whole of the United States; and they spend most of their time in visiting the different parts of the country.

Summary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, from the Minutes of the Annual Conference for the Years 1837–8.

Conferences.	Whites.	Colored.	Indians.	Total.	Trav. Preach-ers.	Superan-nuated	Local Preachers.
Ohio,	48,797	537		49,334	157	20	362
Missouri,	7,934	812	502	9,248	63	2	163
Illinois,	20,217	109	86	20,412	138	4	363
Kentucky,	23,987	4,770		28,757	106	10	277
Indiana,	30,750	308		31,058	116	4	151
Holston,	20,238	2,129	480	22,847	69	5	348
Tennessee,	28,618	4,598		33,216	115	5	430
Arkansas,	3,054	592	960	4,006	47	1	72
Mississippi,	6,930	1,587	73	8,590	64	2	124
Alabama,	13,342	2,830		16,172	56	1	235
Georgia,	24,207	7,126		31,333	106	17	321
S. Carolina,	24,016	23,498		47,514	101	5	220
N. Carolina,	15,312	3,896		19,208	61	1	144
Virginia,	20,069	2,950		23,019	72	4	175
Baltimore,	26,205	13,301		39,506	172	18	262
Philadelphia,	30,541	8,112		38,653	112	3	200
New Jersey,	19,433	478		19,911	97	4	124
New York,	33,351	538		33,889	199	17	231
New England,	20,065	393		20,458	163	10	87
Maine,	18,442			18,442	131	10	151
N. Hampshire,	17,045	12		17,057	138	14	129
Troy,	22,039	105		22,144	141	3	120
Pittsburg,	28,689	295		28,984	120	5	152
Erie,	18,563	33		18,596	106	7	177
Black River,	14,277	20		14,297	88	7	121
Oneida,	21,283	75		21,358	125	18	170
Michigan,	23,808	59		23,867	125	4	226
Genesee,	24,000	73		24,073	148	15	258
Total this year,	605,212	79,236	2,101	686,549	3,106	216	5,792
" last year,	575,077	76,940	2,695	649,068	2,933	214	4,954
Incr. this year,	30,135	2,996	Dec. 594	37,481	173	2	838
Local preachers not included in the aggregate last year,			4,954	5,548			
Decrease of Indians, . .			594				
Total increase, ...				31,933	173	2	838

XXX. NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

The following table is formed from returns made to the Post-Office Department, and is copied from "The Globe."

Newspapers, Magazines, and other Periodicals published in the United States on the 1st of July, 1839.

Maine,	41	Georgia,	33
New Hampshire,	26	Florida Territory,	9
Vermont,	31	Alabama,	34
Massachusetts (at Boston 65),	124	Mississippi,	36
Rhode Island,	14	Louisiana (at New Orleans 10),	26
Connecticut,	31	Arkansas,	4
N. York (at N. York city 71),	274	Tennessee,	50
New Jersey,	39	Kentucky,	31
Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia 71),	253	Ohio (at Cincinnati 27),	164
Delaware,	3	Michigan,	31
Maryland (at Baltimore 20),	48	Indiana,	69
Dist of Columbia (at Washington 11),	16	Illinois,	33
Virginia (at Richmond 10),	52	Missouri,	25
North Carolina,	30	Wisconsin Territory,	5
South Carolina,	20	Iowa Territory,	3
		Total,	1,555

"Of the above, 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 39 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, — principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies. 38 are in the German language, 4 in the French, and 1 in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English."

Remarks. — According to the tabular summary of newspapers and other periodical journals, inserted in the American Almanac, for the year 1835, the number of newspapers in the United States, in 1775, was 37; in 1810, 359; in 1828 (including other periodicals), 851; and in 1834, 1,265. In this number the weekly, semi-weekly, &c. papers, which were issued from offices that published daily papers, were included. If these had been included in the above table, the number would have been a good deal increased.

The number of daily newspapers, in 1810, was 27; in 1834, 90; in 1839, 116; — journals in 1810, 26; in 1834, 130.

If the number of newspapers and journals were diminished to one quarter of what it now is, the patronage of this reduced number might be so much increased as to enable the conductors of the public press to effect a great improvement in their respective publications; and the country would be greatly benefited by the change.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

☞ The Editor of the American Almanac thinks it desirable, that a few pages of each volume should be devoted to *Meteorological Information;* so that every volume of the work may contain some notice of the meteorology of the preceding year, and that the series of volumes may furnish some information respecting the history of the successive seasons; but it is not consistent with the design of the work, nor (considering the multiplicity of subjects which demand attention) with its limits, to devote much space to this sort of information; nor is it to be supposed, that it would be desired by the patrons of the publication, to have any considerable increase of this kind of matter.

The thanks of the editor are due to his obliging correspondents who have kindly furnished him with the general results of carefully kept observations; but, in order to prevent unnecessary labor and expense, he thinks it proper to mention, that he would not wish them to give themselves the trouble to forward to him, with a view to insertion in the Almanac, accounts of meteorological observations more full or minute, than are to be found in the tables already inserted in the preceding volumes of the work.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR MONTREAL.

Lat. 45° 50′ N. Lon. 73° 22′ W. — Kept by J. S. McCord, for the year 1837.

	Barometer.			Thermometer.				Rain.	Snow.
	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Inches.	Inches.
January,	30.212	28.776	1 436	8.70	34	—18	52		21.55
February,	30.384	29 322	1.062	15.78	38	—15	53		18.50
March,	30.484	29.268	1.216	25.15	49	—13	62	1.20	4.15
April,	30.112	29.040	1.072	40.40	60	22	38	2.45	4.25
May,	30.118	29.334	.884	52.15	80	20	60	2.95	.30
June,	30.100	29 278	.822	65.55	90	49	41	2 00	
July,	30.159	29 501	.685	65.60	90	52	38	2.00	
August,	30.242	29.431	.816	65.15	80	46	34	.60	
September,	30.332	29 455	.877	58.30	81	41	40	3.05	
October,	30.370	29.450	.920	43.20	68	30	38	2.65	1.00
November,	30.400	28 700	1.700	33.70	49	2	47		3.65
December,	30.534	29 200	1.334	20.95	45	—14	59		11.10
Year,	30.280	29 313		41.22			*Total,*	16.90	64.50

Of 327 days observed, 135.25 were clear; 132 75 cloudy; 34.25 rain; 9 50 showers; 2.25 fog; 13 snow. — Days with the wind westerly 200; easterly 32; north 56.5; south 28.5.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR DOVER, N. H.

Lat 43° 13′ N. Lon. 70° 54′ W.; — For 1838. By A. A. Tufts, Esq.

1. Table for 6 Years. — *Part* 1.

Years.	Mean Temperature.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1833	27.9	20.7	29.	44.	56.9	61.3	69.4	64.4	58.8	46.3	34.9	27.5
1834	17.4	29.8	32.6	43.6	52.	62.6	72 8	66.5	60 8	45.8	35.8	23.3
1835	22.6	21.	29.5	40.5	53.6	64.	69 7	65 5	55.6	50.2	36.	18.4
1836	22.1	16.1	28.	39 8	53.4	59.9	69.4	63.1	59.3	42.5	34.5	25.3
1837	17.2	22 2	29.3	41.	50.8	63.5	66 4	64.7	56.	45.7	35.8	26.6
1838	30.9	17.1	35 1	39.2	54.3	68.6	72.4	67.7	59.5	45.	32.1	21.6
1839	24.3	28.3	33.9	46.6	53.2							

1. Table for 6 Years. — *Part* 2.

Years.	Thermometer.						Inches of Snow.	Weather.		
	Greatest cold.	Date.	Greatest heat.	Date.	Range.	Mean.		Fair Days.	Cloudy.	Foul.
1833	—12	Jan. 19	95.	July 22	107.	45.1-10	99	257	40	68
1834	—14	Feb. 8	98.	July 26	112.	45.1-4	59½	255	55	55
1835	—28	Jan. 4	99.5	July 25	127.5	43.10-12	52	262	62	41
1836	—17	Feb. 4	98.	July 9	115.	42 8-10	89	237	72	57
1837	—18	Jan. 4	95.	July 1	113.	43.3-10	45	251	52	62
1838	—12	Feb. 27	101.	July 5	113.	45.3-10	72	262	45	58

2. Meteorological Table for Dover, N. H., for 1838.

Months.	Weather.					Thermometer.									Prevailing Wind.							
	Coldest day.	Warmest day.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rain.	Snow.	Greatest cold.	Day of Month.	Greatest heat.	Day of Month.	Range.	Mean Temp. At sunrise.	Mean Temp. At 1 P. M.	Mean Temp. At 10 P. M.	Mean Temp. For the mo.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	E.	S.	S. W.	W.
Jan.	30	17	18	6	6	1	1.	30	57	3	56	26.2	37.2	29.3	30.9	8	1	8		4		9	1
Feb.	17	8	23	2		3	—12	27	46	13	58	8.5	27.	15.8	17.1	17	1	4		1		1	4
March,	2	24	21	6		4	3.	2	61	24	58	27.6	46.	31.7	35.1	7	2	11		3		5	3
April,	16	22	23	3	2	2	18.	25	70	22	52	30.4	50.7	36.5	39.2	8		6		3		9	4
May,	5	24	21	5	5		30.	19	85	24	55	45.6	66.2	51.1	54.3	3		10	2	7		8	1
June,	19	11	23	2	5		49.	20	95	16	46	59.8	81.9	64.1	68.6	4		7	2	6		8	3
July,	23	29	29		2		51.	23	101	5	50	62.6	87.1	67.5	72.4	4		4		8	1	12	2
Aug.	27	5	25	5	1		47.	27	96	5	49	58.9	81.	63.6	67.7	6		6	1	8		7	2
Sept.	24	22	18	5	7		37.	25	87	7	50	50.6	71.5	55.4	59.5	4		9	3	4		8	2
Oct.	31	1	19	3	8	1	25.	31	77	1	52	38.5	56.5	41.	45.	10		9		4		6	2
Nov.	25	5	20	4	5	1	2.	25	59	14	57	27.	39.5	29.8	32.1	10	1	4	1	5		5	4
Dec.	24	5	22	4	1	4	—9	31	47	2	56	15.	30.2	19.6	21.6	13		3		3	1	11	
Year,			262	45	42	16	—12		101		113	37.6	56 1	42.2	45.3	94	5	81	9	56	2	89	29

The coldest day in the year was Dec. 24th. Mean of three observations, 2.7 degrees above 0.

The warmest day in the year was July 29th. Mean, 82.3 degrees above 0.

The lowest temperature, February 27th, 12 degrees below 0. The highest temperature, July 5th, 101 degrees above 0.

Range of the year, 113 degrees. Mean of the year, 45.3 degrees.

The mean temperature of May, June, July, and August,	1833	was	63°.
" "	1834	"	63.5
" "	1835	"	63.2
" "	1836	"	61.4
" "	1837	"	61.3
" "	1838	"	65.7

By the foregoing it appears, that the four warm months of 1838, were much warmer than the same months in either of the five preceding years. The year together was also a little warmer, than that of any of the five preceding years.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.,

On the St. Lawrence, for the Year 1838.

[From "The Meteorological Register."]

1838.	Thermometer.						Barometer, (corrected to 60° F.)						Weather.		
Months.	Mean temperature of well water.	Mean temperature half an hour before sunrise.	Mean temperature at 2 P. M.	Mean temperature at an hour after sunset.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean height at 8 A. M.	Mean height at 2 P. M.	Mean height at 8 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Evaporation.	Rain.	Per cent. of cloudiness.
	Dg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	D.	Dg.	Inchs.	Inchs.	Inchs.	Inch.	Inch.	Inc.	Inches.	Inches.	
Jan.		23.	28.5	25.	49	—7	29.74	29.71	29 74	30.14	29.15	.99	1.6523	2.3563	64
Feb.		7.4	17.3	12.	28	—5	29.61	29.61	29.61	30.06	29.26	.80	.8167	.9698	37
Mar.		27.	39.9	32 2	56	8	29.73	29.71	29.70	30.18	29.17	1.01	2.0672	1.1802	39
Ap.		35.2	46.5	38.1	60	24	29 60	29.57	29.58	30.04	29.17	.87	1 6254	4.0000	38¼
May,	37.	49.3	58.2	50.7	76	40	29.52	29.52	29.51	29.96	29.17	.79	7.1004	4.8470	45¼
June,	41.5	60.3	71.	65.5	82	47	29.55	29.55	29.54	29.73	29.19	.54	6.7450	3.5680	30¼
July,	46.5	64.2	80.	70.8	92	49	29.57	29.57	29.55	29.84	29 20	.64	7.7880	1.8850	23
Aug.	50.	58.3	72.7	67.3	84	41	29.67	29.64	29.63	29.98	29.31	.67	5.4150	2 5480	32
Sept.	50.4	51.	67.	60.1	77	37	29.74	29.72	29.73	30.12	29.18	.94	7.4000	1.0110	33
Oct.	49.	40.6	48.4	44.7	71	24	29.56	29 55	29.55	30 07	29.18	.89	3.9480	2.7100	73
Nov.	46.	26.5	32.7	30.6	55	2	29.75	29.71	29.70	30 47	29.10	1.37	3.6587	2.0677	66
Dec.	43.	16.6	22.1	19.6	36	—10	29.57	29.56	29.58	30.40	29.01	1.39	1.1457	1.0805	71
Year,		38.28	48.69	43.05	92	—10	29.634	29.618	29.618	30.47	29.01	1.46	49.3624	24.6265	46

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

(Lat. 31° N. Long. 81° 30′ W.,) *for one Year, from June,* 1838, *to May,* 1839, *inclusive; from three daily Observations, at* 8 *A. M.*, 2 *P. M., and* 6 *P. M.; by Joseph Bancroft, Esq.*

Months.	Highest.			Lowest.			Mo. mean temperature.		
	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	8. A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
June,	84	90	85	70	72	69	77	81	77
July,	83	94	87	73	81	75	79	86	81
August,	82	92	83	73	80	77	79	85	82
Sept.	78	87	81	64	71	68	74	80	76
October.	75	83	77	43	62	50	62	74	68
Nov.	69	77	73	35	52	44	52	66	57
Dec.	64	85	65	22	40	40	46	60	51
January,	59	77	62	31	42	41	45	61	48
February,	66	76	65	37	53	43	47	67	54
March,	73	80	78	36	40	35	52	68	58
April,	72	87	75	52	67	60	63	74	63
May,	80	92	84	61	68	63	71	82	73

Highest for the year, 94 degrees; lowest, 22 degrees; mean, 67 degrees.

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, NEAR ABBEVILLE, S. C.,

For one Year from 1st July, 1838, to 30th June, 1839, from three daily Observations of the Thermometer and Barometer, taken at Sunrise, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and 9 o'clock, P. M., and from two daily Observations of the Winds, taken at 9 o'clock, A M., and 2 o'clock, P. M; by Thomas Parker, Esq.

1838 - 9.	Barometer.				Thermom.				Weather.					Winds.							
Months.	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.	Range.	Lowest.	Highest.	Mean.	Range.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Variable days.	Windy days.	Cloudless Evenings.	Inches of Rain.	North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest	West.	Northwest.
July,	28.51	28.94	28.70	0.43	69	99	82	30	5	1	25		9	1.19	5	3	6	6	11	7	20	2
August,	28.42	28.86	28.59	0.44	65	94	79	29	4		27		14	3.12	3	19	6	3	3	9	11	8
September,	28.48	29.03	28.71	0.55	49	86	72	35	10	4	16	3	11	1.52	2	36	6		5	4	5	2
October,	28.46	29 30	28.93	0.84	34	79	60	45	14	5	12	9	22	2.62		19	5	7	4	9	14	4
November,	28.66	29.62	29.10	0.96	25	73	52	48	10	8	12	1	11	1.43	1	13	7	8	8	6	5	5
December,	28.07	29.58	29.10	1.51	17	60	44	43	12	13	6	6	16	4.11	1	8	14	5	1	6	24	3
January,	28.72	29.67	29.09	0.95	29	70	47	41	4	9	18	4	5	4.34	1	17	11	4	1	4	18	4
February,	28.67	29.60	29.26	0.93	26	66	50	40	11	7	10	7	11	2.53		12	3	9	2	5	15	10
March,	28.34	29.48	29.02	1.14	21	79	56	58	18	4	9	14	15	2.28	1	12	5	7	8	18	7	4
April,	28.55	29.10	28.85	0.55	49	81	68	32	16	2	12	5	15	2.21	5	11	12	5		8	12	4
May,	28.44	29.05	27.70	0.61	57	89	73	32	13	4	14	6	10	2.42	2	11	4	4		13	25	1
June,	28.44	28.87	28.62	0.43	63	95	80	32	5		25	1	7	1.81		5	4	3	1	5	40	2

The barometer and thermometer, the indications of which are here recorded, hang *within doors* in a cool passage or entry. A thermometer in the north piazza, out of doors, was, at sunrise, from four to eight degrees *lower;* and as much *higher*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The range of barometer, in inches, was 1 60; of thermometer, in degrees, 82. The quantity of rain which fell during the above twelve months, viz. 29.068 inches, was less by several inches than usual. Snow fell four times, melting as fast as it fell, except on the 4th March, when it lay half an inch deep; but a fall of two or three inches of snow is not unusual, and occasionally, though rarely, still deeper. The coldest day was the 24th December; mean, 25 degrees above zero. The 28th July was the warmest day; mean, 90 degrees above zero. The mean heat of the year 1839, has, thus far, been greater than that of 1838 in the following ratio; viz. February and March each 2 degrees higher; April 4 degrees higher; May 9 degrees, and June 5 degrees higher.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR CAMDEN, S. C.,

Lat. 34° 17′ N. Long. 80° 33′ W.; — For the year 1838. By Moses Holbrook, M. D.

1838.	Mean Temp.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Prevailing winds.*						Weather.					Monthly mean.
Months.	Sunrise.	1 o'clock.	9 o'clock, evening.			West.	Northeast.	Northwest.	Southeast.	Southwest.	Calm.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Variable.	Snowy days.	
January,	37.93	54.61	42.00	72	13		12	3	1	15		15	6	4	5	1	43.845
February,	30 82	46.85	33.89	66	16	1	8	11		8		18	2	5	2	1	37.187
March,	39.77	58.97	49.45	87	26	3	7	3		18		18	9	3		1	49 397
April,	47.56	74.83	58.20	88	31	5	3	6	2	14		25	4	1			60.197
May,	54.84	82.23	58.93	93	44		4	13	1	13		19	11		1		65.033
June,	68.00	89 33	74.96	97	55		6	1	4	18		20	8	2			74.097
July,	73.09	94.87	81.22	103	67	6	2	3	2	13		24	7				83.060
August,	70.19	90.00	80.75	100	62	4	7	4	5	7	4	21	10				80.313
September,	63.77	83.73	68.87	94	48		22	3	2	2	3	16	14				72.123
October,	47.38	73.45	54.13	84	31	1	8	9	2	9		21	9	1			58.320
November,	38.30	60.63	44.73	77	21	7	10	2	4	6		19	10	1			47.887
December,	35.48	49.90	37.84	67	5		8	7	3	12		15	9	2	3	2	41.073
Year,	53.27	72.31	57.09	89·83	34.99	27	97	65	26	135	7	231	99	19	11	5	60.921

Remarks. — The thermometer (Fahr.) was kept in the shade, about twenty feet from the ground, on the north side of a house, situated upon the hill at the north end of Broad street. On the days marked "*calm*," the smoke ascended perpendicularly, and intimated no motion of the air, and no speck of a cloud was seen in any direction.

From 19th March until 17th April, the sun and moon, both at rising and setting, were of a blood-red color.

My rain gauge, barometer, and mathematical instruments were consumed at the great fire in Charleston. No observations can therefore be made upon these subjects; but the number of rainy days was very few, and the quantity of rain during the year extremely small. The fields and gardens in this place and immediate vicinity were almost literally scorched. Tomatoes, beans, corn, peppers, and all garden vegetables were destroyed, as if a fire had gradually burned them.

From the 12th July until the 10th September, thunder was almost daily heard, and the appearance of showers in every direction was manifested.

July 31st, was the hottest day, and 24th December the coldest day during the year.

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* The prevailing wind was from the *North*, 4 days; from the *East*, 4; from the *South*, 0.

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

[Abstracted from Mr. A. G. Oemler's Tables.]

1. *Temperature and Rain during the Year, from June,* 1838, *to May,* 1839, *inclusive.*

Months.		Thermometer.												Rain Gauge.	
		Highest.				Lowest.				Monthly Mean Temperature.					
		Day.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	Day.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.		Inches.	Rainy days.
1838,	June,	18	74	88	78	8	60	80	75	71.37	79.97	75.17		10.03	11
	July,	21	80	95	89	11	71	91	80	76.87	88.	82.71		1.15	8
	August,	1	80	94	86	22	71	78	77	76.03	85.53	81.23		8.94	11
	September,	12	74	88	83	24	60	64	64	70.83	79.23	75.23		0.99	5
	October,	3	72	78	76	30	40	57	56	58.68	69.26	66.45		1.19	5
	November,	6	56	76	60	27	28	53	53	47.59	59.70	51.50		1.04	2
	December,	5	50	76	67	24	20	28	30	40.16	54.48	48.26		1.13	4
1839,	January,	29	53	77	59	28	30	52	44	42.97	56.55	49.55		4.56	6
	February,	8	58	74	63	20	32	56	44	45.93	60.57	50.89		0.73	2
	March,	19	58	77	63	5	25	46	44	49.39	65.07	54.61		1.25	3
	April,	30	67	82	71	1	51	64	57	61.10	75.04	63.77		0.06	1
	May,	28	77	91	79	4	64	72	64	69.03	81.16	72.48		2.74	5
Annual Mean,										59.15	71.21	64.32		33.81	63

Remarks. — The *hottest* day was July 21st, when the thermometer at 2 o'clock, P. M., was 95 degrees, being 24 degrees above the annual mean at that hour.

The *coldest* day was December 4th, when the thermometer, at 8 o'clock, A. M., was at 20 degrees, being 39 degrees below the annual mean at that hour. Difference between the highest and lowest rise of thermometer, 75 degrees.

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2. Barometrical Observations.

Barometer 53 *feet above Tide Water,* (*at half tide,*) *not corrected for Temperature.*

Months.		Highest.				Lowest.				Mean for the month.		
		Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
1838,	July,	14	30.19	30.21	30.20	31	30.09	30.09	30.08	30.14	30.15	30.14
	August,	4	.18	.23	.22	16	.10	.19	.05	.13	.14	.14
	September,	6	.19	.21	.21	11	29.70	29.71	29.71	.06	.06	.06
	October,	18	.26	.25	.24	10	.80	.82	.80	.13	.10	.10
	November,	11	.45	.46	.46	5	.90	.90	.89	.21	.21	.21
	December,	31	.35	.42	.46	29	.89	.85	.90	.17	.16	.17
1839,	January,	1	.48	.50	.50	26	.72	.73	.78	.17	.16	.17
	February,	7	† .64	.59	.58	26	.86	.74	.74	† .26	.22	.23
	March,	6	.53	.45	.43	23	* .69	.71	.95	.23	.19	.20
	April,	23	.25	.28	.29	17	.75	.76	.79	.02	.10	.09
	May,	5	.27	.23	.23	28	.80	.78	.75	* .07	.04	.01
	June,											
Annual Mean,										30.1445	30.139	30.1[illegible]

* Highest. † Lowest. Highest, 30.64; Lowest, 29.69; Range, .95.

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR KEY WEST, FL.,

The most southerly Town in the United States. Lat. 24° 33′ 30″ N. Long. 81° 52′ 30″ W. *By A. Gordon, Esq., Collector of Customs.*

1838. Months.	Mean Monthly Maximum.	Mean Monthly Minimum.	Mean.	Range.	Greatest extremes during the Month. Max.	Min.	Range.	Greatest daily Range in the Month.	Inches of Rain.
January,	74.28	68.01	71.14	6 27	79.00	62.00	17.00	10.25	.05
February,	72.15	64.45	52.25	7.70	80.05	54.00	26.05	12 75	.05
March,	74.50	66.74	70.62	7.76	81 00	62.00	19.00	12.50	.00
April,	77.31	69.43	73.37	7.88	81.50	63.50	18.00	11.50	.02
May,	81.14	72.89	77.02	8.09	85.00	64.00	21.00	11.50	.82
June,	82.80	76.31	79.55	6.49	87 00	73.50	13 50	11.50	4.86
July,	86.27	78.03	82 15	8 24	88.00	73.00	15.00	12.00	1.15
August,	87.25	78 41	82.83	8.84	88.00	75.00	13.00	11.00	3.05
September,	85.45	78.00	81.72	7.45	88.00	75.00	13.00	13.00	3.47
October,	81.90	75.19	78.54	6.71	87.00	71.00	16.00	12.00	.40
November,	76.60	77.28	73.44	6.32	83.00	66.00	17.00	10.50	5.75
December,	73.87	66.57	70.22	7.30	82 00	54.00	28.00	12.00	.87
									20.49

It will be seen by the above table, that the greatest heat during the year was 88 degrees, and the greatest cold 54 degrees. The observations were taken from a self-registering thermometer, *hanging in a hall*, exposed to the free circulation of air.

The quantity of rain was less than usual. From December to May, inclusive, may be denominated our dry season. The prevailing winds are from northeast to southeast, and even south in June. For previous years, see American Almanac.

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR MARIETTA, OHIO,

For the Year 1838; *by Dr. S. P. Hildreth.*

Months.	Thermometer.				Fair days.	Cloudy Days.	Inches rain and melted snow.	Prevailing winds.	Barometer.		
	Mean temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.					Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.
January,	34.85	70	6	64	22	19	2.12	S., S. W., & N.	29.85	29.12	.73
February,	20.86	43	—10	53	17	11	1 79	W., N. W., & N.	29.68	28.65	1.03
March,	45.48	83	10	73	21	10	2 25	S. W. & N.	29 65	28.98	.67
April,	48.64	84	24	60	19	11	4.45	N. W., N., & S. E.	29.62	29.00	.62
May,	55.51	85	32	53	14	17	5.71	N. W., N , & S.	29.60	28.88	.72
June,	70.94	88	49	39	21	10	6.92	S., S. W., & S. E.	29 53	29.00	.53
July,	76.33	95	61	34	26	5	.96	S.W., W., & N.W.	29.64	29.28	.36
August,	75.42	96	56	40	29	2	3 50	N., N.W., & S. W.	29.65	29 30	.35
Sept.	63.91	90	38	52	27	3	1.33	N., N. E., & E.	29.68	29.33	.35
Oct.	48.76	80	28	52	21	11	1.95	N.W.,N.E.,& S.W	29.85	29.00	.85
Nov.	38 62	63	10	53	17	13	3.42	N.,N.E.,S.E., & S.	29.95	28.90	1.05
Dec.	28.15	52	—9	61	15	16	1.08	S.W., W., & N.W.	30.00	28.80	1.20
Year,	50.62						35.48				

Remarks.—In reviewing the changes of the year 1838, we find it marked by several striking peculiarities. In it we find greater extremes of heat and cold, drought and moisture, than have been noticed in any other for a long period of time. The mean annual temperature is considerably below that of this climate, being only 50° 62′; which we consider remarkable, when we remember the great heat and dryness of the summer months. The excess of caloric was, however, more than balanced by the cold of the winter and spring months. The heat and drought of the summer continued till the 22d of September, when there fell a little more than an inch of rain. All the crops which depend upon the summer months for their growth, as potatoes, Indian corn, and beans, suffered exceedingly. Potatoes, of which the common price is 20 or 25 cents a bushel, were sold for $1,00 and $1,50. Pastures were dried up in August, so that some farmers began to feed their cattle and horses with hay early in September. Many were subjected to great inconvenience for the want of water. Mill-streams failed, so that many farmers were obliged to carry their grain fifty miles or more to mills worked by steam power.

X. FIRST FROSTS AND SNOWS, AT WALTHAM, MASS.,

During 32 Years, from the Observations of C. Fisk, Esq.

A Table exhibiting the Day of the Month in each Year when the first Frost occurred, which proved destructive to Vegetation; also when the first Snow fell; likewise the State of the Thermometer at each of Periods of Frost.

Year.	Frost.	Therm.	Snow.	Year.	Frost.	Therm.	Snow.
1807	Oct. 7	29	Nov. 1	1823	Sept. 30	29	Oct. 18
1808	Sept. 22	27	Oct. 28	1824	Oct. 9	33	Nov. 1
1809	Sept. 13	32	Nov. 4	1825	Oct. 18	30	Nov. 22
1810	Oct. 11	30	Oct. 23	1826	Oct. 9	32	Nov. 20
1811	Oct. 1	31	Nov. 20	1827	Oct. 17	27	Nov. 7
1812	Sept 24	32	Nov. 13	1828	Oct. 13	28	Nov. 12
1813	Oct. 6	32	Nov. 13	1829	Sept. 28	32	Nov. 14
1814	Oct. 9	25	Nov. 3	1830	Oct. 4	28	Dec. 1
1815	Oct. 16	30	Dec. 7	1831	Oct. 1	33	Nov. 26
1816	Sept. 27	33	Nov. 24	1832	Sept. 14	33	Nov. 24
1817	Oct. 1	25	Nov. 22	1833	Sept. 14	33	Nov. 25
1818	Oct. 7	30	Dec. 1	1834	Sept. 30	26	Oct. 26
1819	Oct. 14	30	Nov. 28	1835	Sept. 17	33	Nov. 23
1820	Oct. 7	30	Oct. 28	1836	Sept. 7	32	Nov. 3
1821	Oct. 11	25	Oct. 19	1837	Sept. 25	32	Oct. 13
1822	Sept. 23	30	Dec. 3	1838	Oct. 9	26	Oct. 28

In general, the snows above recorded were very light, in many instances barely sufficient to cover the ground, and sometimes none was visible on the earth. — The first snow which fell in the year 1837, was of this latter description; and possibly might not have been generally noticed, though it fell very fast for several hours. — It was the earliest of which we have any record; yet snow has been know to fall earlier in some parts of the State; and, in 1836, the ground was covered to the depth of several inches on the 28th of September in Ashby and the adjoining towns.

XI. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES.

		Year.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Brunswick,	Me.	1839		May 14	May 21
Cambridge,	Mass.	"	April 27, *begin*,	April 27, *begin*,	May 10, *begin*
Perth Amboy,	N. J.	1837	May 4	May 5	" 14
"	"	1838	" 6	" 8	" 16
"	"	1839	April 19	April 22	April 28
Near Philadelphia,	Pa.	1838	May 1	May 1	May 20
"	"	1839	April 10	April 12	April 25
Baltimore,	Md.	"	" 8		" 15
Norwalk,	Ohio,	"	" 18	April 20	" 27
Camden,	S. C.	"	March 22		" 10
Little Rock,	Ark.	"	Feb. 16		March 10

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

In the following articles pertaining to the Individual States, there will be found, in addition to the usual register of the names of the principal executive and judicial officers, and occasional notices relating to the militia, works of internal improvement, education, and other miscellaneous matters, some account of the *State Prisons* or *Penitentiaries* and *Asylums for the Insane Poor*, in the several States in which these institutions have been established. But the notices of these matters are necessarily very brief.

The subject of Prison Discipline and the care of the Insane Poor have, within a few years, excited much attention in most of the States, yet in none of them so much as they well deserve. It is now more than sixty years since John Howard, the philanthropist, commenced what Mr. Burke styles his "circumnavigation of charity"; and though he did much to awaken public attention to the necessity of a reform in Prison Discipline, and to establish the fundamental principle on which all improvements in it are founded, namely, "*That there is nothing gained by the imprisonment of criminals, unless that imprisonment tend to reformation,*" yet he did not live to see his own principles carried into practice; and little improvement was made in relation to the subject till many years after his death. Mrs. Fry probably found about as much vice and misery in Newgate, as Howard had done fifty years before. Till within a few years, the prisons of Europe and America, with few if any exceptions, were schools of the rankest vice, and abodes of unmitigated misery; — supported at great expense by the public. The total expense of erecting the old State Prison in the city of New York, and supporting it from 1796 to 1826, inclusive, was $1,237,343·92; but it has been, within a few years, proved by experiment, that a public prison, instead of being a school of vice, of great expense to the public, may be rendered a school of reform, and afford a revenue to the State. Of the state of the Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia, in 1783, it is said; —"In this den of abominations, were mingled, in one revolting mass of festering corruption, all the collected elements of contagion; all *ages*, *colors*, and *sexes*, were forced into one horrid, loathsome communion of depravity." The

State Prison in Massachusetts, the Newgate in Connecticut, and the old State Prison in the city of New York, at a later period, were equally corrupt; but a reform has been happily begun.

In 1787, "The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," was formed. "This useful and unassuming body," says Mr. Smith, "is the parent of all the societies, which have been since formed for similar purposes, in Europe or this country." The labors of this Society have been principally confined to the State of Pennsylvania, and it has founded and promoted what has been termed the *Pennsylvania* or *Philadelphia System.*

"The Prison Discipline Society," at Boston, was organized in 1825. Since its formation it has published fourteen Annual Reports, which have been prepared chiefly by the Rev. Louis Dwight, who has been, from the foundation of the Society, its zealous, efficient secretary and agent. It is from these Reports, that the information contained in the following pages, relating to State Prisons, and Asylums for the Insane Poor, is mostly derived. "These Reports," says the North American Review, for July, 1839, "we venture to say, furnish a mass of facts and statistics respecting prisons, and the various subjects connected with criminal jurisprudence, of greater value than can be found in any other works at present in the English language. By correspondence, it annually collects all the most important information to be gained on this subject; and, by means of its secretary, it visits frequently all the prisons in the northern and middle States. Indeed, when we consider the very small expenditure of the Society, and the improvements in prisons and prison discipline which it has originated, not only in the United States and the Canadas, but also in Europe, we look at it as a striking illustration of the power for good which Divine Providence has conferred upon man. This Society has not expended more than about three thousand dollars per annum; and yet, besides stereotyping all its Reports, sustaining its secretary, and assisting in the support of several State Prison chaplains, it has spread before every man in the community the means of forming a judgment on this important question, and has brought about a radical change in the management of prisons in about half of the States in the Union. Nor is all this the whole, or even the half, of the benefit which has thus been conferred upon the community. It is now universally *acknowledged*, that the treatment of prisoners is a matter into which every virtuous member of society is bound to make inquiry; that the attempt to reform criminals is not by any means hopeless; and that it is incumbent on every political society to form for itself a system of criminal jurisprudence, which, by laboring for the reformation of all classes of offenders, shall reduce the actual amount of crime within the narrowest possible limits."

It may be proper to give here a short explanation of the two systems of constructing and managing prisons, styled the *Pennsylvania* or *Philadelphia System*, and the *Auburn System*. The latter is so called because the plan was, in this country, first put in practice in the State Prison at Auburn, New York; and it is confessedly far the less expensive of the two systems.

According to the *Pennsylvania System*, every prisoner is lodged in a separate cell, of comfortable size; and he remains in it both day and night, during the whole period of his confinement. He is furnished with work at any trade with which he is acquainted; and, if he is acquainted with none, he is immediately instructed. He is well supplied with food, clothing, and bedding; his cell is kept comfortably warm; and he is always furnished with a Bible. In addition to this, it is intended that the warden, or a religious teacher, shall frequently converse with him on his duties to God and man; but that no other person, except an inspector, shall ever see him or hold intercourse with him. He sees no other prisoner, and is seen by none.

In the *Auburn System*, the prisoners are all provided with separate cells, in which they *sleep and take their meals*. They are not allowed to speak, or communicate by signs, with each other, although they work together during the day, under the care of their keepers. They meet in the chapel in the morning and evening, for the daily reading of the Scriptures and for devotion, and spend the Sabbath day either in solitude, in Sabbath Schools, in Bible Classes, or in the usual services of religious worship. In other words, this system enforces solitude at night, and joint labor by day, yet labor in silence, and without communication; and also allows the convicts to meet together for purposes of religious instruction.

The essential difference between these two systems is, that the one insists upon a *total*, and the other, upon only a *partial* solitude; in the one case, the prisoners are *always* in the solitary cell; in the other, they are there only *for the night and at their meals*.

Every system is liable to great abuse in the hands of incompetent or unworthy men; and there have recently been loud complaints respecting the management of several well-constructed prisons in this country. Nothing can be more evident, than that the officers to whom the management of public prisons is intrusted, should be persons of sound judgment, good temper, humane feeling, and moral and religious principle; — ever under the vigilant inspection of a board of able, upright, and honorable men.

I. MAINE.

GOVERNMENT

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1840.

			Salary.
JOHN FAIRFIELD,	of Saco,	*Governor*,	$1,500
Asaph R. Nichols,	of Augusta,	*Secretary of State*,	900
Jeremiah Goodwin,	of Alfred,	*Treasurer*,	900
Abner B. Thompson,	of Brunswick,	*Adjutant-General*,	700
Rufus McIntire, (Office at Augusta	of Parsonsfield, and Bangor,)	*Land-Agent*,	1,000
Benjamin Orr,	of Thomaston,	*Warden of State Prison*,	700

The *Senate* consists of 25 members; Job Prince, *President*, *House of Representatives*, 187 members; Hannibal Hamlin, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

			Salary.
Nathan Weston,	of Augusta,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	*Associate Justice*,	1,800
Ether Shepley,	of Saco,	*do.*	1,800
Nathan Clifford,	of Newfield,	*Attorney-General*,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	*Reporter*,	600

Circuit Court.

Ezekiel Whitman,	of Portland,	*Chief Justice*,	1,200
Asa Redington, Jr.,	of Augusta,	*Associate Justice*,	1,200
Frederick H. Allen,	of Bangor,	*do.*	1,200
Anson G Chandler,	of Calais,	*do.*	1,200

STATE PRISON.

This prison at Thomaston, was erected in 1823, and is of a peculiar construction. Commissioners, appointed in 1838, have reported in favor of building a new prison at the same place, on the Auburn plan.

The Governor, in his message to the legislature in 1837, says; "The sum expended in the purchase of a site, in the erection and repair of buildings, and other operations connected with the prison, in addition to the sum arising from the labor of the convicts, has amounted to $123,489·12. During the last ten years only, the sums paid from the treasury on account of the prison, if averaged upon the whole number of convicts, cannot have been less than at the rate of $2.00 per week upon each convict."

Number of prisoners in 1837,	77;	average number for	13	years,	80.
Number of commitments "	34;	"	13	"	44.
Number discharged "	21;	"	13	"	34.
Number of deaths "	1;	"	13	"	1¼.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics.

This institution has been founded at Augusta, and an edifice, which, when completed, will accommodate about 100 lunatics, has been erected by the State government; and it is expected to be ready for the reception of patients in the spring of 1840.

Wheat and Indian Corn.

A bounty is now given by the government of Maine on wheat and Indian corn raised in the State. The following table shows the number of bushels raised in the several counties, in 1838, for which the bounty was paid.

Counties.	Wheat.		Indian Corn.	
	Bushels.	Bounty.	Bushels.	Bounty.
York,	30,856	$2,790·62	403,614	$11,699·29
Cumberland,	52,293	4,585·80	271,405	11,808·68
Lincoln,	45,301	4,126·91	126,498	5,773·79
Hancock,	24,184	2,121·79	1,777	99·68
Washington,	42,922	3,203·69	212	10·83
Kennebec,	126,933	10,474·41	366,765	11,329·86
Oxford,	126,386	10,267·58	245,914	10,489·04
Somerset,	195,454	13,731·29	89,276	4,223·31
Penobscot,	153,464	11,906·56	21,151	1,085·12
Waldo,	122,554	9,889·31	54,135	2,810·94
Franklin,	104,312	8,060·01	45,717	2,516·15
Piscataquis	83,229	6,093·83	4,538	282 01
Total,	1,107,849	$87,342·30	1,630,996	$66,628·80
				87,342·30
		Total bounty,		$155,981·76

The above table does not include all the wheat and corn raised in the State. There were many farmers who did not raise enough to claim a bounty, and consequently did not make returns to the Treasurer of the State.

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1840.

			Salary.
John Page,	of Haverhill,	*Governor*,	$1,200
Josiah Stevens, Jr.,	of Concord,	*Secretary of State*,	800
Zenas Clement,	do.	*Treasurer*,	600
Joseph Low,	do.	*Adjutant-General*,	200
Robert Davis,	do.	*Quartermaster-General*,	200

Executive Council.

By the law of 1829, the State was divided into the five following Districts for the choice of Councillors.

	Counties.	Councillors.	
1st District,	Rockingham and part of Merrimack,	J. L. Langdon-Elwyn,	of Portsmouth.
2d do.	Strafford,	Moses Baker,	" Somersworth.
3d do.	Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	" Nashua.
4th do.	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Enos Stevens,	" Charlestown.
5th do.	Grafton and Coos,	John H. White,	" Lancaster.

Judiciary.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
Joel Parker,	Keene,	*Chief Justice*,	1838,	$1,400
Samuel Green,	Hopkinton,	*Associate Justice*,	1819,	1,200
Nathaniel G. Upham,	Concord,	*do.*	1833,	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	Orford,	*do.*	1838,	1,200
Charles F. Gove,	Goffstown,	*Attorney-General*,	1835,	1,200

Court of Common Pleas.

This Court consists of two justices for each county, and the judges of the Superior Court, who are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, one or more of them being required to attend the several terms; and they rank as senior or presiding justices of the several county courts.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.			Salary.
Rockingham,	Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	$150
	Dudley Freese,	Deerfield,	150
Strafford,	Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	150
	Ezekiel Hurd,	Dover,	150

Counties.			Salary.
Merrimack,	Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	110
	Aaron Whittemore,	Pembroke,	110
Hillsborough,	Simon P. Colby,	Weare,	126
	Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	126
Cheshire,	Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	100
	Larkin Baker,	Westmoreland,	100
Sullivan,	Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	100
	Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	100
Grafton,	David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	150
	Walter Blair,	Plymouth,	150
Coos,	Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	100
	John Pendexter,	Bartlett,	100

State Prison.

The New Hampshire State Prison, with a building constructed on the old plan, first received prisoners in 1812; but a new building, on the general plan of the prison at Auburn, has since been erected; and it was first used in 1833. This prison was formerly under the very successful and judicious management of Moses C. Pilsbury, Esq., whose services, after an absence of a number of years, were again secured in 1837, and who is now the warden. During his absence, there was much complaint respecting its management.

Number of prisoners in	1839,	73;	average number for	10 years,	73.
Number of commitments in	1838,	30;	"	10 "	21.
Number of recommitments	"	1;	"	10 "	1.
Number of deaths	"	2;	"	10 "	1.

The earnings are equal at least to the expenses, as there is a contract between the State and one man, who receives the earnings and supports the institution; — a system very liable to abuse.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics.

For some time past, efforts have been made to obtain funds for this institution, and upwards of $30,000 have been secured from the State and private subscription; and the town of Portsmouth has offered the additional sum of $30,000 for the institution, on condition of its being placed within its limits. The committee appointed to fix upon its location, have recently decided in favor of Portsmouth.

III. VERMONT.

Government

For the Year ending on the 2d Thursday in October, 1839.

			Salary.
Silas H. Jenison,	of Shoreham,	*Governor*,	$750
David M. Camp,	of Derby,	*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate.*	
Henry F. Janes,	of Waterbury,	*Treasurer*,	400
Chauncey L. Knapp,	of Montpelier,	*Secretary of State*,	300
George B. Manser,	do.	*Sec'y Civil & Military Affairs*,	200
David Pierce,	of Woodstock,	*Auditor*,	150
Norman Williams,	do.	*Secretary of the Senate*,	275
Ferrand M. Merrill,	of Montpelier,	*Clerk of the House of Rep.*,	275

Legislature.

The *Senate*, established in 1836, consists of 30 members; each county being entitled to at least one, and the rest apportioned according to population; and the House of Representatives is composed of one member from each town. Pay of the members of each House, $1·50 a day, during the session of the legislature; and of the Lieutenant-Governor, while presiding in the Senate, $4·00 a day.—Solomon Foot, of Rutland, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Judiciary.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of five judges, chosen every year by the legislature; in a County Court for each County, consisting of three judges, chosen in the same manner (one of the judges of the Supreme Court being chief justice), who hold courts twice a year in their respective counties; and in justices of the peace, also appointed in the same manner.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Charles K. Williams,	of Rutland,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,300
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	*Associate Justice*,	1,300
Jacob Collamer,	of Woodstock,	*do.*	1,300
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Montpelier,	*do.*	1,300
Milo L. Bennett,	of Burlington,	*do.*	1,300
William Weston,	do.	*Reporter*,	700

State Prison.

The State Prison, situated at Windsor, is a stone building, constructed on the old plan, and first received prisoners in 1809. "The earnings exceed the expenses. Contractors pay the whole expense, and receive

the whole benefit of the labor of the convicts, and use of the prison building."

Number of prisoners in 1839, 95; average number for 25 years, 100.
Number committed in 1838, 31; " 20 " 36.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics.

This institution, which is very pleasantly situated at Brattleborough, was opened for the reception of patients in December, 1836; 95 patients, as stated in the report for 1839, have been received; 59 discharged, and 31 cured.

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Government

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1840.

			Salary.
Edward Everett,	of Boston,	*Governor*,	$ 3,666·67
George Hull,	of Sandisfield,	*Lieut.-Governor*,	533·33
John P. Bigelow,	of Boston,	*Sec. of the Commonwealth*,	2,000
David Wilder,	of Leominster,	*Treas. and Receiver-Gen.*	2,000
H. A. S. Dearborn,	of Roxbury,	*Adjutant-General*,	1,500
William Tufts,		*1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office*,	1,200
Joseph Foster,		*1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office*,	1,200
Fitch Hall,		*1st Clerk, Adjutant-General's Office*,	1,200
Horace Mann,	of Boston,	*Sec. of the Board of Education*,	1,500
Waldo Flint, of Leicester, Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Jonathan Shove, of Danvers,		*Bank Commissioners*,	pay $ 6 a day, and travelling expenses.
Charles Calhoun,		*Clerk of the Senate*,	1,170
Luther S. Cushing,		*Clerk, House of Representatives*,	1,170
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	*President of the Senate*,	
Robert C. Winthrop,	of Boston,	*Speaker of the House of Rep.*	

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	*Chief Justice*,	$ 3,500
Samuel Putnam,	of Boston,	*Associate Justice*,	3,000
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	*do.*	3,000
Marcus Morton,	of Taunton,	*do.*	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	*do.*	3,000
James T. Austin,	of Boston,	*Attorney-General*,	1,200

				Salary.
Octavius Pickering,	of Boston,	*Reporter*,		1,000
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	*District-Attorney*,	N. Dist.	1,000
Charles H. Warren,	of New Bedford,	*do.*	S. do.	1,000
Pliny Merrick,	of Worcester,	*do.*	Mid. do.	1,000
Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	*do.*	W. do.	1,000

Court of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
Artemas Ward,	of Boston,	*Chief Justice*,	$2,100
Solomon Strong,	of Leominster,	*Associate Justice*,	1,800
John M. Williams,	of Taunton,	*do.*	1,800
David Cummings,	of Salem,	*do.*	1,800

Municipal Court of Boston.

Peter O. Thacher, *Judge*, 1,250

Thomas W. Phillips, *Clerk*; — Samuel D. Parker, *Attorney*.

The Municipal Court is held on the 1st Monday in each month.

Police Court of Boston.

William Simmons,	*Justices*, ...	$1,500
John Gray Rogers,		1,500
James C. Merrill,		1,500

The Police Court sits every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M., for the trial of criminal causes.

Probate Court.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	350	Timothy Reed,	500
Berkshire,	Wm. P. Walker,	450	Henry W. Bishop,	600
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	425	Anselm Bassett,	700
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	60	Cornelius Marchant,	150
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	700	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	R. E. Newcomb,	280	Elijah Alvord,	460
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	280	Justice Willard,	460
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	280	Samuel F. Lyman,	460
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	800	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Isaac Coffin,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	500	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Wilkes Wood,	400	Jacob H. Loud,	750
Suffolk,	Willard Phillips,	1,000	O. W. B. Peabody,	2,000
Worcester,	Ira Barton,	700	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,400

BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

The quantity of wheat raised in this State, in 1838, on which a bounty was paid by the legislature, amounted to 97,195½ bushels; the sum paid as bounty was $9,421·92.

Bounty on Silk.

Year when the Warrants were drawn.	Pounds of Cocoons.	Pounds of Silk reeled.	Pounds of Silk thrown.	Total Amount of Bounty allowed.
1836,	613 · · 2	36 · · 10	11 · · 2	$85 · · 20
1837,	1,001 · · 8	109 · · 1	65 · · 11	187 · · 51
1838,	1,854 · · 15	189 · · 9	140 · · 9	350 · · 52
March 6, 1839,	2,631	190 · · 6	79 · · 8	397 · · 99
Total,	6,100 · · 9	525 · · 10	296 · · 14	$1,021 · · 22

Abstract of the Returns of the Poor for 1838.

Counties.	Total No. Towns.	Towns Returned.	No. of Paupers during the Year.	No. having a legal settlement.	Number of State Paupers.	No. State Paupers who are Foreigners.	No. Persons relieved in Almshouses.	Average weekly cost of each Pauper in Almshouse.	Proportion of Paupers probably made so by intemperance.	Net amount of expense of supporting and relieving Paupers.
Suffolk,	2	2	3,675	1,393	2,312	1,684	1,437	$1·00	1,072	$42,736·00
Essex,	27	27	2,612	2,008	357	170	1,362	95	1,861	58,469·86
Middlesex,	46	44	2,099	952	1,104	833	1,543	90	1,168	55,826·16
Worcester,	55	54	1,395	1,118	280	154	806	84	557	34,713·57
Hampshire,	23	22	441	355	88	36	109	90	149	11,438·19
Hampden,	18	17	397	264	147	35	129	50	160	9,878·10
Franklin,	26	26	433	392	43	4	14	75	92	9,602·39
Berkshire,	30	29	568	338	210	34	70	1·00	150	12,452·60
Norfolk,	22	22	809	635	163	110	447	98	361	19,751·40
Bristol,	19	19	1,427	801	468	225	590	86	929	28,306·80
Plymouth,	21	20	685	602	89	35	452	73	291	19,514·44
Barnstable,	13	13	320	270	9	3	152	89	81	12,862·56
Dukes Co.,	3	3	41	41					$4	2,320·00
Nantucket,	1	1	167	157	18	10	123	50	87	7,220·00
14 Counties,	306	299	15,069	9,326	5,288	3,333	7,234	83	6,962	$325,092·07

State Prison.

The State Prison, situated at Charlestown, began to admit prisoners in 1805. The original building was not so constructed as to secure the separation of the prisoners; but about ten years since a new building was erected, substantially on the Auburn plan. The most prosperous year, with respect to the finances of the prison, was that of 1836, when the earnings exceeded the expenses to the amount of $13,428·25. "From the year when this institution was first established," says the warden, in his Report for 1838, "it has never before realized, it is believed, for so long a period, an income sufficient to meet all the expenses of its support. Not one dollar has been drawn from the treasury of the Commonwealth since the year 1832, for that purpose."

Number of prisoners in 1838,	302;	average number for		18	years,	281
Number of commitments	"	114	"	"	10	"	99
Number of recommitments	"	25	"	"	18	"	16
Number of deaths	"	5	"	"	10	"	5

McLean Asylum at Charlestown.

This important institution has been in operation more than 20 years, and is regarded as a pioneer of institutions of the kind; but it is not designed, like that at Worcester, exclusively or principally for the insane poor.

The following Table exhibits a View of the Operations of the Asylum from its establishment.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Unfit.	Eloped.	Died.	Not Improved.	Improved.	Much Improved.	Recovered.	Remaining at end of year.
1818 } 1819 }	58	35	1	0	5	5	9	4	11	23
1820	44	40	1	4	1	11	8	4	11	27
1821	47	46	1	2	3	10	8	12	10	28
1822	64	50	0	0	5	17	8	6	14	42
1823	73	61	1	2	2	19	11	6	20	54
1824	53	56	0	1	5	14	5	8	23	51
1825	59	56	2	4	8	8	3	10	21	54
1826	47	46	0	1	5	14	5	1	20	55
1827	58	56	1	0	5	6	2	8	34	57
1828	77	65	3	0	5	12	12	10	23	69
1829	73	77	1	1	9	19	12	9	26	65
1830	82	78	0	2	10	6	8	18	34	69
1831	83	84	0	2	8	16	15	13	30	68
1832	94	98	1	0	10	14	9	21	43	64
1833	103	100	0	2	8	10	25	13	42	67
1834	107	95	0	0	7	6	15	26	41	80
1835	83	84	1	0	11	7	11	9	45	77
1836	106	112	0	0	10	24	5	9	64	71
1837	120	105	3	0	8	8	4	10	72	86
1838									74	93

State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.

This most excellent institution commenced its operations in 1833; and the following statements are extracted from the Sixth Annual Report, by Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, the Superintendent.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	Total.
Admissions, ...	153	119	113	125	168	177	855
Discharged, including deaths and elopements, ...	39	115	112	106	121	144	638
Discharged, recovered, .	25	64	52	57	69	76	343
Discharged, improved, . .	7	22	23	17	23	24	116
Died, ...	4	8	8	8	9	16	53
Eloped, ...	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Patients in the hospital in the course of each year, . .	153	233	241	245	306	362	855

Asylum for Poor Lunatics at South Boston.

This institution, which is for the accommodation of the insane poor of Boston, is now just going into operation.

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Government

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1840.

			Salary.
Samuel W. King,	of Johnston,	*Acting Governor*,	$400
(Vacant)		*Lieutenant-Governor*,	200
Henry Bowen,	of Providence,	*Secretary of State*,	750 & fees.
John Sterne,	of Newport,	*Treasurer*,	450
Albert C. Greene,	of Providence,	*Attorney-General*,	Fees.

The *Senate* is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and 10 Senators. (At the State election in April, 1839, there was no choice of *Governor* or *Lieutenant-Governor*; and consequently *Samuel W. King*, President of the Senate, is, *ex officio*, *Acting Governor*.)

The *House of Representatives* is composed of 72 members, elected semi-annually, in April and August. Henry Y. Cranston, *Speaker*.

Judiciary.

The judiciary power is vested in a Supreme Court, and a Court of Common Pleas for each of the five counties. All the judges are appointed annually by the General Assembly.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Job Durfee,	of Tiverton,	*Chief Justice,*	$650
Levi Haile,	of Warren,	*Associate Justice,*	550
Wm. R. Staples,	of Providence,	*do.*	550

Each of the courts of Common Pleas comprises 5 judges, who have no salaries, but are paid by entries.

State Prison.

The State prison is favorably situated on a neck of land projecting into the cove, at the head of the harbor in Providence, and was completed in 1838. It is constructed on the Philadelphia plan, containing 40 cells, which are stated to have cost $1,875 each.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Government

For the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of May, 1840.

			Salary.
Wm. W. Ellsworth,	of Hartford,	*Governor,*	$1,100
Charles Hawley,	of Stamford,	*Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,*	300
Hiram Rider,	of Hartford,	*Treasurer,*	1,000
Royal R. Hinman,	do.	*Secretary,*	$84 & fees.
Henry Kilbourn,	do.	*Comptroller,*	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	*Commissioner of the*	*School Fund,*	1,250

Judiciary.

Supreme and Superior Court.

			Salary.
Thomas S. Williams,	of Hartford,	*Chief Justice,*	$1,100
Samuel Church,	of Salisbury,	*Associate Justice,*	1,050
Jabez W. Huntington,	of Norwich,	*do.*	1,050
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	*do.*	1,050
Roger M. Sherman,	of Fairfield,	*do.*	1,050
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	*Reporter,*	350

State Prison.

The State Prison is situated at Wethersfield, and was first occupied in October, 1827. The cost of the ground, and of the buildings which were at that time completed, was $42,281·27. The building is on the Auburn plan, containing 136 cells, besides a chapel, keeper's house, hospital, offices for warden and guard, and apartments for female convicts.

A second prison was erected in 1835, at a cost of $3,320·91: — cost of both $ 45,602·18.

No. of prisoners in	1839,	183;	average number for 5 years,			198.
No. of commitments in	1838 – 9,	50;	"	10	"	50
No. of recommitments in	1838 – 9,	7;	"	5	"	6
No. of deaths in	1838 – 9,	9;	"	10	"	3

Earnings above the Expenses.

1827 – 8,	$ 1,017·16	1331 – 2,	$ 8,613·53	1835 – 6,	$ 6,505·49
1828 – 9,	3,229.41	1832 – 3,	1,608·44	1836 – 7,	7,438·94
1829 – 30,	5,068·94	1833 – 4,	4,758 87	1837 – 8,	5,015·02
1830 – 1,	7,824·02	1834 – 5,	5,268 83	1838 – 9,	3,060·28

Total gain above all expenses in 12 years, $ 59,408.93.

"In ten years," says the North American Review, "this prison, besides paying all its own expenses for management, subsistence, &c., has actually refunded to the State, or accumulated, the whole cost of these buildings and grounds, and had, at the last-mentioned date, March 31st, 1838, $ 10,746·47 balance in its favor. We see, therefore, that the prison discipline of Connecticut, for the last ten years, has actually cost the State nothing, and will hereafter yield a handsome revenue.

"Under the old system of discipline, at the Newgate Prison, Connecticut, for the 9½ years next preceding 1827, the cost to the public of the concern, over and above all earnings, was . . $ 80,500,00

"Profits of the new system for the same space of time, 51,333·63

"Total saving to the State in 9½ years by the change, $ 131,833·63."

Asylum for the Insane.

An Asylum of this character is in contemplation, and a committee of the legislature recently reported in favor of granting $ 20,000 for the object.

VII. NEW YORK.

Government.

		Salary.
Wm. H. Seward,	*Governor; term of office expires Jan. 1, 1841.*	$ 4,000
Luther Bradish,	*Lieut.-Gov. and Pres. Senate; pay $ 6 a day during the Session.*	
Bates Cook,	*Comptroller,*	2,500
Philip Phelps,	1st *Deputy-Comptroller,*	1,500
W. W. Tredway,	2d *do.*	1,500
Jacob Haight,	*Treasurer,*	1,500

			Salary.
John Willard,	*Deputy-Treasurer*,		$1,300
John C. Spencer,	*Sec. State and Superint. Common Schools*,		2,500
Archibald Campbell,	*Dep. Sec. and Clerk of Com. of Land Office*,		1,500
Willis Hall,	*Attorney-General*,		1,000
Orville L. Holley,	*Surveyor-General*,		800
Samuel Young,	of Ballston Spa,	*Canal Com. (President.)*	
John Bowman,	of Clarkson,	*do.*	
William C. Bouck,	of Fultonham,	*Acting Canal-Commis.*	2,000
Jonas Earll, Jr.,	of Onondaga,	*do.*	2,000
Saml. B. Ruggles,	of New York,	*do.*	2,000
William Baker,	of Springfield,	*do.*	2,000
Charles Stebbins,	of Cazenovia,	*Bank-Commissioner*,	2,000
George R. Davis,	of Troy,	*do.*	2,000
Hiram Denio,	of Utica,	*do.*	2,000

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of 32 members, who are elected for four years, 8 being chosen annually. Pay, $3 a day. Luther Bradish, *President.*

The *House of Assembly* consists of 128 members. Pay, $3 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Reuben H. Walworth,	of Saratoga Springs,	*Chancellor*,	$3,000
John M. Davison,	of Albany,	*Register*,	2,500
	and 2,500 for Clerk hire and office expenses.		
——————,	of New York,	*Assist. Reg.*	3,000
	and 5,000 for Clerk hire and office expenses.		
Alonzo C. Paige,	of Schenectady,	*Reporter*,	500

Vice-Chancellor's Court.

				Salary.
W. T. McCoun,	of N. York,	1st Circuit,	*Vice-Chan.*	2,000 & fees.
Murray Hoffman,	do.	1st Circuit,	*Assistant-Register*,	2,500
F. Whittlesey,	of Rochester,	8th Circuit,	*Vice-Chancellor*,	1,600

The judges of the other six circuits are Vice-Chancellors for their respective circuits.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Samuel Nelson,	of Cooperstown,	*Chief Justice*,	$3,000
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	*Associate Justice*,	3,000
Esek Cowen,	of Saratoga Springs,	*do.*	3,000
John L. Wendell,	of Albany,	*Reporter*,	500

Circuit Courts.

There are eight Circuit Courts, with eight Judges, and the circuits correspond, in territory and name, to the eight senate districts.

Judges.	Circuits.	Residence.	Salary.
Ogden Edwards,	1st Circuit,	New York,	$ 1,600
Charles H. Ruggles,	2d "	Poughkeepsie,	1,600
John P. Cushman,	3d "		1,600
John Willard,	4th "	Saratoga Springs,	1,600
Philo Gridley,	5th "	Hamilton,	1,600
Robert Monell,	6th "	Greene,	1,600
Daniel Moseley,	7th "	Onondaga,	1,600
Nathan Dayton,	8th "	Lockport,	1,600

Superior Court of the City of New York.

		Salary.
Samuel Jones,	*Chief Justice,*	$ 2,500
Daniel B. Tallmadge,	*Associate Justice,*	2,500
Thomas J. Oakley,	*do.*	2,500

J. P. Hall, *Reporter.* Charles A. Clinton, *Clerk.*

The regular terms of this court are on the first Monday of each month.

Court of Common Pleas.

Courts of Common Pleas are held in each county in the State, consisting of a first judge, and four assistant justices.

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

Statement of the Length, Cost of Repairs, and Amount of Tolls on the New State Canals, during the Year ending Sept. 30th, 1838.

	Miles.	Cost of Repairs.	Cost per Mile.	Tolls.
Erie and Champlain,	440	$ 374,713·50	$ 851·62	$1,518,299·36
Oswego, . . .	36	49,360·84	1,371·13	27,372·38
Cayuga and Seneca, .	22	18,944·80	861·13	18,397 47
Chemung, . . .	37	13,494 18	364·71	4,394·67
Crooked Lake, . .	8	4,454·48	556·81	2,016·32
Chenango, . . .	97	20,809·31	214·53	20,430·87
Total, . .	460	481,777·11	752·78	1,590,911·07

Statement of the Revenue from Tolls of the Erie and Champlain Canals, the Expenditure for maintaining them, with the Surplus of each Year, from 1826 *to Sept.* 30*th*, 1838, *according to the Comptroller's Report.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1826,	$ 715,245·89	$ 579,667·57	$ 135,578·32
1827,	846,651·73	446,293·76	400,357 97
1828,	794,054·25	312,377·27	481,676 98
1829,	771,012 85	292,318·71	478,694·14
1830,	1,005,392·32	236,972 97	768,419·35
1831, 9mo.	708,426·42	172,408·80	536,017·62
1832,	1,055,027 88	374,231·10	680,796·78
1833,	1,317,464 33	375,147·52	942,316 81
1834,	1,314,799 69	448,775·82	866,023 87
1835,	1,433,456·38	463,420·18	970,036 20
1836,	1,551,057·18	425,539·39	1,125,517·79
1837,	1,274,403·94	477,182·88	797,221·06
1838,	1,415,279.79	513,279·99	901,999 70

It was in the year 1826, that the tolls began to exceed the expenditure; and the whole debt for these canals at the close of the year 1826, exclusive of the interest of that year, amounted to $ 10,272,316·75. According to the computation of the Comptroller, the surplus revenue had, in 1838, paid the interest on the debt, and reduced the amount of the debt to the sum of $ 8,459,069·17.

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate and Taxation.

Value of Real Estate in 1838, ...	$ 502,864,006
Value of Personal Estate in 1838, ...	126,680,778
Total, ...	$ 627,544·784

Amount of Taxes for County Expenses in 1827, . .	$ 862,115·39
Amount of Taxes for Town Expenses exclusive of New York City, ...	753,389·21
Amount of Tax on the City of New York, ...	1,244,972·15
Total tax for Town and County Expenses, .	2,860,476·75

Average rate of assessment on each dollar of valuation, 4 mills and 6-10ths.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Common School Fund was established in 1805 – 6, but no distribution was to be made till the revenue amounted to $ 50,000. The first distribution was made in 1816.

Productive capital of the School Fund, Sept. 30, 1838,	$ 1,929,707·51
Number of School Districts in the 870 towns in the State,	10,583
Number of School Districts that made returns in 1838, .	9,830

Number of Children taught in the Districts returned, . . 528,913
Number of Children between 5 and 16 years of age in those Districts, ... 539,747
Amount of Public Money distributed to the Districts, April, 1838, ... $339,718·82
Amount paid, in 1837, for Teachers' wages, in addition to the Public Money, ... $477,875·27
Average wages per month of male teachers, . . . $13.93
Average number of Children, at School, in each District, 54

Comparative View of the Returns of Common Schools from 1816 *to* 1839.

The year in which the Report was made to the legislature.	No. of Towns from which the returns were made.	Whole No. of School Districts in the said towns.	No. of School Districts from which returns were received.	Amount of public money received in said towns.	Amount paid for teachers' wages in the districts over and above public money.	No. of children taught in the School Districts, making returns.	No. of children between 5 and 15 or 16 years of age, residing in those districts.	Proportion of the No. of children taught, to the No. of children reported between the ages of 5 and 15 or 16 years.
1816	338	2,755	2,631	$ 55,720·98	. .	140,106	176,449	14 to 15
1817	355	3,713	2,873	64,834·88	. .	170,385	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3,264	3,228	73,235·42	. .	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4,614	3,844	93,010·54	. .	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5,763	5,118	117,151·07	. .	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6,332	5,489	146,418·08	. .	304,559	317,633	24 to 25
1822	611	6,659	5,882	157,195·04	. .	332,979	339,258	42 to 43
1823	649	7,051	6,255	173,420·60	. .	351,173	357,029	44 to 45
1824	656	7,382	6,705	182,820·25	. .	377,034	373,208	94 to 93
1825	698	7,642	6,876	182,741·61	. .	402,940	383,500	101 to 96
1826	700	7,773	7,117	182·790·09	. .	425,586	395,586	100 to 93
1827	721	8.114	7,550	185,720·46	. .	431,601	411,256	21 to 20
1828	742	8,298	7,806	222,995·77	. .	441,856	419,216	96 to 91
1829	757	8,609	8,164	232,343·21	. .	468,205	449,113	25 to 24
1830	773	8,872	8,292	214,840·14	$ 297,048·44	480,041	468,257	40 to 41
1831	785	9,063	8,631	238,641.36	346,307·20	499,424	497,503	250 to 249
1832	703	9,339	8,841	244,998·85	374,001·54	507,105	509,967	165 to 166
1833	811	9,600	8,941	305,582·78	358,320·17	494,959	508,878	36 to 37
1834	820	9,690	9,107	307,739·08	369,696·36	512,475	522,618	50 to 51
1835	835	9,865	9,392	316,153·93	398,137·04	531,240	534,002	192 to 193
1836	842	10,132	9,676	312,181·20	419,878·69	541,401	540,285	485 to 484
1837	853	10,207	9,636	313,376·91	425,560.86	532,167	538,398	84 to 85
1838	864	10,345	9,718	335,895·10	436,346.46	524,188	536,882	41 to 42
1839	870	10,583	9,830	335·882·92	477,848·27	528,913	539,747	48 to 49

State Prisons.

There are two State Prisons in this State, one at Auburn, 77 miles west of Utica, first founded by an act of the State government in 1816; established on the new plan in 1819, opened in 1821, and put on the present improved system in 1823;—the other at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, 35 miles above the city of New York. The latter is constructed on the general plan of that at Auburn, and was built to supersede the old State Prison in the city of New York, and the prisoners were removed from the old prison to that of Sing Sing in 1827 and 1828.

Statistics of the Prison at Auburn for 15 *Years.*

Year.	Committed.	Recommitted.	No. in Prison, Dec. 31.	Pardoned.	Died.	Colored.	Females.	Expenses exceeded Earnings.	Earnings exceeded Expenses.
1824	120	6	349	64	2	15	3	$ 8,306·66	
1825	142	8	427	27	3	8	2	6,879·66	
1826	133	3	427	86	7	10	3	7,168·16	
1827	190	10	525	43	9	17	11	2,609·12	
1828	174	9	571	76	9	16	8		$ 4,029·22
1829	170	13	639	27	6	18	5		1,732·65
1830	114	9	620	38	18	12	9		4,319·26
1831	174	12	647	33	15	19	6		3,333·08
1832	192	7	683	29	12	32	5		3,528·16
1833	193	15	679	57	11	17	9		8,625·05
1834	188	17	649	49	11				5,494·53
1835	228	14	659	54	10				7,388 38
1836	183	14	652	45	18		7		2,515·90
1837	257	19	705	not	19	30	15		
1838	218	11	616	stat'd	15	33	3		

The statements respecting the expenses and earnings for the years 1837 and 1838, are not definitely given, though it appears that the expenses exceeded the earnings. In the Report for the year 1838, it is stated that the average number of *colored persons* annually committed for 10 years previous was 22; and of *females*, 8.

Statistics of the Prison at Sing Sing.

Number of prisoners in	1838,	842;	average number for	6	years,	814
Number of commitments	"	231	"	6	"	240
Number of pardons	"	39	"	6	"	41
Number of deaths	"	33	"	6	"	22

Excess of Earnings above Expenses.

1834,	$ 21,000·00	1836,	$ 22,473·81	1838,	$ 23,559·19
1835,	28,819·36	1837,	17,760 17		

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE POOR.

Three Asylums for the Insane Poor have been founded in this State; the *Bloomingdale Asylum*, 7 miles from the city of New York, is liberally endowed by the State, for 150 patients, but not limited to the insane poor; the *State Lunatic Asylum*, exclusively for the insane poor, now building at Utica for the accommodation of 1,000 patients; and the *Asylum on Blackwell's Island*, for the insane poor of the city of New York, one wing of which has been just completed, and which affords accommodation for 200 patients.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
WILLIAM PENNINGTON,	of Newark,	*Governor, and,* ex officio, *Chancellor of State,* (term of office expires Oct. 1839,)	$2,000 [and fees as Chancellor.
Andrew Parsons,	of Paterson,	*Vice-Pres. Legislative Council,*	[3 50 a day.
James D. Wescott,	of Trenton,	*Secretary of State,*	50 and fees.
Lewis Condict,	of Morris Co.,	*Speaker of the House of Assembly,*	3·50 a day.
P. V. Coppuck,	of Mount Holly,	*Clerk of do.*	3·50 a day.
Robert E. Horner,	of Princeton,	*Clerk of the Legislative Council,*	3·50 a day.
Isaac Southard,	of Trenton,	*Treasurer,* (elected yearly,)	1,000
Stacy G. Potts,	of Trenton,	*Clerk in Chancery,*	Fees.
Joseph A. Yard,		*Keeper of the State Prison.*	

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals and Pardons.

This court is composed of the Governor, who is, ex officio, *President Judge,* and 14 *Associate Judges,* who are elected annually. This court holds two terms annually at Trenton.

Court of Chancery.

The Governor of the State is *Chancellor;* and this court holds four terms annually at Trenton.

Supreme Court.

			Terms expire.	Salary.
Joseph C. Hornblower,	of Newark,	*Chief Justice,*	1839	$1,500
Gabriel H. Ford,	of Morristown,	*Associate Justice,*	1841	1,400
John Moore White,	of Woodbury,	*do.*	1844	1,400
William L. Dayton,	of Trenton,	*do.*	1844	1,400
James S. Nevins,	of New Brunswick,	*do.*	1845	1,400
Zachariah Rossell,	of Trenton,	*Clerk,*	1842	Fees.
Josiah Harrison,	of Camden,	*Reporter,*	1842	200
Richard S. Field,	of Princeton,	*Attorney-General,*	1842	80 [and fees.

The Supreme Court holds four terms each year at Trenton; on the last Tuesday in February, 2d Tuesday in May, 1st in September, and 2d in November; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and

Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which two terms only are held. Inferior courts of Common Pleas are held four times in a year, in each county, by judges appointed by the legislature, who receive no salary, and the number of whom is not limited by any law. Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace are held at the same time for the trial of offenders; but crimes of magnitude are reserved for the Oyer and Terminer.

Finances and School Fund.

Receipts into the Treasury during the year ending in October, 1838, including a balance on hand in October, 1837, of $2,519.69,	$113,088·50
Disbursements during the year, . . .	104,878·87
School Fund — Amount October, 1837, . . .	269,060·68
do. do. 1838, .	280,437·65
Increase, ...	$11,376·97
Sum distributed during the year, . . .	30,000·00

State Penitentiary.

This penitentiary, at Lamberton, constructed on the Pennsylvania System, has been recently built, and is situated not far distant from the old State Prison. The prisoners were removed into the new penitentiary in 1837.

Number of prisoners in 1827, 67; in 1828, 87; in 1829, 90; in 1830, 109; in 1836, 113; in 1837, 141; in 1838, 163. — Colored people in 1837, 49; in 1838, 60.

Earnings above the expenses, in 1837, $1,741.41; in 1838, $1,541.74

Asylum for Poor Lunatics.

Steps have been taken for establishing an Asylum for the insane poor by the patronage of the State and individual munificence.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
DAVID R. PORTER, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1842,)		$4,000
Francis R. Shunk,	*Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools*	1,600
Henry Petrikin,	*Deputy Secretary of State.*	
Daniel Sturgeon,	*State Treasurer,*	1,600
George R. Espy,	*Auditor-General,*	1,600
Jacob Sallada,	*Surveyor-General,*	1,400
Richard M. Crain,	*Deputy Surveyor-General.*	
John Kleingensmith,	*Secretary of the Land Office,*	1,400
Daniel Small,	*Deputy Secretary of the Land Office.*	
William Piper,	*Adjutant-General.*	
Henry G. Rogers,	*State Geologist,*	2,000
Charles B. Penrose,	*Speaker of the Senate,*	
William Hopkins,	*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*	
James Clark, Edward B. Hubley, William F. Packer,	*Canal Commissioners.*	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
John B. Gibson,	*Chief Justice,*	$2,666·67
Molton C. Rogers,	*Associate Justice,*	2,000·00
Charles Huston,	*do.*	2,000·00
John Kennedy,	*do.*	2,000·00
Thomas Sergeant,	*do.*	2,000·00
Ovid F. Johnson,	*Attorney-General,*	300 and fees.
F. W. Hindman,	*Prothonotary for the East District,*	Fees.
Samuel Frew,	*do. West do.*	do.
P. C. Sedgewick,	*do. Middle do.*	do.

The judges of the Supreme Court receive, in addition to their salaries, $4·00 a day "while on the circuits, as a full allowance for travelling expenses."

They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts;—1st, for the Eastern District, at Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are three District Courts in the State, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, in their respective Districts, in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

		Salary.
Thomas McKean Petit,	*President Judge,*	$2,600
George M. Stroud,	*Judge,*	2,600
Joel Jones,	*do.*	2,600
William V. Pettit,	*Prothonotary,*	

District Court for the City and County of Lancaster.

		Salary.
Alexander L. Hayes,	*Judge,*	$2,400

District Court for the County of Allegheny.

		Salary.
Robert C. Grier,	*Judge,*	$2,500

Courts of Common Pleas.

The State is divided into the 19 following Judicial Districts, for the sessions of the Court of Common Pleas. The President Judge of the District of Philadelphia and the Associate Judges have each a salary of $2,000. The President Judge of the 5th Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburg, has a salary of $2,500. The President Judges, in all the other districts, have salaries of $2,000, and their Associates, $260.

Districts.	President Judges.
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King,
Archibald Randall and John R. Jones, *Associate Judges.*	
2. Lancaster,	Benj. Champneys.
3. Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh,	John Banks.
4. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, and Clearfield,	Thomas Burnside.
5. Allegheny,	Benjamin Patton.
6. Erie, Crawford, and Venango,	James Thompson.
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	John Fox.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, Union, and Columbia,	Ellis Lewis.
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	Samuel Hepburn.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, and Cambria,	Thomas White.
11. Luzerne, Wayne, and Pike,	William Jesup.
12. Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill,	James M. Porter.
13. Susquehannah, Bradford, and Tioga,	J. N. Conyngham.
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Nathaniel Ewing.
15. Chester and Delaware,	Thomas S. Bell,
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Alex. Thompson.
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin.
18. Porter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson,	Alex. McCalmont.
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee.

Amended Constitution.

The outlines of the Amended Constitution may be seen in the volume of the American Almanac for 1839, page 164.

The votes of the people for and against the amendments, as reported to the House of Representatives, on the 11th of December, 1838, stood as follows; — For the amendments, 113,971; against them, 112,759; majority for the amendments, 1,212.

Public Debt.

Loans not pertaining to canals and railroads,	$1,680,000·00
Loan for Eastern Penitentiary, per act of 21st March, 1831,	120,000·00
Loan for Union Canal Company, 1st March, 1833,	200,000·00
Temporary loan per act of 16th June, 1836,	200,000·00
Do. do. 14th April, 1838,	800,000·00
Debts due by appropriation to miscellaneous objects,	1,545,729·86
Debts due by appropriation for internal improvement purposes,	532,057·01
Debts pertaining to public improvements by canals and railroads,	22,229,003·32
Debt due United States on account of surplus revenue,	2,867,514 78
Total,	$30,174,304·97

Public Property.

Bank Stock,	$2,108,700·00
Turnpike and bridge stock,	2,726,396·58
Canal and navigation stock,	528,000·00
Railroad stock,	179,564·59
The public works, — canals, railroads, and bridges connected therewith,	25,109,644·92
To which may be added money due on lands, say	1,000,000·00
	$31,652,306·09

Receipts for 1838.

Temporary loans,	$775,000·00	Land & land office fees,	61,765·57
Canal tolls,	415,631·00	Tax on bank dividends,	113,826·89
Railroad tolls,	305,827·70	Tavern licenses,	50,311·32
Motive power,	237,877·62	Retailers' licenses,	76,525·61
Auction duties,	77,391·95	Interest on deposits,	137,668·86
Dividends on bank stock,	158,230·00	Premiums on bank charters,	227,053·53
Do. on turnpikes, bridges, and navigation stock,	43,389·08	Miscellaneous,	98,708·16
		Total,	$2,769,087·29
		Balance on hand 31st October, 1837,	2,220,135·74
		Total,	$4,989,223·03

PAYMENTS FOR 1838.

Internal Improvement fund,	$3,153,125·79	Interest on loans,	99,000.00
Turnpike roads,	119,161·42	Eastern Penitentiary,	34,368·00
State roads,	100,050·00	Western do.	6,624·00
Bridges,	62,950·00	Convicts and fugitives,	2,761·25
Railroad and canal companies, &c.,	283,156·18	Convention to amend the Constitution,	157,622·89
Militia expenses,	30,664·24	Geological survey,	12,000·00
Pensions and gratuities,	47,091·53	Expenses of Governm't,	295,694·01
Common schools,	363,372·92	State library,	3,460·00
Colleges, academies, &c.,	51,455·18	Mitchell scrip,	18,363·09
House of Refuge,	5,000·00	Miscellaneous,	43,943·23
		Total,	$4,889,863·73
		Balance on hand 31st October, 1838,	99,359·30
		Total,	$4,989,223·03

EDUCATION.

[The following statements are extracted from the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, read in the State Senate, March 25, 1839.]

By an act of 1838, there is an annual appropriation of $1,000 made to each incorporated *university* and *college*, which maintains 4 professors, and instructs at least 100 students; — also to each *academy*, and each incorporated *female seminary*, if 15 pupils are constantly taught in either or all of the following branches, viz.; Greek and Roman classics, mathematics, and English or English and German literature, an annual appropriation of $300; if 25 pupils, $400; if 40 pupils, by at least two teachers, $500.

1 UNIVERSITY AND 8 COLLEGES.

Number of students, in 1838, in the college proper,	750
do. do. in the preparatory department,	759
Annual revenue from tuition, lectures, &c.,	$27,075·00
do. do. from State appropriation,	$7,500 00
Expenditures for salaries and instruction,	$45,015·00
Average annual expense of each college student, including board, &c.	$113·43

43 ACADEMIES.

Number of students in 1838,	2,420
Average price of tuition for a year,	$17·67
Average annual expense of each pupil, including board, &c.,	$144·86

Female Seminaries. — 15.

Number of pupils in 1838,	550
Average price of tuition for a year,	$ 15·66
Average annual expense for each pupil, including board, &c.,	$ 111·33

Common Schools.

The present system of supporting Common Schools, was introduced by the act of June, 1836. By previous laws for the advancement of common school education, the sum of $ 75,000 was distributed to the several counties in 1835, and the same in 1836. For the year 1837, the sum of $ 200,000 was appropriated. For the year 1838, the sum of $ 500,000 was added, principally for the purpose of aiding in the erection of school-houses, making the State appropriation for that year $ 700,000; and for the year 1839, the sum of $ 308,919 was appropriated, being equal to one dollar for each taxable inhabitant. This sum is now the permanent annual appropriation, to be increased as the taxable inhabitants increase.

This system has been gradually gaining favor with the people since its introduction, as appears from the following statement with respect to the number of districts that have accepted the terms of the school law. The city and county of Philadelphia are not here included.

In 1837 there were	987	districts, — accepting,	603;	non-accepting,	384.
In 1838 " "	1001	" "	765;	"	236.
In 1839 " "	1033	" "	840;	"	193.

Number of schools in the 840 accepting districts in 1838,	5,269
" of school-houses in the accepting districts,	5,131
" " yet required,	1,100
" of schools yet required in these districts,	773
Average number of months of teaching in the schools,	5¾
Number of male scholars during the year,	127,677
" female " "	106,042
Total,	233,719
Number of male teachers,	4,758
Number of female "	1,974
Average wages of male teachers per month,	$ 18·95
Average wages of female " "	$ 11·30
Average number of scholars in each school,	42
Amount of the State appropriation for 1839,	$ 308,919
Of this sum paid to the city and county of Philadelphia,	39,578
Leaving for the 1033 districts,	$ 269,341

Amount due, for 1839, to 193 non-accepting districts,	$54,397
Appropriation 1839 to 840 accepting districts, . .	$214,944
School tax assessed in these 840 districts for 1839, . .	385,788
Sum to be expended in the 840 districts, . . .	$600,732

Penitentiaries.

This State has two large penitentiaries, both constructed on the Pennsylvania system, the *Eastern Penitentiary* at Philadelphia, and the *Western Penitentiary* at Pittsburg. The cost of the Eastern Penitentiary has been stated at $772,600 69; cost of each cell, $1,648·85. Cost of each cell of the Western Penitentiary, $978·95. The Eastern Penitentiary began to be occupied in 1830; the Western, one or two years earlier.

Number of prisoners January 1st, 1839, in the Eastern Penitentiary, 417.
" " December, 1838, in the Western do. 107.

From the preceding statement, under the head of *Payments for* 1838, it seems that these penitentiaries fall short of supporting themselves.

The following Table exhibits a View of the Mortality of several Prisons.

Year.	N. H.		Verm't.		Wethersfield, Conn.		Charlestown, Mass.		Philad. new Peniten.		Auburn, New York.	
	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.	Pris.	Deaths.
1828				2		1	290	4			571	9
1829	48	1			134		262	6			639	5
1830	54			1	167	4	290	5	31	1	620	18
1831	82				182	4	256	7	67	4	647	14
1832	89	1		1	192	2	227	11	91	4	683	12
1833	87		108	1	186	3	250	6	123	1	679	11
1834	86			1	189	1	277	4	183	5	679	11
1835	90	1	125	2	197	4	279	3	266	7	654	10
1836	82	1	120	2	204	8	278	4	360	12	648	18
1837	72	1	101	2	204	1	284	5	386	17	678	19
1838	73		95	1	187	9	302	6	402	26	660	15

Asylum for the Insane Poor.

A committee of the legislature, at its last session, made a report recommending the passing of an act to establish an Asylum for the Insane Poor.

There is an excellent Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, established by the Society of Friends, first opened in 1817. Number of admissions from 1817 to 1833, 634; restored, 214; much improved, 52; improved, 52; stationary, 70; died, 70; remaining, 43.

X. DELAWARE.

Government.

			Salary.
Cornelius P. Comegys, of Dover, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday, in January, 1841,)			$1,333⅓
Charles Marim,	of Kent Co.,	*Secretary of State*,	400
Joseph L. Harper,	of Dover,	*Auditor*,	500
Elijah Cannon,	of Seaford,	*State Treasurer*,	500
Thomas Jacobs,	do.	*Speaker of the Senate*,	
George P. Brinckloe,	of Georgetown,	*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*	

Pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, $3,00 a day.

Judiciary.

Superior Court.

			Salary.
John M. Clayton,	of Dover,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,200
James R. Black,	of New Castle,	*Associate Justice*,	1,000
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	*do.*	1,200
Caleb S. Layton,	of Georgetown,	*do.*	1,000

[Judge Harrington receives $200·00 as Reporter of judicial decisions.]

Court of Chancery.

Kensey Johns, Jun.,	of New Castle,	*Chancellor*,	1,100
James Rogers,	do.	*Attorney-General*,	$350 & fees.

XI. MARYLAND.

Government.

			Salary.
William Grason, Annapolis, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in January, 1842,)			$4,200
Cornelius McLean,	Annapolis,	*Secretary of State*,	2,000
George Mackubbin,	do.	*Treasurer, Western Shore*,	2,000
Wm. K. Lambdin,		*Treasurer, Eastern Shore*,	2,000
Julius T. Ducatel,	Annapolis,	*Geologist of the State*,	2,000
John H. Alexander,	Baltimore,	*Engineer of the State Survey*,	2,000

			Salary.
Thomas Karney,	Annapolis,	*Surveyor-General,*	$ 800
Josiah Bayly,	Dorchester Co.,	*Attorney-General,*	Fees.
John S. Gittings,	Baltimore,	*Commissioner of Loans,*	Fees.
George G. Brewer,	Annapolis,	*Register of the Land Office,*	Fees.
David Ridgely,	do.	*State Librarian,*	1,000
John N. Watkins,	do.	*Adjutant-General,*	500

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

		Appointed.		Salary.
Theodorick Bland,	Annapolis,	1824	*Chancellor,*	$ 3,600
Ramsay Waters,	do.		*Register.*	
Alexander Randall,	do.		*Auditor,*	Fees.

Court of Appeals.

		Appointed.		Salary.
John Buchanan,	Williamsport,	1824,	*Chief Judge,*	$ 2,500
John Stephen,	Bladensburg,	1821,	*Associate Judge,*	2,200
Stevenson Archer,	Bel-Air,	1823,	*do.*	3,000
Thomas B. Dorsey,	Ellicott's Mills,	1824,	*do.*	2,200
Ezek. F. Chambers,	Chestertown,	1835,	*do.*	2,200
Ara Spence,	Snow Hill,		*do.*	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	Annapolis,		*Clerk and Reporter,*	Fees.

Court of the City of Baltimore.

		Salary.
Nicholas Brice	*Chief Judge,*	$ 2,400
W. G. D. Worthington,	*Associate Judge,*	1,500
Alexander Nesbit,	*do.*	1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for 50 dollars and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgment of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties coëxtensive with the chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county, composed of three judges for testamentary affairs, &c.), and the Court of Chancery.

School Fund.

The Maryland School Fund is composed of the Free Schools Fund, derived principally from the tax levied on bank stock, and in this State's share of the Surplus Revenue received from the United States. The Free Schools Fund is equally divided among the several counties and the city of Baltimore; and the portion which fell due to each in the year 1838, was $ 1,341·36, a greater amount than in any previous year. The interest on the Surplus Revenue for the year 1838, was $ 36,118·76, of which the sum of $ 1,000 is appropriated to the indigent blind of the State; and the remainder is distributed one half equally among the several counties and the city of Baltimore, and the other half among the same according to population. The total amount for distribution, in the year 1838, was $ 62,945·96. The sum distributed in any previous year has not exceeded $ 25,000.

State Penitentiary.

The new penitentiary at Baltimore, constructed on the Auburn plan, was first occupied by prisoners in 1829.

Year.	Prisoners.	Earnings above Expenses.	Expenses above Earnings.
1833	363	$ 881·04	
1834	377		$ 2,780·38
1835	404	618·36	
1836	396	10,692·22	
1837	387	6,670·93	
1838	353		16,934.53

The number of colored persons committed, in 1838, was 45; average number for 4 years, 69. Number females committed in 1838, 19; average number for 4 years, 22.

Asylum of the Insane.

A grant of 30,000 dollars for an Insane Asylum, chiefly for the insane poor, was made by the legislature at its late session.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Communication [illegible] Esq., of the Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, Washington, D. C.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company derives its power from [illegible] the legislatures of the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania [illegible] by the Congress of the United [illegible] to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with [illegible] The capital of the company is unlimited. [illegible] and other corporate subscriptions. Of [illegible] State, and [illegible] the city of Washington [illegible] have each [illegible] Georgetown and Alexandria $250,000 [illegible] the State of Virginia $250,000 [illegible] been increased from time to time, by [illegible] company [illegible] as exigencies have required.

[illegible] divisions, denominated the [illegible] The first extends from [illegible] Cumberland, in the State [illegible] Potomac river, with such [illegible] the Middle and Western [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Eastern Section [illegible] the [illegible] a large [illegible] of [illegible] Since that period, the canal [illegible] above the [illegible] the water. In this [illegible] by 15 [illegible] the passage of

[illegible] 9 feet [illegible]

[illegible] feet.

[illegible] feet [illegible]

[illegible] miles [illegible]

[illegible] 20 feet [illegible] miles [illegible] feet, and 4 feet [illegible]

depth throughout the entire line. The aqueducts, locks, and culverts, are constructed of stone, laid in hydraulic cement.

That portion of the canal now under contract, extends from Dam No. 6, to Cumberland, (the western terminus of the Eastern Section,) a distance of 50 miles. On this line there will be 22 locks, 40 culverts, 2 dams, and 4 aqueducts, as follows; —

No. 8,	over	Sideling Hill Creek,	1	arch of	70	feet span.
" 9,	"	Fifteen Mile Creek,	1	"	50	"
" 10,	"	Town Creek,	1	"	60	"
" 11,	"	Evitt's Creek,	1	"	70	"

About midway of this distance is a tunnel, through the spur of a mountain, called the "Pawpaw Ridge." This tunnel is 3,118 feet in length, from the northern to the southern portal, and 24 feet in diameter, with an elevation of 17 feet in the clear above water-surface; through solid, blue, argillaceous slate-rock, as far as the excavation has been made. Two perpendicular shafts are in operation, one 188 feet, the other, 122 feet in depth; from the bottom of these shafts the drilling and blasting proceeds horizontally north and south, the core being elevated to the surface by machinery. The highest point of the mountain above tunnel bottom, is 378 feet. From the southern portal the longitudinal perforation exceeds 800 feet. The passage through this mountain saves the distance of five miles of heavy rock excavation, the cost of which was estimated to equal that of the tunnel. It is now considerably more than half accomplished.

At Cumberland, a spacious basin is in the course of construction, to be filled from the river by Dam No. 8, located at the lower end of the town. This basin is intended for the convenience of the coal trade, — the coal region commencing a few miles from the river, and extending inland to an undetermined distance.

The Middle Section will leave the river at this point, by the valley of Wills's Creek, whence it crosses the Savage Mountain by a tunnel 4 miles in length, and strikes the head waters of the Youghagany River, at which point the Middle Section will probably terminate; the Western Section passes thence down the valley of the Youghagany to its confluence with the Monongahela river, and from thence by the valley of the Monongahela to Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, the head of steamboat navigation on the river Ohio.

The aggregate expenditure on account of the canal, from its commencement to May 31, 1839, the close of the fiscal year, has been $ 8,591,768·37. It is estimated, that the additional sum of $ 3,000,000 will complete it to Cumberland; and that on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1841, there will be a direct and continuous canal from the Capital of the United States to the vast and inexhaustible coal region of Alleghany County, in the State of Maryland.

To show the immense resources of this State from her coal mines, on the completion of the canal to Cumberland, we subjoin the following extract from the report of a committee of the '*Internal Improvement Convention*,' which assembled at Baltimore, in December, 1834, of which committee the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, was chairman;

"The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will penetrate and pass through coal banks from ten to twenty feet in thickness on the margin of the Potomac above Cumberland, from which the coal can be thrown into the coal boats with a shovel; and to show the inexhaustible supply at the Savage coal mines, the Committee refer to the following extract from the report of one of the chief engineers, N. S. Roberts, Esq., in 1829, to the Board of Directors, in which he says; 'The coal district, thus accommodated, would be not less than five miles wide, covering a surface of more than two hundred square miles. Over at least one fifth of this, it is believed, the thick vein of coal extends, which measures, where it is now opened, at least thirteen feet thick. But the coal mines that could be opened, within five miles of Westernport and Savage, would yield coal to an immense amount. As each square mile of the great vein alone would yield more than two hundred millions of bushels of coal, or sixty millions of tons, and if it could be exported at the rate of five hundred tons per day, it would require four hundred years to exhaust one square mile of the great coal vein!' "

XII. VIRGINIA.

Government.

David Campbell,	of Washington Co.,	*Governor*, (term expires March 31st, 1840,)		$3,333⅓
Henry L. Hopkins,	of Powhatan Co.,	*Lieutenant-Governor and Councillor of State*,	(term ends 1839,)	1,000
John M. Patton,	of Fredericksb'g,	*Coun. of State*,	(do. 1840,)	1,000
John Rutherford,	of Richmond,	*do.*	(do. 1841,)	1,000
Lawson Burfoot,	of Richmond,	*Treasurer*,		2,000
James E. Heath,	do.	*Auditor*,		2,000
James Brown,	do.	*Second Auditor*,		1,800
Stafford H. Parker,	do.	*Regis. of Land Office*,		1,500
Sidney S. Baxter,	of Lexington,	*Attorney-General.*		

W. H. Richardson, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*
John B. Richardson, *Assistant Secretary.*
Thomas Lawson, *Clerk of the Council.*
Bernard Peyton, *Adjutant-General.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
Henry St. George Tucker,	of Richmond,	*President*,	$2,750
Francis T. Brooke,	of Spotsylvania Co.,	*Judge*,	2,500
William H. Cabell,	of Richmond,	*do.*	2,500
Richard E. Parker,	of Frederick Co.,	*do.*	2,500
Robert Stanard,	of Richmond,	*do.*	2,500

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at *Lewisburg*, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at *Richmond*, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may from time to time appoint, and continuing 160 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched.

General Court.

The State is divided into ten Judicial Districts, and each District into two Circuits, except the 4th, which comprises three. The 21st Circuit forms the third Circuit of the 4th District, and consists of the city of Richmond and county of Henrico, having a separate court of its own. The judge of this circuit has a salary of $1,800; the other judges $1,500 each.

Judges.	Residence.	Judges.	Residence.
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson,	of Amherst Co.
2. John Y. Mason,	" Southampton Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglas,	" Morgan Co.
3. Abel P. Upshur,	" Northampton Co.	14. Daniel Smith,	" Rockingham Co.
4. John B. Christian,	" Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estell,	" Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax,	" Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown,	
6. John Scott,	" Fauquier Co.	17. John J. Allen,	" Greenbrier Co.
7. John B. Clopton,	" Richmond.	18. Edwin S. Duncan,	" Harrison Co.
8. William Daniel,	" Campbell Co.	19. Lewis Summers,	" Kanhawa Co.
9. William Leigh,	" Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Fry,	
10. Fleming Saunders,	" Franklin Co.	21. Philip N. Nicholas,	" Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field,	" Culpeper Co.		

A Circuit Superior Court of law and chancery is held twice every year in each county and corporation; the courts sitting until the business is despatched.

The judges who hold the Circuit Courts, are also required to hold, every year, two terms of the General Court in the Capitol at Richmond. It is the duty of fifteen of the judges to attend this court, eleven being

necessary to form a quorum. One term begins on the last Monday in June; the other, on the 15th of December. The judges are required to arrange themselves into four classes, of five judges each, one of whom is exempt, in rotation, from attending the court.

The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also original jurisdiction of probates and administrations, and some claims of the Commonwealth. Its judges, or a portion of them, sit as a Special Court of Appeals, in cases in which the judges of the Court of Appeals, proper, are disqualified by interest or otherwise.

County Courts.

A County Court sits in each county every month, held by four or more Justices of the Peace. These courts, formed of plain farmers or country gentlemen, are invested with a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State, covering almost the whole field of cognizance, civil, criminal, legal, and equitable. Their civil jurisdiction is over all causes in which the value does not exceed $20. They, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court.

MILITIA.

The Almanac for 1839 contains an outline of the laws and regulations relating to the militia of Virginia, which comprises 5 Divisions and 22 Brigades, commanded by 5 Major-Generals and 22 Brigadier-Generals.

Major-Generals.	Date Com.	Divis.	Residence.	Major-Generals.	Date Com.	Div.	Residence.
Joel Leftwich,	1822	1st,	Bedford Co.	David Campbell,	1834	5th,	Washington Co.
Wm. Madison,	1822	2d,	Madison "	(*Gov.*)			
J. B. Harvie,	1831	4th,	Richmond.	B. G. Baldwin,	1836	3d,	Augusta Co.

Brig.-Generals.	Date Com.	Brig.	Residence.	Brig.-Generals.	Date Com.	Brig.	Residence.
Isaac Booth,	1820	20th	Randolph.	Philip Aylett,	1834	14th	King Wm.
Elisha Boyd,	1825	16th	Berkeley.	P. C. Johnston,	1835	17th	Scott.
Wm. G. Gordon,	1829	3d	Albemarle.	H.B. Woodhouse,	1835	9th	Princ. Anne.
B. W. S. Cabell,	1830	11th	Pittsylvania.	Th. H. Botts,	1835	1st	Fredericksb'g.
James Hoge,	1831	19th	Montgom'ry.	John Sloan,	1836	18th	Hampshire.
Moses Chapline,	1831	10th	Ohio.	S. H. Lewis,	1837	7th	Rockingham.
John C. Cramp,	1831	8th	Surry.	Th. H. Bayly,	1837	21st	Accomac.
Wm. Lambert,	1832	2d	Richmond.	P. H. Steenbergen,	1837	22d	Mason.
Wm. Ligon,	1833	4th	Powhatan.	J. R. Wallace,	1837	5th	Fauquier.
David Rhodes,	1834	12th	Lynchburg.	Asa Rogers,	1838	6th	Loudoun.
Edward Watts,	1834	13th	Roanoke.	J. W. Pegram,	1838	15th	Petersburg.

Penitentiary.

The Virginia Penitentiary, situated at Richmond, is of peculiar construction, on a plan to secure solitary confinement at night, and labor in the shops during the day in silence. Number of prisoners from 1821 to 1826, generally more than 200; in 1833, 122; in 1834, 130.

Excess of the expenses above the earnings in 1830, $2,568·18; in 1831, $699·47; in 1832, $221·06.

Excess of the earnings above the expenses, in 1833, $3,117·53; in 1834, $3,626·46.

Asylums for Poor Lunatics.

There are two; at Williamsburg and at Staunton; each received an appropriation from the State, in 1837, of $30,000. — The Western Asylum at Staunton received during the year 1838, 85 patients.

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Government.

			Salary.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, *Governor*, (term of office expires, Jan. 1, 1841,)			$2,000 and the use of a valuable furnished house.
Chr. C. Battle,	*Private Secretary to the Governor*,		500
William Hill,	of Raleigh,	*Secretary of State*,	800 and fees.
Charles L. Hinton,	of Wake Co.,	*Treasurer*,	1,500
William F. Collins,	of Chatham Co.,	*Comptroller*,	1,000

The officers of the executive government are required to reside, during their term of office, at Raleigh.

Andrew Joyner, of Halifax Co., *Speaker of the Senate.*

Wm. A. Graham, of Orange Co., *Speaker of the House of Commons.*

Governor's Council. — Johnston Busbee of Wake Co., John A. Anderson of Hartford Co., Willie Perry of Franklin Co., Thomas McGehee of Person Co., James Leak of Richmond Co., Isaac Avery of Burke Co., and Allen Goodwin of Chatham Co.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Thomas Ruffin,	of Orange Co.,	*Chief Justice*,	$2,500
William Gaston,	of Newbern,	*Associate Justice*,	2,500
Joseph J. Daniel,	of Halifax,	*do.*	2,500
Wm. H. Battle,	of Louisburg,	*Reporter*,	$300 with the copyright of the Reports.

Judges of the Superior or Circuit Courts. — Salary, $ 1,950 each.

Thomas Settle,	of Rockingham.	Frederick Nash,	of Hillsborough.
R. M. Saunders,	" Raleigh.	R. M. Pearson,	" Davie Co.
John M. Dick,	" Greensboro'.	John L. Bailey,	" Elizabeth City.
John D. Toomer,	" Pittsborough.		

John R. J. Daniel, of Raleigh, *Attorney-General.*

David Outlaw, Wm. H. Washington, John F. Poindexter, Alexander Troy, James R. Dodge, and James W. Gwynn, *Solicitors.* — Salary of each, $ 20, for each court which they attend. The Attorney-General receives in addition $ 100, for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The funds set apart by the State for the support of Common Schools, consist of 1,000,000 acres of swamp lands, of uncertain value; the tax imposed on retailers of spirituous liquors, and on auctioneers; moneys paid into the treasury on entries of vacant lands (except Cherokee lands); all profits accruing to the State for subscriptions to works of Internal Improvement, and from loans made from the Internal Improvement Fund; together with the following.—

10,207 shares of Bank Stock, at $ 100 per share,	$ 1,020,700
500 shares of Roanoke Navigation, $ 100 per share,	50,000
650 shares of Cape Fear Navigation, $ 100 per share,	32,500
Cash in the Treasury, 31st of October, 1838,	27,285
	$ 1,130,485
600 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Co., $ 100 per share,	600,000
Total,	$ 1,730,485

Estimated Annual Income.

On $ 1,700,000 of the above, at 6 per cent.,	$ 102,000
Tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,	2,800
Tax on auctioneers,	1,200
Moneys paid for entries of vacant lands,	5,000
Total,	$ 111,000

At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed to divide the counties into school districts and to establish and support common schools; and the design was submitted to the people at the election of members of Congress, held near the last of July and early in August, 1839; — " All in favor of raising by taxation one dollar for every two dollars, proposed to be furnished out of the Literary Fund for the estab-

lishment of common schools in each school district, to deposit their vote with the word 'school' written on it; those opposed to it, to vote 'no school' upon their ticket."

The act makes it the duty of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of each county that accepts the terms, to elect not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons, as superintendents of common schools for each accepting county. The superintendents are required to divide their respective counties into school districts, — a district not to contain more than 6 miles square, but having regard to the number of white children in each; — and a school committee of from 3 to 6, to be appointed in each district by the superintendents. In each district of every county voting in favor of common schools, a tax of $20 is to be levied by the County Court at its first term in 1840; and the sum of $40 is appropriated by the legislature to each of these districts, in which the sum of $20 has been levied, and school-houses erected, sufficient to accommodate at least 50 scholars.

From the returns of votes, at the late election of members of Congress, it appears, that a great majority of the counties have voted in favor of common schools.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Government.

			Salary.
Patrick Noble, of Abbeville Dist., *Governor*, (term of office expires December, 1840,)			$3,500
Dr. —— Hennegan,	of Marion Dist.,	*Lieutenant-Governor.*	
Maximilian Laborde,	of Edgefield Dist.,	*Secretary of State*,	Fees.
Wm. E. Hayne,	of Charleston,	*Comptroller-General*,	2,000
William Laval,	do.	*Treas'r; Lower Division*,	2,000
Joseph Black,	of Abbeville Dist.,	*do. Upper Division*,	1,600
B. H. Saxon,	do.	*Surveyor-General*,	Fees.
William Bailey,	of Charleston,	*Attorney-Gen'l*,	1,100 & Fees.
Robert G. Mills,	of Chester Dist.,	*Superintendent of Public Works*,	3,000
D. C. Webb,	of Charleston,	*Pres. Bank of the State of S. C.*,	3,000

A. Patterson, *President of the Senate.*

David L. Wardlaw, of Abbeville District, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

(Vacant,)	*Clerk of the Senate*,	1,000
Th. W. Glover, of Orangeburg,	*Clerk of the House of Reps.*,	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnson,	of Newbury,	1830,	$3,000
William Harper,	of Fairfield,	1835,	3,000
David Johnson,	of Columbia,	1835,	3,500
Benj. Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837,	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Robert Gantt,	of Greenville,	1815,	$3,500
John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818,	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829,	3,000
Baylis J. Earle,	of Greenville,	1830,	3,000
A. Pickens Butler,	of Edgefield,	1834,	3,000
J. B. O'Neall,	of Newberry,	1835,	3,000
William Rice,	of Charleston,	*State Reporter*,	1,500

Appeal Courts of Law are held by the Law Judges at *Charleston*, on the 1st Monday in February; and at *Columbia* on the 1st Monday in May, and the 4th Monday in November. Appeal Courts of Equity are held by the Chancellors at the same times and places.

A Court for the Correction of Errors, composed of all the Judges of Law and Equity, is held to consider all questions on which either of the Appeal Courts is divided, or on which any two of the judges of either Court shall require a further hearing, and all constitutional questions arising out of the Constitution of this State or of the United States.

MILITIA.

This State is divided territorially into 5 military Divisions, each commanded by a Major-General. Each Division is subdivided into two Brigades, and each Brigade is commanded by a Brigadier-General. There are also three Brigades of Cavalry, composed of volunteer cavalry, within the territorial limits of the 1st, 3d, and 5th Divisions; each Brigade being commanded by a Brigadier-General, who is under the command of the Major-General of the Division, within whose limits the Brigadier-General may be.

Divisions.	Major-Generals.	Brigades.	Brigadier-Generals.
1st Division,	George McDuffie,	1st Brigade,	Waddy Thompson, jr.
		2d do.	(Vacant.)
		1st Brig. Cav.	James Gillaw.
2d do.	Malachi Ford,	3d Brigade,	Joshua Whitmore.
		4th do.	Edward H. Edwards.
3d do.	John Buchanan,	5th do.	James W. Cautey.
		6th do.	John H. Means.
		3d Brig. Cav.	James H. Adams.
4th do.	John McQueen,	7th Brigade,	Wm. J. Haunas.
		8th do.	Edmund B. Wheeler.
5th do.	Thomas F. Jones,	9th do.	Daniel Wallace.
		10th do.	James J. Caldwell.
		5th Brig. Cav.	Henry H. Kinard.

The Governor of the State is, *ex officio*, Commander-in-chief.

James Jones, *Adjutant-General*, (with the rank of Brigadier-General.)

Beaufort T. Watts, *Quartermaster-General*, (with the rank of Colonel.)

The militia is composed of all the able-bodied white males, with few exceptions, from the age of 18 to 45. Each soldier is required to keep himself constantly provided with the necessary arms. Companies are to muster for drill and exercise six times a year. Regiments twice, but may be ordered out oftener; and, the day previous to a regimental muster, the officers, and non-commissioned officers, are to parade for drill and instruction by the Adjutant-General. The officers and sergeants encamp by Brigades, for 5 days at a time, every other year. These are the least duties the militia are required to perform. A defaulter at a company muster, if a non-commissioned officer, or private, is fined $2, and twenty per cent. on his last general tax, — at a regimental muster, $3, and fifty per cent. on his last general tax; but commissioned officers are fined much higher, according to their grade,— and at a Brigade encampment, from $100 to $25, according to the grade of the defaulter. For disobedience or disorderly conduct on parade, non-commissioned officers and privates may be fined by the commanding officer from $2 to $10, and be imprisoned not exceeding ten hours. The salary of the Adjutant-General is $2,500; that of the Quartermaster-General is $500; that of the Arsenal-Keeper in Charleston, $1,000; and that of the Arsenal-Keeper in Columbia, $400.

XV. GEORGIA.

Government.

			Salary.
George R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe Co., *Governor*, (term of office expires, November, 1839,)			$4,000
William A. Tennille, of Washington Co., *Secretary of State*,			2,000
Thomas Haynes,	Hancock Co.,	*Treasurer*,	2,000
John G. Park,	Gwinnett Co.,	*Comptroller-General*,	2,000
Jesse Cox,	Burke Co.,	*Surveyor-General*,	2,000

The officers of the executive government are required by law to reside, during their term of office, at Milledgeville.

			Salary.
Charles Dougherty,	of Clark Co.,	*President of the Senate*,	
John T. Lamar,	Bibb Co.,	*Secretary of the Senate*,	$500
Joseph Day,	Jones Co.,	*Speaker of House of Rep.*	
John H. Dyson,	Wilkes Co.,	*Clerk of House of Rep.*	500

Judiciary.

The State is divided into ten Circuits, with a judge for each Circuit.

					Salary.
Ch. S. Henry, of	Chatham Co.,	*Judge of the*	Eastern	Circuit,	$2,100
John Schley,	Louisville,	*do.*	Middle	do.	2,100
Garnet Andrews,	Wilkes Co.,	*do.*	Northern	do.	2,100
Th. W. Harris,	Walton Co.,	*do.*	Western	do.	2,100
Edward Y. Hill,	Jasper Co.,	*do.*	Ockmulgee	do.	2,100
C. B. Cole,	Twiggs Co.,	*do.*	Southern	do.	2,100
Angus M.D.King,	Monroe Co.,	*do.*	Flint	do.	2,100
M. J. Welborn,	Muscogee Co.,	*do.*	Chattahoochee	do.	2,100
Turner H. Tripps,		*do.*	Cherokee	do.	2,100
Hiram Warner,	Talbot Co.,	*do.*	Coweta	do.	2,100

Ebenezer Starns, Augusta, *Attorney-General*, $250 and perquisites.

Levi S. De Lyon, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Savannah.
John W. Wilde, *Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer*, Augusta.

Inferior Court.—An inferior court is held in each county, composed of five justices, elected by the people every four years. These courts possess the powers of Courts of Probate. The justices have no salary.

Census of 1838.

A census of the population of Georgia was taken, in accordance with a law of the State, in the latter part of the year 1838. The result was as follows; — whites 393,190; people of color 268,512; total 661,702;

number represented 554,588. Present number of Representatives in the State legislature 207; number according to the apportionment of 1831, 180.

Amendment of the Constitution.

On the 1st Monday in May, 1838, a Convention met, in accordance with a law passed the preceding December, for the purpose of amending the Constitution so as to reduce the number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State legislature; and the amendments proposed by the Convention are to be submitted to the people, for their approval or rejection, on the 1st Monday in October, 1839.

According to the Constitution now in force, and the census taken last year, the next House of Representatives will be composed of 207 members. Every county is entitled to one member; every county with a representative population of 3,000, is entitled to two members; every county with a representative population of 7,000, is entitled to three members; and every county with a population of 12,000, or upwards, is entitled to four members. In accordance with the enumeration made last year, the legislature, in the act passed for that purpose, established the representation thus;

4	counties are entitled each to	4	members,	. .	16
33	" "	3	"	. .	99
36	" "	2	"	. . .	72
20	" "	1	"	. .	20
93					207

By the amendment adopted by the Convention, every county is entitled to one member; but the counties containing a representative population of 6,000 are to be entitled to two members; and those containing a similar population of 12,000 are to be entitled to three members. The Convention adopted the census of last year for the apportionment of representatives. If the amendment is ratified, the House of Representatives will be composed of 138 members, as follows:

5	counties will have	3	members each,	. . .	15
35	" "	2	" "	. . .	70
53	" "	1	" "	. . .	53
93					138

Reducing the number of members of the House by 69.

According to the present Constitution, each county is entitled to one Senator; and as the State is now divided into 93 counties, the Senate, at the session of November next, will consist of 93 members.

According to the amendment of the Convention, the State is divided into 46 districts, and each district is to be entitled to only one Senator.

The number of Senators cannot be increased; counties organized from those now existing, are to be added to contiguous senatorial districts. By this composition of the Senate, the number of members is reduced by 47, which, being added to the reduction in the House, creates a reduction in both branches of the General Assembly, of 116 members. The number of members of the General Assembly at the session in November next, will be 300; and the number of members at the session of 1840, if the people ratify the amendment of the Convention, will be only 184; thus reducing the number by 116.

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary, at Milledgeville, went into operation in 1817. Number of convicts admitted from 1817, to January, 1834, 485; recommitments, 16.

Internal Improvements.

[Communicated by L. O. Reynolds, Esq., Engineer of the Central Railroad, &c.]

During the last year the *Central Railroad* has been in regular progress. The road is now daily traversed by trains 80 miles from the city of Savannah; and the grading is finished for 118 miles. Contracts have been extended 133 miles, to a point within 4 miles of Sandersville. It will be completed for that distance during the next year.

The *Monroe Railroad* has been finished and put in operation as far as Forsyth, 25 miles from Macon; and contracts have been entered into, and the grading commenced, for an extension of the road towards the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in order to effect a connection between the seacoast at Savannah, and the West by way of Knoxville, Tennessee.

The *Georgia Railroad* has also been in constant progress, and is in operation as far as Greensborough, about 80 miles. The line thence towards the Western and Atlantic Railroad is mostly graded as far as Madison, 25 miles from Greensborough. It is intended to continue this road to form a communication with the West from Charleston by the South Carolina Railroad, &c.

The *Western and Atlantic Railroad* (a State work) has had a large force on it during the year. It is expected that the grading will be nearly or quite finished during the present year (1839.) Agents are now in Europe for the purpose of procuring the iron. The road will probably be in operation in two years from this time (July, 1839.)

The *Brunswick and Florida Railroad* (from Brunswick to the Apalachicola) has been surveyed during the past year; but the work is not commenced.

The *Brunswick Canal* has been in progress during the year, and three quarters of the excavation are completed; and it is expected to be finish-

ed and in operation in the course of the year 1840. It is contemplated to fill the entire canal by raising water with pumps worked by a steam-engine.

The *Savannah, Ogeechee, and Alatamaha Canal* is undergoing repairs and improvements. The Lock at Savannah River is rebuilding, of sufficient dimensions to admit brigs and schooners, and that part of the canal which bounds the city on the west, is in the course of being made three times as wide and twice as deep as it was before, (100 feet wide and 10 or 12 feet deep.)

XVI. ALABAMA.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
ARTHUR P. BAGBY, of Claiborne, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1841,)		3,500
Thomas B. Tunstall,	*Secretary of State*,	1,000 and fees.
Jefferson C. Vandyke,	*Comptroller of Public Accounts*,	1,000
William Hawn,	*State Treasurer*,	1,000
John D. Phelan,	*Attorney-General*,	425 and perquisites.

The Governor and other principal executive officers reside at Tuscaloosa. The Secretary of State is elected for two years; and the Comptrollers and Treasurer annually; — all by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

The *Senate* consists of 30 members, elected for 3 years, one third annually; the *House of Representatives*, of 98 members, elected annually. The pay of the members of both Houses is $4 a day each.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Henry W. Collier,	of Tuscaloosa,	*Chief Justice*,	$2,250
Henry Goldthwaite,	of Mobile,	*Associate Justice*,	2,250
John J. Ormond,		*do.*	2,250

The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and also the Chancellors, are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for 6 years.

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, — and only upon points of law, taken up from the Circuit or County Courts by writ of error. This court sits at Tuscaloosa, the seat of government, on the 1st Mondays of January and June; and it commonly sits 6 or 8 weeks at each term. The opinions of the Court are delivered in writing, and published by the Reporter.

Court of Chancery; — established in 1839.

		Salary.
Southern Chancery Division,	Anderson Crenshaw, *Chancellor*,	$2,000

1st District, Mobile, Washington, Clark, Monroe, Baldwin, Conecuh, and Covington.

2nd do. Montgomery, Macon, Russell, Barbour, Henry, Dale, Pike, and Butler.

3rd do. Sumter, Marengo, Greene, Perry, Dallas, Lowndes, and Wilcox.

		Salary.
Northern Chancery Division,	Silas Parsons, *Chancellor*,	$2,000

4th District, Jefferson, Shelby, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton.

5th do. Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Marion, Fayette, Walker, Blount, St. Clair, Cherokee, and De Kalb.

6th do. Jackson, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, and Marshall.

Two sessions are held annually in each District, and the Chancellors are required to alternate with each other, so that neither may preside twice in succession in either Division.

Circuit Courts.

					Salary.
Ptolemy T. Harris,	of St. Stephens,	*Judge of the*	1st	Circuit,	$2,000
Ezekiel Pickens,	of Selma,	*do.*	2d	do.	2,000
Peter Martin,	of Tuscaloosa,	*do.*	3d	do.	2,000
John J. Coleman,	of Florence,	*do.*	4th	do.	2,000
George W. Lane,	of Huntsville,	*do.*	5th	do.	1,500
John P. Booth,		*do.*	6th	do.	2,000
Samuel Chapman,	of Sumter C. H.,	*do.*	7th	do.	2,000
Abraham Martin,		*do.*	8th	do.	2,000
Eli Shortridge,	of Talladega,	*do.*	9th	do.	2,000

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals and *certioraris* brought up from inferior tribunals.

This State is divided into 9 Circuits, each Circuit comprising about 6 counties. There are two ridings; one called the spring, and the other the fall term; and each term occupies about 8 weeks. Each Circuit has a Solicitor, or State's Attorney, who prosecutes throughout the Circuit all offenders, and receives for his services $250 and fees.

Representation in the State Legislature.

Representatives. — 2,949 *White Inhabitants to one Representative.*

Autauga,	2	Dale,	1	Madison,	4	Russell,	1
Baldwin,	1	Dallas,	2	Morgan,	2	St. Clair,	1
Barbour,	2	De Kalb,	2	Marshall,	2	Sumter,	3
Benton,	3	Fayette,	2	Marion,	1	Shelby,	2
Bibb,	2	Franklin,	3	Macon,	1	Tallapoosa,	1
Blount,	2	Greene,	3	Marengo,	2	Talladega,	2
Butler,	2	Henry,	2	Montgomery,	2	Tuscaloosa,	4
Clark,	1	Jackson,	4	Mobile,	4	Walker,	1
Conecuh,	1	Jefferson,	2	Monroe,	2	Washington,	1
Coosa,	1	Lauderdale,	3	Perry,	3	Wilcox,	2
Covington,	1	Lawrence,	3	Pickens,	3		
Chambers,	2	Limestone,	2	Pike,	2	*Total,*	100
Cherokee,	2	Lowndes,	2	Randolph,	1		

Senators.

Benton, Dallas, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, Marengo, Pickens, Perry, Sumter, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, and Wilcox, each one Senator, 19

Randolph and Chambers,	1	St. Clair and Jefferson,	1
Marshall and Blount,	1	Marion and Fayette,	1
Morgan and Walker,	1	Clark, Baldwin, and Washington,	1
Russell and Barbour,	1	Marion and Tallapoosa,	1
Henry, Covington, and Dale,	1	Butler and Pike,	1
Monroe and Conecuh,	1	Shelby and Bibb,	1
Autauga and Coosa,	1		—
Cherokee and De Kalb,	1	*Total,*	33

Legislative Enactments.

The last legislature passed acts incorporating Mobile College, with authority to confer degrees, and 15 academies; also, acts abolishing imprisonment for debt, restraining the sale of spirituous liquors, prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and establishing a penitentiary at Wetumpka, with an appropriation of $30,000 for erecting the building. The three judges of the Supreme Court are to digest a penal code, to be submitted to the next legislature.

XVII. MISSISSIPPI.

GOVERNMENT.

		Salary.
ALEXANDER G. McNUTT,	*Governor*, (term of office from January, 1838, to January, 1840,)	$3,000
Thomas B. Woodward,	*Secretary of State*,	2,000
Thomas Craig,	*State Treasurer*,	2,000
A. B. Saunders,	*Auditor of Public Accounts*,	3,000

The election at which all the above officers are chosen by the people, is on the 1st Monday in November and the day following. The regular meeting of the Legislature is on the 1st Monday of January, biennially.

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

			Salary.
William L. Sharkey,	of Vicksburg,	*Presiding Judge*,	$2,000
James F. Trotter,	of Columbus,	*Judge*,	2,000
Publius R. R. Pray,	of Pearlington,	*do.*	2,000
Thomas F. Collins,	of Jackson,	*At'y Gen.* (to Nov., 1842),	1,000
Robert A. Patrick,		*Clerk.*	

This Court, which has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a Court of Errors and Appeals, holds its sessions annually at Jackson, commencing on the 1st Monday in December and January.

Superior Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Edward Turner,	of Franklin Co.,	*Chancellor*,	$3,000
R. L. Dixon,	of Jackson,	*Clerk*,	

This Court, which has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas, and complaints whatsoever, belonging to or cognizable in a Court of Equity, holds sessions at Jackson, Augusta, and Oxford.

Circuit Court.

Judges.		Salary.	District Attorneys.
George Coalter,	1st District,	$2,000	John D. Freeman.
D. O. Shattuck,	2d do.	2,000	B. F. Caruthers.
James Walker,	3d do.	2,000	C. C. Cage.
Buckner Harris,	4th do.	2,000	E. G. Peyton.
Henry Mounger,	5th do.	2,000	John Watts.
Henry S. Bennet,	6th do.	2,000	
J. R. Nicholson,	7th do.	2,000	J. H. Rollins.
Fred. W. Huling,	8th do.	2,000	S. B. Isaacs.
Stephen Adams,	9th do.	2,000	

The State is divided into 9 Circuits or Districts, and one judge and a district-attorney are chosen every 4 years from November, 1833, by the electors of each District; and a Circuit Court is holden in each county twice every year. This Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds $50.

Criminal Court, established in 1836.

Covington Rawlings, Natchez, *Judge*, Salary, $2,000

This Court has jurisdiction in the five southwestern counties, which border on the Mississippi, viz. Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson. This is the only Criminal Court in the State; in the other counties the Circuit Courts have criminal jurisdiction.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises 5 Divisions, commanded by 5 Major-Generals, viz.: A. P. Cunningham, John A. Quitman, Hugh W. Dunlap, E. L. Acee, and Willis W. Cherry.

All able-bodied white men from the age of 18 to 45 are required to perform military duty, except various judicial and civil officers of the State and the United States, ministers of the Gospel, teachers and students in colleges, academies, and schools, physicians, millers, ferrymen, &c.

Military duty is required to be performed four times in a year; once by regimental muster, and once by battalion. The only equipments required are shot guns, muskets, or rifles. The fine for non-appearance is $5, and a sum equal to one fifth of the delinquent's State tax; — for appearing without equipments, $3.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

The legislature, at its last session, adopted the *Penitentiary System*, abolished imprisonment for debt, prohibited the sale of ardent spirits and wine in less quantities than one gallon, appropriated $3,000 for the foundation of a State Library, and made, in addition, an annual appropriation to it of $1,000, and so changed the rights of women in relation to property, established by common law, as to secure to married women and their heirs, property inherited or given to them before or after marriage.

XVIII. LOUISIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
A. B. ROMAN,	of New Orleans,	*Governor*, (from January 4th, 1839, to January 4th, 1843,)	$ 7,500
Henry A. Bullard,	of New Orleans,	*Secretary of State*,	2,500
Francis Gardere,	do.	*Treasurer*,	4 per cent. on all [moneys received.
C. Woodruff,		*Pres. Board of Pub. Works.*	
P. F. Smith,	of New Orleans,	*Adj. and Inspector-General*,	2,000
E. Mazureau,		*Attorney-General*,	3,000

Senate; 17 members, elected for 4 years. Felix Garcia, *President.*

House of Representatives; 50 members, elected for 2 years. Gen. Dubuys, *Speaker*. Pay of each, $ 6 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
François X. Martin,	of New Orleans,	*Judge*,	$ 5,000
——— Ross,	do.	*do.*	5,000
George Eustis,	do.	*do.*	5,000
		do.	5,000
		do.	5,000

District Courts.

A. M. Buchanan,	of New Orleans,	*Judge*	1st	*District*,	$ 5,000
Thomas C. Nicholls,	of Donaldsonville,	*do.*	2d	*do.*	3,000
Isaac Johnson,	of Baton Rouge,	*do.*	3d	*do.*	3,000
(Vacant.)		*do.*	4th	*do.*	3,000
Seth Lewis,	of Opelousas,	*do.*	5th	*do.*	3,000
H. Boyce,	of Alexandria,	*do.*	6th	*do.*	3,000
E. H. Wilson,	of Monroe,	*do.*	7th	*do.*	3,000
Jesse R. Jones,	of Covington,	*do.*	8th	*do.*	3,000
Frederick H. Davis,	of Concordia,	*do.*	9th	*do.*	3,000

Criminal Court of the City of New Orleans.

John F. Canonge, *Judge.*

PENITENTIARY.

The State Penitentiary is situated at Baton Rogue.

Number of prisoners, Dec. 31, 1837, 112; in 1838, 158.

Number of commitments in 1837, 44; in 1838, 94.

Earnings above the expenses, in 1837, $ 3,242 16; in 1838, $ 13,472 78.

XIX. ARKANSAS.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
JAMES S. CONWAY, of Little Rock,		*Governor*, (term of office, from November, 1836, to November, 1840,)	$2,000
Robert A. Watkins, of Little Rock,		*Secretary of State*,	700
Elias N. Conway,	do.	*Auditor of Public Accounts*, (from Oct. 1838 to 1840,)	1,500
John Hutt,	do.	*Treasurer*,	1,000

The legislature meets on the 1st Monday in October, 1840, and biennially. — Senators, 17. Mark W. Izard, *President*. Representatives, 54. G. Marshall, *Speaker*.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Daniel Ringo,	of Little Rock,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,800
Thomas J. Lacy,	Arkansas,	*Associate Justice*,	1,800
Townsend Dickinson,	Batesville,	*do.*	1,800
Albert Pike,	Little Rock,	*Reporter*,	

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both Houses, for a term of 8 years.

Circuit Court.

	Judges.	Salary.		Judges.	Salary.
1st Circuit,	J C. P. Tolleson,	$1,200	5th Circuit,	Chs. Caldwell,	$1,200
2d do.	E. L. Johnson,	1,200	6th do.	Wm. Conway,	1,200
3d do.	Lewis B. Tully,	1,200	7th do.	R. C. S. Brown,	1,200
4th do.	Joseph M. Hoge,	1,200			

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases which are not otherwise provided for by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at the common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before Justices of the Peace, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly; and original jurisdiction in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over one hundred dollars. — The judges are elected by the General Assembly, for a term of 4 years.

MILITIA.

The militia of this State comprises two Divisions and 6 Brigades. — *Major-General* of the 1st Division, R. C. S. Brown; of the 2d, S. V. R. Ryan.

Banks.

State Bank; incorporated Nov. 2, 1836. — Capital, $1,000,000. The State the only stockholder. — Principal Bank at Little Rock. William Field, *President.* — Branches at Fayetteville, Batesville, Post of Arkansas, and Washington.

Real Estate Bank; incorporated Oct. 26, 1836. — Capital, $2,400,000. Principal Bank at Little Rock. A. H. Davis, *President.* Branches at Helena, Columbia, and Washington.

XX. TENNESSEE.

Government.

		Salary.
James K. Polk,	*Gov.*, (term of office expires Oct, 1841,)	$2,000
Luke Lea, Jun.,	*Secretary of State*, . .	$750 and fees.
Miller Francis,	*Treasurer of the State*, ...	1,500
Daniel Graham,	*Comptroller*, ...	2,000
Robert H. McEwan,	*Superintendent of Instruction*, . .	1,500
George S. Yerger,	*Attorney-General*, . .	1,000 and fees.

The legislature consists of a *Senate* of 25 members, and a *House of Representatives* of 75 members; all elected for two years. The members of the present legislature were elected in August, 1839. — Pay of the Senators and Representatives, $4 per day.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years; and those of the inferior courts, in the same manner, for the term of 8 years.

Supreme Court.

				Salary.
William B. Turley,	of Bolivar,	*Judge*,	*Western Division*,	$1,800
William B. Reese,	of Knoxville,	*do.*	*Eastern Division*,	1,800
Nathan Greene,	of Winchester,	*do.*	*Middle Division*,	1,800

Court of Chancery.

Pleasant M. Miller,	of Jackson,	*Chancellor*,	*Western Division.*	1,500
Th. L. Williams,	of Knoxville,	*do.*	*Eastern do.*	1,500
Lunsford M. Bramlett,	of Pulaski,	*do.*	*Middle do.*	1,500

Circuit Courts.

The State comprises 14 circuits, and the judges were elected in January, 1836. — Salary of each judge, $1,300.

1. Samuel Powell,	of Rogersville.	8. Edmund Dillahunty,	of Columbia.
2. Edward Scott,	of Knoxville.	9. William R. Harris,	of Paris.
3. Charles F. Keith,	of Athens.	10. John Read.	
4. Abraham Caruthers,	of Carthage.	11. V. D. Barry,	of Bolivar.
5. Samuel Anderson,	of Murfreesboro'.	12. R. M. Anderson.	
6. James Rucks,	of Nashville.	13. A. J. Marchbanks,	of McMinnville.
7. Mortimer A. Martin.		14. B. C. Totten,	of Huntingdon.

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary, at Nashville, constructed substantially on the Auburn plan, was begun in 1830, and went partially into operation in 1832.

Number of prisoners, in 1835, 92; in 1837, 122.

Excess of earnings above expenses, from the time it went into operation till Sept. 30, 1835, $9,214·49; for the two succeeding years, $14,430·41.

Internal Improvement.

[From the Nashville Whig of Jan. 20th, 1839.]

The Governor has subscribed on behalf of the State one half the capital Stock of the following Railroads and Turnpike Roads, all of which we understand have been commenced.

	Capital.	Bonds Issued.		Capital.	Bonds Issued.
Hiwusse Railroad Co.	$ 1,300,000	$ 97,000	*Add,*		
Columbia Central T.	250,000	69,000	Charleston and C. R.	$ 650,000	$ 32,000
Franklin & Columb. T.	150,000	22,000	Memphis & La Grange Railroad,	125,000	125,000
Chambers & Purdy T.	15,000	3,000	Nashville and Murfreesboro' T.	66,666	66,666
Nashville, and Charlotte T.	60,000	24,000	Gallatin and Nashville Turnpike,	112,500	72,500
Harpeth T.	80,000	26,000	Lebanon and Nashville Turapike,	60,000	60,000
Cumberland and Stones River T.	216,000	20,000		2,362,166	639,166
Jefferson T.	90,000	6,000			
Fayetteville and Shelbyville T.	220,000	16,000	*Add also,*		
Lebanon and Sparta T.	120,000		Improvement of Rivers,	300,000	300,000
Clarksville & Russellville T.	75,000				
Manchester, and Winchester T.	6,000 per mile		$	2,602,166	939,166
Livingston T.	not known				
	$ 2,576,000	283,000			
One half State sub.	1,288,000				

XXI. KENTUCKY.

Government.

			Salary.
Charles A. Wickliffe, *Acting Governor*, (term of office expires in September, 1840,)			$ 2,500
[*James Clark*, late Governor died, Aug. 27th, 1839.]			
James M. Bullock, of Shelbyville,		*Secretary of State*,	1,000
Benjamin Selby,	Frankfort,	*Auditor of Public Accounts.*	1,500
Thomas S. Page,	do.	*2d Auditor*,	1,500
John M. Foster,	do.	*Register of the Land-Office*,	1,500
James Davidson,	do.	*Treasurer*,	1,500

			Salary.
Thomas S. Theobald,	Frankfort,	*Keeper of the Peniten.*	(½ the profits)
Peter Dudley,	do.	*Adjutant-General,*	150
Ambrose W. Dudley,	do.	*Quartermaster-General,*	150
George A. Robertson,	do.	*State Librarian,*	350

The *Senate* consists of 38 members, elected for four years, one-fourth being elected every year. The *House of Representatives* consists of 100, elected annually on the 1st Monday in August. — Pay, $3 a day.

Judiciary.

Court of Appeals.

			Salary.
George Robertson,	of Lexington,	*Chief Justice,*	$2,000
Ephraim M. Ewing,	of Russellville,	*Judge,*	2,000
Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	*do.*	2,000
Jacob Swigert.	of Frankfort,	*Clerk,*	Fees.
Owen G. Cates,	do.	*Attorney-Gen.*	400 and fees.
James C. Coleman,	do.	*Sergeant,*	$2 a day while attending the court, and fees.
James G. Dana,	do.	*Reporter.*	

Louisville Chancery Court.

			Salary.
George M. Bibb,	of Louisville,	*Chancellor,*	$3,000
Charles J. Clarke,	do.	*Clerk,*	Fees.
Joseph Mays,	do.	*Master,*	Fees.
William A. Cocke,	do.	*Marshall,*	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

The State is divided into 16 Circuits or Districts, and the following are the Circuit Judges, who have each a salary of $1,500.

District.	*Residence.*	*District.*	*Residence.*
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	9. Samuel Lusk,	Lancaster.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Cynthiania.	10. James Simpson,	Winchester.
3. Aaron R. Woolley,	Lexington.	11. Kenaz Farrow,	Mount Sterling.
4. James Pryor,	Newcastle.	12. John L. Bridges,	Harrodsburg.
5. John J. Marshall,	Louisville.	13. Armist. H. Churchill,	Elizabethtown.
6. Asher W. Graham,	Bowling Green.	14. Alney McLean,	Greenville.
7. Benj. Shackleford,	Hopkinsville.	15. Joseph Eve,	Barbourville.
8. Christopher Tompkins,	Glasgow.	16. Wiley P. Fowler,	Salem.

Board of Internal Improvement.

			Salary.
James T. Morehead,	of Frankfort,	*President,*	$1,000
James R. Skiles,	of Bowling Green,	*Members:* — $3 a day and expenses while on duty.	
Manlius V. Thompson,	of Georgetown,		
Samuel Daviess,	of Harrodsburg,		
Austin P. Cox,	of Frankfort,	*Secretary,*	1,000

Engineers.

			Salary.
Sylvester Welsh,	*Chief-Engineer*,		$ 4,000
M. R. Stealey,	*Resident Engineer*	on Kentucky River Nav.	3,000
Alonzo Livermore,	*do.*	on Green River, do.	3,000
N. B. Buford,	*do.*	on Licking River, do.	2,500
William R. McKee,	*do.*	on Surveys,	2,500
H. I. Eastin,	*do.*	do.	2,000
William Moore,	*Assistant Engineer*,		1,300
C. F. Foster,	*do.*		1,200

"The Internal Improvements mentioned in the last volume of the Almanac," (it is stated by the correspondent who furnished that information,) "relating to railroads, turnpike roads, and slackwater navigation, are advancing, though slowly, in consequence of the difficulty in the money market. It is, however, expected, that many miles of turnpike roads, and three locks and dams on Kentucky River, and as many on Green River, will be completed during the present year (1839); besides considerable progress in other locks on these rivers, and also on Licking River."

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary is situated at Frankfort; and about ten years since a new building was constructed substantially on the Auburn plan. The management of the penitentiary is undertaken by the keeper, who, by a contract with the State, engages to support it, on condition of receiving one half of the profits, the other half being paid to the State. Joel Scott was the keeper on this plan for several years; keeper since 1834, Thomas S. Theobald. The profits are stated to be very considerable.

Number of prisoners in 1836, 107; in 1837, 114; in 1838, 141.

Asylum for Lunatics.

This institution was erected at Lexington, in 1824, by the legislature. Expenditures from 1824 to 1836, inclusive, $ 115,470·32. Patients in 1837, 128; in 1838, 122. Since the opening of the institution, the number of patients admitted, 690; discharged, 301; died, 267.

XXII. OHIO.

Government.

		Salary.
Wilson Shannon, *Governor*, (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1839,)		$1,500
Carter B. Harlan,	*Secretary of State*,	1,000
John Brough,	*Auditor of State*,	1,200
Joseph Whitehill,	*Treasurer of State*,	1,200
James B. Thomas,	*Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office*,	850
William B. Van Hook,	*Warden of the State Penitentiary*,	1,500
Jacob Medary,	*Adjutant-General*,	300
Christopher Niswanger,	*Quartermaster-General*,	200
Samuel Lewis,	*Superintendent of Common Schools*,	1,500
Zachariah Mills,	*Librarian of the State Library*,	400

(The above executive officers, for the time being, all reside at Columbus.)

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

					Salary.
Ebenezer Lane,	of Norwalk,	*Chief Judge*,	reëlected	1837,	$1,500
Reuben Wood,	Cleveland,	*Asso. Judge*,	elected	1833,	1,500
Peter Hitchcock,	Burton,	*do.*	do.	1835,	1,500
Frederick Grimké,	Chillicothe,	*do.*	do.	1836,	1,500

The Judges of the Supreme Court, the President and Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, are elected by the legislature, for seven years. Of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is Chief Judge. Two of the four Judges form a quorum, who hold a court in each county once every year.

Superior Court of Cincinnati.

David K. Esté, of Cincinnati, *Judge*, Salary, $1,200

This court has concurrent jurisdiction, with the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Hamilton, of all civil causes at common law and in chancery.

Courts of Common Pleas.

			Salary.
Wm. L. Helfenstein,	of Dayton,	*Judge 1st Circuit*,	$1,200
Ozias Bowen,	Marion,	*do. 2d do.*	1,200
Van R. Humphrey,	Hudson,	*do. 3d do.*	1,200
Corrington W. Searl,	Newark,	*do. 4th do.*	1,200

			Salary.
George W. Belden,	Canton,	*Judge 5th Circuit,*	$ 1,200
John H. Keith,	Somerset,	*do. 6th do.*	1,200
Benjamin Hinkson,	Wilmington,	*do. 7th do.*	1,200
Thomas Irvin,	Gallipolis,	*do. 8th do.*	1,200
Nathaniel C. Reed,	Cincinnati,	*do. 9th do.*	1,200
John W. Price,	Hillsborough,	*do. 10th do.*	1,200
Ezra Dean,	Wooster,	*do. 11th do.*	1,200
Joseph R. Swan,	Columbus,	*do. 12th do.*	1,200
Emery D. Potter,	Toledo,	*do. 13th do.*	1,200

The several Courts of Common Pleas are held, three times a year, by a President Judge and three Associate Judges, in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The Associate Judges receive the sum of $2·50 a day, for each day's actual attendance upon the Courts.

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary is situated at Columbus, and the new building, which is constructed on the Auburn plan, was first occupied in October, 1834, when 189 convicts were removed from the old prison into the new one.

Number of prisoners in 1835, 266; in 1836, 314; in 1837, 392; in 1838, 443.

Number of commitments in 1835, 150; in 1836, 112; in 1837, 145; in 1838, 155.

Earnings above expenses in 1836, $3,727·80; in 1837, $12,557·96; in 1838, $26,657·62, exclusive of prosecution and transportation charges in 1838.

Asylum for Poor Lunatics.

This Asylum, at Columbus, according to the report of the directors, dated December 24th, 1838, was then so far advanced as to admit of the reception of patients in the east wing of the building, which, when fully completed, will accommodate 150 patients. Sum expended, $37,280·15; required to complete it, $3,068.

State Debt.

Permanent Loans,	$ 6,430,000·00
School Funds,	1,099,132·94
Surplus Revenue from County Fund Commissioners,	112,613·10
Surplus Revenue from the Auditor of State,	60,279·35
Railroad Scrip,	173,515·00
Subscriptions to Canal and Turnpike Cos.,	2,079,100·00
School Funds transferred to the Revenue in 1835 and 1836,	75,522·32
Total,	$ 10,030,162·71

TOLLS OF THE OHIO AND MIAMI CANALS IN 1836, 1837, AND 1838.

	1836.	1837.	1838.
Ohio Canal,	$211,823·32	$293,426·79	$382,135·96
Miami Canal,	51,116·52	62,833·40	77,863·09
Total,	$262,939·74	$356,260·19	$459,979·05

COMMON SCHOOLS.

[From the Report of the Superintendent for 1838.]

Number of townships in the State,	1,227
Number of School Districts (of which 3,452 reported),	8,334
Number of Common Schools,	6,880
Number of Teachers (males 4,569, females 2,949),	7,518
Number of Scholars (males 98,238, females 87,852),	186,090
Number of youth between the ages of 4 and 20,	588,590
Amount of the School Fund funded,	$1,424,175·05
Value of School Lands unsold,	1,342,411·00
Sum annually distributed by the State for schools,	200,000·00
Amount raised by local taxes in 1838,	201,179·00
Total amount for School purposes in 1838,	488.085·79

XXIII. MICHIGAN.

GOVERNMENT.

			Salary.
STEVENS T. MASON,	of Detroit,	*Governor*, (term expires January 1, 1840,)	$2,000
Edward Munday,	of Ann Arbour,	*Lieut.-Gov.* — $6 a day, during the session of the legislature.	
Randolph Manning,	of Detroit,	*Secretary of State*,	1,000
Henry Howard,	of Detroit,	*Treasurer*,	800
John D. Pierce,	of Marshall,	*Superintend. Public Instruct.*,	1,500
Robert Abbot,	do.	*Auditor-General*,	500
Kintzing Pritchette,	do.	*Bank Commissioners*,	1,200
Alpheus Feltch,	of Monroe,	*Bank Commissioners*,	1,200
——— Fitzgerald,	of Niles,	*Bank Commissioners*,	1,200
Calvin Jackson,	of Marshall,	*Priv. Sec. to the Governor*,	500

Statistical Table.

[From Blois's "Gazetteer of the State of Michigan," published Oct. 1838.]

Counties.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1837.	Gristmills.	Sawmills.	Merch'nts.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Ind. Corn.	Capitals.	Pop. 1838.
Allegan,	840	1,469	1	17	17			Allegan,	1,200
Aronac,	545								
Barry,	576	512		2					
Berrien,	578	4,863	5	26	58	26,101	60,941	St. Joseph,	1,300
Branch,	528	4,016	4	10	11	27,612	34,236	Branch,	
Cass,	528	5,296	5	19	19	54,173	90,338	Cassopolis,	
Calhoun,	720	7,660	4	20	32	105,012	52,476	Marshall,	1,000
Chippewa,	7,200	366			3			Sault St. Mary,	800
Clinton,	576	529		2	3	3,305	1,715		
Eaton,	576	913	1	5	2	3,815	2,655	Bellevue,	400
Genesee,	504	2,754	1	13	16			Flint,	1,200
Gladwin,	576								
Gratiot,	576								
Hillsdale,	576	4,729	1	15	14	42,661	28,524	Jonesville,	
Ionia,	576	1,028	2	3	5	4,287	3,335	Ionia,	
Ingham,	560	822				2,593	1,811		
Isabella,	576								
Jackson,	720	8,693	5	21	17	162,599	63,191	Jackson,	
Kalamazoo,	576	6,367	3	21	34	103,787	80,964	Kalamazoo,	
Kent,	576	2,022	2	15	10	2,620	6,534	Grand Rapids,	1,000
Lapeer,	828	2,602	3	11	8	14,976	1,877	Lapeer,	
Lenawee,	735	14,510	14	13	63	131,508	126,725	Adrian,	1,200
Livingston,	576	5,029	3	11	9	48,835	19,483	Howell,	
Mackinac,	27,684	664		1	9			Mackinac,	
Macomb,	458	8,892	6	25	20	85,028	40,240	Mt. Clemens,	
Midland,	680								
Monroe,	532	10,611	7	25	42	27,255	42,741	Monroe,	2,795
Montcalm,	576								
Oakland,	900	20,163	17	40	38			Pontiac,	1,000
Oceana,	834								
Ottawa,	794	628		3	10				
Saginaw,	1,021	920	1	5	5	2,288	4,650	Saginaw,	400
Sanilac,	2,460								
Shiawassee,	544	1,184	1	4	2	2,931	1,640	Corunna,	
St. Clair,	935	3,673	4	30	22	6,816	4,462	Palmer,	
St. Joseph,	528	6,337	8	13	27			Centreville,	
Van Buren,	633	1,262							
Washtenaw,	720	21,817	11	36	55	164,663	122,989	Ann Arbor,	2,000
Wayne,	600	23,400	5	27	244			Detroit,	9,[illegible]78
Total,	60,520	175,169	114	433	795	1,014,896	791,427		

The white population is given in the above. The colored population is stated at 379; Indians taxed, 27; two townships in the counties of Lapeer and Lenawee not returned, computed to contain 425 inhabitants. Population in 1810, 4,528; in 1820, 9,048; in 1830, 32,538; in 1834, 87,278, in 1837, 175,169.

The statistics in the above table are given for the year 1837, but they are incomplete, being given for only about two thirds of the State, returns for the remainder not having been made. The quantity of rye returned was 21,944 bushels; oats, 1,116,910 bushels; buckwheat, 64,022 bushels; flax, 43,826 pounds; hemp, 524 pounds; neat cattle, 89,610; horses, 14,059; sheep, 22,684; hogs, 109,096.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William A. Fletcher,	of Ann Arbor,	*Chief Justice,*	$ 1,600
George Morell,	of Detroit,	*Associate Justice,*	1,500
Epaphroditus Ransom,	of Kalamazoo,	*do.*	1,500
Elon Farnsworth,	of Detroit,	*Chancellor,*	1,500
Peter Morey,	of Detroit,	*Attorney-General,*	500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for the term of 7 years.

PENITENTIARY.

A new penitentiary is now in progress, on the Auburn plan, which is to contain 800 cells; 34 cells were in a state of readiness for prisoners in January, 1839.

XXIV. INDIANA.

GOVERNMENT.

Salary.

DAVID WALLACE, of Indianapolis, *Governor,* (term of office expires in December, 1840,) $ 1,500

David Hillis, of Madison, *Lieutenant-Governor*; Pay, $3 a day during the session of the General Assembly.

William J. Brown, of Rushville, *Secretary of State;* elected by the General Assembly for 4 years ending Jan., 1841, 600 [and perquisites.

Nathan B. Palmer, of Madison, *Treasurer of State;* elected for 3 years ending Jan., 1841, 400 and perquisites.

Morris Morris, of Indianapolis, *Auditor of Public Accounts;* term of 3 years expires Jan., 1841, 400 and perquisites.

David D. Owen, *State Geologist;* appointed by the Governor, 1,500 [and contingent expenses.

Jesse L. Williams, *Chief Engineer,* 4,000

Samuel Merrill, *President of the State Bank;* appointed by the legislature for five years, 1,500

Douglass Maguire, *Adjutant-General;* appointed by the Governor during pleasure, 100

Alexander H. Davidson, *Quartermaster-General;* appointed by the Governor during pleasure, 50

		Profits.
Hensley and Patterson,	*Keepers of the Penitentiary,*	
Samuel H. Peck,	*Visitor of the Penitentiary,*	50

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Isaac Blackford,	of Vincennes,	*Chief Judge,*	$1,500
Charles Dewey,	of Charlestown,	*Judge,*	1,500
Jeremiah Sullivan,	of Madison,	*do.*	1,500
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	*Clerk,*	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the Chief Judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except that the legislature may give it original jurisdiction in capital cases, and cases in chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested or prejudiced.

Circuit Courts.

Circ.	President Judges.		Prosecuting Attorneys.	
1st,	Isaac Naylor,	of Crawfordsville.	Wm. T. Bryant,	of Rockville.
2d,	J. H. Thompson,	Salem.	John W. Payne,	Corydon.
3d,	Miles C. Eggleston,	Brookville.	Courtland Cushing,	Madison.
4th,	Elisha Embree,	Princeton.	J. A. Breckenridge,	Booneville.
5th,	William W. Wick,	Indianapolis.	Wm. Quarles,	Indianapolis.
6th,	Samuel Bigger,	Rushville.	Samuel W. Parker,	Connersville.
7th,	E.M. Huntingdon,	Terre Haute.	John Cowgill,	Greencastle.
8th,	Charles W. Ewing,	Fort Wayne.	Thomas Johnson,	Fort Wayne.
9th,	Samuel C. Sample,	South Bend.	Jos. L. Jennegan,	Goshen.

The President Judges and the Prosecuting Attorneys are elected by the legislature for 7 years; and the Associate Judges and Clerks of the Court are elected by the people for the same period. The President Judges receive each a salary of $1,000; the Attorneys, each a salary of $150 and perquisites. The Judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two Associate Judges in each county, who receive $3 a day during the session.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of Internal Improvement consists of ten members, elected by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly; and they receive $3·50 a day. The following are the members; David H. Maxwell of Bloomington, *President*; Daniel Yandes of Indianapolis, Samuel Lewis of Fort Wayne, John Woodburn of Madison, John G. Clendenning of Paoli, John A. Graham of Booneville, Elisha Long of Brookville, Thomas H. Blake of Terre Haute, and James B. Johnson of Lafayette. — James Morrison of Indianapolis, *Secretary:* salary, $1,000.

XXV. ILLINOIS.

Government.

			Salary.
Thomas Carlin, of Quincy, *Governor*, (term of office, from 1st Monday in December, 1838, to 1st Monday in December, 1842,) $1,000, and $500 for office rent and travelling expenses,			$1,500

[The Governor is required by law to reside at Springfield, which has been the seat of government since July 4, 1839.]

Stinson H. Anderson, of Mount Vernon, *Lieutenant-Governor;* $7 a day during the session of the legislature.

Alexander P. Field,	of Springfield,	*Secretary of State*, (including clerk hire,)	1,100
Levi Davis,	do.	*Auditor of Public Accounts*,	800
John D. Whiteside,	do.	*Treasurer*,	800
Wickliffe Kitchell,	of Hillsborough,	*Attorney-General*,	350 and fees.

Canal Commissioners. — Wm. B. Thornton, *President;* Jacob Fry, *Acting Commissioner;* John Calhoun, *Treasurer.*

Fund Commissioners. — M. M. Rawlings, Charles Oakley, and John Tillson, Jr.

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works. — Milton K. Alexander, *President;* John Hogan, Elijah Willard, Hart Fellows, John Dixon, Jesse B. Thomas, and Ebenezer Peck; Wm. Prentiss, *Secretary.* All elected by the legislature biennially. Pay of each, $5 a day, while actually employed.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
William Wilson,	of Carmi,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,000
Samuel D. Lockwood,	of Jacksonville,	*Associate Justice*,	1,000
Thomas C. Browne,	of Springfield,	*do.*	1,000
Theophilus W. Smith,	of Chicago,	*do.*	1,000

This Court holds its terms at the seat of government on the 2d Monday in December, and the 1st Monday in June.

Circuit Courts.

William Thomas,	1st Circuit.	Dan Stone,	6th Circuit.
Sidney Breese,	2d do.	John Pearson,	7th do.
Walter B. Scates,	3d do.	Samuel H. Treat,	8th do.
J. Hardin,	4th do.	Thomas Ford,	9th do.
—— ——,	5th do.		

The salary of the several Circuit Judges is $1,000. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are elected by the legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior. There are 6 State's Attorneys, who are elected by the legislature biennially: salary $250 and fees.

Internal Improvement.

[From the Peoria Register, of June 29th, 1839.]

Names of Railroads.	Miles.	Names of Railroads.	Miles.
Central Railroad,	457½	Alton and Shelbyville Railroad,	71
Southern Cross do.	294	Belleville and Lebanon do.	23¾
Northern Cross do.	234½	Shelbyville & Paris Branch do,	71½
Bloomington, Mackinaw, Peoria, and Pekin, do.	53¾		
Peoria and Warsaw do.	116	*Total,*	1,341¾

Average Cost per Mile, total Cost of each Railroad, and Amount expended to the end of the Year 1838.

Names of Railroads.	Cost per mile.	Total Cost.	Amount Expended.
Central Railroad, . .	$8,326	$3,809,145	$145,765
Southern Cross and Alton and Shawneetown Railroad, . .	8,200	2,410,800	42,763
Northern Cross do. . .	8,400	1,976,335	515,311
Shelbyville and Paris do. . .	10,589	757,113	51,203
Peoria and Warsaw do. . .	8,301	966,396	75,255
Belleville and Lebanon do. . .	7,000	164,500	371
Bloomington, Mackinaw, Peoria, and Pekin do. . .	11,736	630,810	38,022
Total, . . .		$11,470,444	$728,125

"In this State," says the Back-Woodsman, "we have little short of a half a million of inhabitants, and, in progress, more than 1,300 miles of railroads, and over 100 miles of canals; and yet there are men living among us, who can recollect the time when there was not a single Anglo-American in Illinois."

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary, at Alton, constructed in 1831, on the general plan of that at Auburn, being on a small scale, having only 24 cells, with a warden's house and guard house.

XXVI. MISSOURI.

Government.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Lilburn W. Boggs,	of City of Jefferson,	*Governor*,	1840,	$2,000
Franklin Cannon,	of Cape Giradeau,	*Lt.-Governor*,	do.	
James L. Minor,	of City of Jefferson,	*Sec'y of State*,	1843,	1,000 [& fees.
Hiram H. Baber,	do.	*Auditor of Pub. Ac.*		1,500 [including clerk hire.
Abraham M. Clellan,	do.	*Treasurer*,	1841,	1,250
Samuel M. Bay,	do.	*Attorney-General*,		650
Peter G. Glover,	do.	*Sup. of Com. Sch.*,	1841,	600
Benjamin M. Lisle,	do.	*Adjutant-General*,		100
George W. Miller,	do.	*Quartermaster-General*,		100
William Milbourne,	of St. Louis,	*Surveyor-General*,		1,500
John Smith,	do.	*President of State Bank.*		
Henry Shurlds,	do.	*Cashier do.*		2,000

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, President of the Senate and receives $4·50 a day while presiding over the Senate; and the pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. The Senators are chosen every fourth year, and the Representatives every second year. Their pay is $3 a day. The legislature meets at the City of Jefferson biennially, on the 4th Monday in November.

Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Matthias McGirk,	of Loutre Island,	*Presiding Judge*,	$1,100
George Tompkins,	of City of Jefferson,	*Associate Judge.*	1,100
William B. Napton,	do.	*do.*	1,100

The State is divided into four Judicial Districts, in each of which the Supreme Court sits twice a year. The places of holding the courts are Booneville, Palmyra, St. Louis, and Potosi. This Court exercises appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Court, and has original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, &c. The decisions of this Court are published at the end of each term in some newspaper printed in the District; and they are collected and published in a pamphlet form semi-annually by the Attorney-General.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.			Salary.	Attorneys.	Salary.	
William Scott,	1st	Circuit,	$1,000	Samuel M. Bay,	$250	& fees.
Thomas Reynolds,	2d	do.	1,000	James Gordon,	250	do.
Ezra Hunt,	3d	do.	1,000	G. Porter,	250	do.
P. H. McBride,	4th	do.	1,000	James C. Abernathy,	250	do.
John F. Ryland,	5th	do,	1,000	H. Young,	250	do.
A. A. King,	6th	do.	1,000	Wm. T. Wood,	250	do.
F. P. Wright,	7th	do.	1,000		250	do.
	8th	do.	1,000	John Bent,	250	do.
David Steirgere,	9th	do.	1,000	John S. Brickey,	250	do.
John D. Cook,	10th	do.	1,000	Greer W. Davis,	250	do.
Thos. C. Burch,	11th	do.	1,000	James A. Clarke,	250	do.

The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court extends to all matters of tort and contracts over 90 dollars, where the demand is liquidated, and 50 dollars where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and superintending control over the County Courts and Justices of the Peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The Circuit Court is held in each county. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and they hold their office during good behavior, though not beyond 65 years of age.

Criminal Court of St. Louis.

James B. Bowlin, of St. Louis, *Judge;* Salary, $1,000

This is a local tribunal, established for exercising criminal jurisdiction only in the county of St. Louis. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The Judge is appointed by the concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; and he holds his office during good behavior.

County Courts.

The jurisdiction of the County Courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their office for four years. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

PENITENTIARY.

The State Penitentiary, at the City of Jefferson, is built on the arcade plan, of brick, two stories high. Provision was made for its erection by the legislature in the winter of 1832-3, and it was opened for the reception of convicts in 1836.

MILITIA.

The State is divided into 14 Divisions, and 28 Brigades. Every able-bodied white man, from the age of 18 to 45 years, is required to perform military duty.

Bank.

"The Bank of the State of Missouri" was established in 1837, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which the State owns about four fifths. The mother bank is at St. Louis, and there are two branches, at Fayette and Palmyra. According to the Constitution of the State, only one bank can be in operation in the State at any one time; and its capital stock is limited to $5,000,000.

Education.

There are several funds belonging to this State, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purposes of education, and which have continued to accumulate for a number of years, until they have become amply sufficient for the design of establishing a general system of free schools. The first and most important of these funds is that called the *Common School Fund*, which consists of the proceeds of the sales of the 16th (or middle) section of every congressional township of land in the State. In the sales of the public lands this section was reserved by the United States government, and granted to the State of Missouri for the purposes of education. The proceeds of this grant have been placed by the State under the control of the county courts, and directed to be lent at 10 per cent., and the interest to be applied to the instruction of all children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, in the several townships to which the sections respectively belong. This interest is paid to trustees, and by them distributed to the proper teachers. The amount of this fund is not known; and it is greater or less in each county, according to the value of the land which was sold.

The *Saline Fund* is the next most important source of revenue for the purposes of education. This is derived from the sale of twelve salt springs in this State, with six sections of land attached to each, granted by the United States at the time of its admission into the Union. This fund now amounts to about $480,000; but is not available for the support of schools till it amounts to $500,000. This, together with the portion of the *Surplus Revenue*, which this State received from the United States, amounting to nearly $400,000, constitute a fund which is called the *State School Moneys*, the interest of which is to be distributed by the Superintendent of Common Schools among the organized schools in the State.

The *Seminary Fund* is a fund which has been formed from the sale of 72 sections of land granted by the general government for establishing and supporting a university, and it amounts to about $90,000. A site for the university was fixed upon in June, 1839, by commissioners appointed for the purpose. It is a tract of land consisting of about 300 acres adjoining the town of Columbia in Boone county, and very pleas-

antly situated; and on a part of it the Columbia College building now stands. The county of Boone offered to give the sum of $ 117,921, including the land and buildings, which were valued at $ 30,000, to the institution as an inducement for placing it within the county; and this was a higher offer than was made by any other county.

Internal Improvement.

This State, though possessing extraordinary resources, had not, previously to the year 1839, engaged in any work of internal improvement. A Board of Internal Improvement, composed of five members, has, in accordance with an act of the legislature of February 13th, 1839, been recently organized, to superintend the clearing out of the principal rivers and to survey the ground for a railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain; and it held its first meeting at St. Louis on the 6th of May, 1839.

Board of Internal Improvement.

George C. Sibley,	of St. Charles Co.,	*President.*
Cornelius Davy,	of Jackson Co.,	*Member.*
Robert White,	of Scott Co.,	*do.*
Hugh Meredith,	of Monroe Co.,	*do.*
B. F. Robinson,	of Cole Co.,	*do.*
John H. McMillan,		*Secretary.*

Engineer and Commissioners.

William H. Morell,	*Chief Engineer,*		Salary, $ 2,000
Cornelius Davy,	*Commissioner,*	on the North Grand River Survey, &c.	
Hugh Meredith,	*do.*	on the Salt River Survey, &c.	
B. F. Robinson,	*do.*	on the Osage River Survey, &c.	
Robert White,	*do.*	on the Merrimac River Survey, &c.	
G. C. Sibley,	*do.*	on the Railroad Route from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain.	

Minerals.

Missouri possesses inexhaustible mines of lead, iron, and coal; yet the State has not yet taken any measures to bring its stores of mineral wealth into successful competition with her more enterpriing but less highly favored neighbors. In the county of St. Francois, there is an Iron Mountain, on and near which iron ore is found in immense quantities, and of a quality so pure, as to answer, without smelting, the ordinary purposes of husbandry. The railroad which is projected from St. Louis to this mountain is expected to be of incalculable benefit to the State, as it will serve to develop one of the richest iron mines in the world.

XXVII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800; and it is the residence of the President and the other chief executive officers of the national government.

The Congress of the United States meets every year at Washington, on the 1st Monday in December, unless it is otherwise provided by law; and the Supreme Court of the United States meets here annually on the 2d Monday in January.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court for the District.

	Residence.		Salary.
William Cranch,	Washington,	*Chief Judge,*	$2,700
Buckner Thurston,	do.	*Assistant Judge,*	2,500
James S. Morsel,	Georgetown,	*do.*	2,500
Francis S. Key,	Washington,	*Attorney,*	Fees, &c.
Alexander Hunter,	do.	*Marshal,*	do.
William Brent,		*Clerk for Washington County,*	do.
Edmund I. Lee,		*Clerk for Alexandria County,*	do.

District Court for the District, at Alexandria.

William Cranch, *Judge.* Edmund I. Lee, *Clerk.*

Criminal Court for the District.

			Salary.
James Dunlop,	of Georgetown,	*Judge,*	$2,000
William Brent,		*Clerk for Washington Co.,*	Fees.
Edmund I. Lee,		*Clerk for Alexandria Co.,*	Fees.

Orphans' Court.

			Salary.
Nathaniel P. Causin,	Washington Co.,	*Judge,*	$1,000
Samuel Chase,	do.	*do.*	1,000
Edward N. Roach,	do.	*Register,*	Fees.
Christopher Neale,	Alexandria Co.,	*Judge,*	1,000
Alexander Moore,	do.	*Register,*	Fees.

PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary, in the city of Washington, is built mainly on the Auburn plan, and was first occupied by convicts in 1831.

Number of prisoners in 1832 and 1833, about 40; in 1834, 51; in 1835, 64; in 1836, 73; in 1837, 76; in Dec. 31st, 1838, 84, of whom 66 were people of color and 10 females.

Expenses above earnings in 1837, $9,810·60; in 1838, $11,031·95.

XXVIII. FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Government.

	Salary.
Richard R. Call, *Governor*, (re-appointed March 16th, 1839. Term of office expires March 16th, 1842,)	$ 2,500
John P. Du-Val, *Secretary*, (appointed Sept. 25th, 1837. Term of office expires September 25th, 1841.)	1,500

The Legislative Council is composed of a Senate of 11 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives composed of 29 members, elected annually, on the 2d Monday in October. The Legislative Council meets annually at Tallahassee, the seat of government, and residence of the Governor and Secretary, on the 1st Monday in January, and its sessions are limited to 75 days. Pay of members, $ 4 a day, and $ 4 for every 20 miles' travelling to and from the seat of government.

Judiciary.

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.
Middle,	Thos. Randall, *Pres. C. of Ap.*	Jefferson,	$ 1,800	Charles S. Sibley.
Eastern,	Robert R. Reid,	St. Aug'tine,	1,800	Thomas Douglass.
Apalachicola,	Rich'd C. Allen,	St. Joseph,	1,800	W.H.Brokenborough.
Western,	Dillon Jordan,	Pensacola,	1,800	George Walker.
Southern,	Wm. Marvin,	Key West,	2,300	——— Walker.

Marshals.— Samuel H. Du-Val, Joseph S. Sanchez, Peter W. Gautier, Jr., George Willis, and Charles M. Wells.

The Court of Appeals, consisting of the Judges of the several Superior Courts, is held annually at Tallahassee, on the 1st Monday in January. The Territory comprises 20 counties and the County Courts are held semi-annually by the Judges in the respective counties, who have a limited civil jurisdiction, and original jurisdiction in all matters relating to estates testate and intestate, to executors, administrators, guardians, wards, and orphans and their estates.

Census of Florida.—1838.

Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free. Colored	Total.	Counties.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Total.
Du-Val,	1,536	1,564	181	3,281	Gadsden,	2,351	3,180	11	5,542
St. Johns,	1,330	821	152	2,303	Madison,	986	701	8	1,695
Alachua,	594	316		910	Hamilton,				
Columbia,	2,486	132		2,618	Escambia,	2,703	1,458	388	4,549
Dade,	263	29	22	314	Calhoun,	1,113	527	5	1,645
Hillsborough,	77	13	5	95	Walton,	961	171	22	1,154
Nassau,	2,703	1,458	388	4,549	Washington,	352	335	1	688
Mosquito,	1,113	527	5	1,645	Franklin,	1,890	169	7	2,066
Monroe,	452	93	73	618	Jackson,	2,020	2,400	40	4,460
Leon,	3,916	6,083	32	10,031					
Jefferson,	2,113	3,140	11	5,264	*Total,*	28,959	23,117	1,351	53,427

SALVAGES AT KEY WEST.

Statement of Salvages at Key West, Florida, for the Year 1838, *by Charles Walker.*

Brig Chili, 25 per cent. on vessel and cargo; vessel condemned and sold, and cargo saved,	$ 2,813·00
Brig Timoleon, pilot service, arbitration,	250 00
Ship Bombay, 25 per cent. on vessel and cargo; vessel left at Tortugas, and sold by Captain; cargo saved,	12,692 00
Br. Barque Howard, 25 per cent. on vessel and cargo; both saved; cargo greatly injured,	7,880·00
Br. Brig Hebrus, vessel lost, and half of cargo; 50 per cent.	1,403·03
Ship Eleanor, pilot service, on reef; gross sum,	600 00
Brig Two Sisters, vessel and cargo saved; gross sum,	1,200·00
Ship ———, pilot service, on reef; compromise,	1,000·00
Fr. Brig Courier de Tampico, vessel and cargo saved; gross sum,	3,000·00
Brig Export, vessel lost, and half cargo; 50 per cent.	1,990 72
Schr. Hyder-Ally, vessel lost, cargo saved; gross sum,	3,000 00
Pilot Service on reef; name unknown, compromise,	500,00
Total,	$ 36,328 75

On hand, to be added when decided:

Genoese Brig La Maria; brig and cargo saved.

Spanish Brig Triunfante; vessel lost, cargo saved.

There have been twenty regularly licensed vessels, engaged in nothing but saving wrecked property. They average 75 tons each, and may be valued at 60,000. The amount of salvages for the past year, may be stated at $ 40 000. Of this, the fishing smacks, that supply Havana with fish, received the whole salvage of the Hyder-Ally, two thirds of the Bombay, and one quarter of the Export, leaving the wrecking vessels but $ 14,250, and the same to their crews, — for the owners support the vessels.

Loss of owners in 1838.

Deterioration of vessels, 10 per cent.	$ 6,000
Victualling at $ 150 per month,	36,000
Necessary expense to keep vessels in order, Custom-House dues, &c., $ 300 per year, each,	6,000
Insurance on $ 60,000, at 10 per cent.	6,000
5 per cent. on salvage to Proctors and salvage agents,	712·50
	$ 54,712·50
Deduct salvage of 1838,	14,250
Loss of owners,	$ 40,460·50

The crews average ten men each, and receive half of the salvage.

Each master	3 shares	in lieu of wages,		$156·21
" mate	2 "	"	"	104·14
" man	1 "	"	"	52·07

Amount of salvages in	1835,	$88,008,	not including arbitrations and compromises.
" "	1836,	173,735,	
" "	1837,	104,497,	
" "	1838,	40,000,	including every sum received.

Salt Works have been established near the town of Key West, on the island, by an incorporated company, styled the "Lafayette Salt Company of Key West." The capital is limited to $200,000.

A convention assembled at the city of St. Joseph, on the 3d of December, 1838, to form a *Constitution* for Florida, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State. The outlines of the Constitution will probably be given in the next volume of the Almanac.

The population of Florida, as reported to Congress, according to the census of 1838, was 48,223; but no returns were then received from the counties of *Nassau* and *Mosquito*; and the *true* sum of the population of the several counties, as stated in the census, was not 48,223, but 47,223.

XXIX. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Government.

	Salary.
Henry Dodge, of Dodgeville, *Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*, (term expires, July 3, 1842,)	$2,500
Wm. B. Slaughter, City of the Four Lakes, *Secretary*, (term from 1837 to 1839,)	1,200

The government was organized in 1836. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected for 2 years. Their pay is $3 a day, and $3 for every 20 miles' travel. *Madison*, on the Four Lakes, is the seat of government. The sum of $20,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings, and of $5,000 for a library. William Bullen, *President of the Council.* J. W. Blackstone, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Judiciary.

				Salary.
Charles Dunn,	of Elk Grove,	1st District,	*Chief Justice*,	$1,800
David Irvin,	of Burlington,	2d do.	*Associate Justice*,	1,800
Andrew G. Miller,		3d do.	*do.*	1,800

Newspapers in 1838. — At Milwaukie, 3 weekly and 1 monthly; 1 weekly at Prairie du Chien, 1 at Racine, and 1 at Mineral Point.

Banks, chartered at Milwaukie, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Racine, and Mineral Point.

Land Offices at Milwaukie, Green Bay, and Mineral Point.

XXX. IOWA TERRITORY.

Government.

	Salary.
Robert Lucas, *Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*, (term from July, 1838, to July, 1841,)	$ 2,500
William B. Conway, *Secretary*, (term from July 4th, 1838, to July 4th, 1841,)	1,200

Judiciary.

			Salary.
Charles Mason,	of Iowa,	*Chief Justice*,	$ 1,500
Thomas S. Wilson,	do.	*Associate Judge*,	1,500
Joseph Williams,		*do.*	1,500

Isaac Van Allen, *Attorney*. Francis Gehon, *Marshal*.

The Judges are appointed for 4 years; and the territory is divided into three judicial districts, and the judges perform circuit duties.

This country was erected into a territorial government by an act of Congress of June, 1838. The legislative power is vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, which consists of a Council of 13 members, elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of 26 members, elected annually. — Pay of the members, $ 3 a day, and $ 3 for every 20 miles'-travel. — The sum of $ 20,000 has been appropriated by the government of the United States, to erect public buildings at the seat of the territorial government, and $ 5,000 for a library.

Newspapers in 1838; 1 weekly at Burlington, the seat of government, 1 at Dubuque, 1 at Fort Madison, and 1 at Montrose.

Banks chartered in 1838, at Burlington and Dubuque. Land Offices at Burlington and Dubuque.

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

SIR JOHN COLBORNE, *Governor-General, and Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces of North America.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Population in 1834, or latest census.	Lieutenant-Governors.
Lower Canada, . .	549.005	
Upper Canada, .	336,461	Sir George Arthur.
New Brunswick, . .	119,457	Sir John Harvey.
N. Scotia, with C. Breton,	142,548	Sir Colin Campbell.
Prince Edward's Island,	32,292	Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
Newfoundland, . .	75,000	Captain Prescott, R. N.
Total,	1,254,753	

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c. — (*Population in* 1834.)

Islands, &c.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Apprenticed Laborers.	Total in 1834.	Governors.	Lieutenant-Governors.
Jamaica,	[36	,000]	311,692	347,692	Sir Ch. T. Metcalf.	
Bahama,	4,657	4,211	9,705	18,573		Col. F. Cock-
Barbadoes,	14,959	5,146	82,807	102,912		[burn.
St. Vincent,	1,301	2,824	22,997	27,122	Sir Evan J. Murray	G. Tyler.
Grenada,	801	3,786	23,526	28,123	Macgregor,	Col. C. J. Doyle.
Tobago,	280	3,000	11,621	14,901		Gen. H. C. Dar-
Antigua,	1,980	33,482		35,412		[ling.
Montserrat,	330	974	6,355	7,659		
St. Christopher's,	1,612	3,000	20,660	25,272	Sir W. M. G. Cole-	Sir H. Macleod.
Nevis,	700	2,000	8,722	11,422	brooke.	
Virgin Islands,						
Dominica,	840	3,606	14,384	18,830		J. Macphail.
Trinidad,	4,201	18,724	22,359	45,284		Sir G. F. Hill.
St. Lucia,	881	3,919	13,348	18,148		
Tortola,	477	1,296	5,192	6,965		
Anguilla,	365	327	2,388	3,080		
Bermudas,	4,264	4,456		8,720		Col. W. Reid.
British Guiana. Demerara. Essequibo,	3,006	6,360	65,556	74,922	— Light.	
British Guiana. Berbice,	570	1,651	19,359	21,589		
Honduras,	250	1,788	1,920	3,958		Col. Macdon-
						[ald.
Total,				820,575		

The condition of the *slaves* in the British colonies was changed by the act of Parliament of 1833, for a time, to that of *apprenticed laborers*, but they are now free.

Colonial Bishops. — C. Lipscomb, D. D., Jamaica; Wm. H. Coleridge, D. D., Barbadoes; John Inglis, D. D., Nova Scotia; (*Vacant*,) Quebec; G. J. Mountain, D. D., Montreal; John Strachan, D. D., Toronto; Rubrey Geo. Spencer, Newfoundland.

TEXAS.

Government.

The first election of President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives, under the Constitution, was made September 1st, 1836, when Gen. Samuel Houston received 3,385 votes for President, and Gen. M. B. Lamar, 2,738 for Vice-President, to hold their offices two years from October, 1836.

		Salary.
Mirabeau B. Lamar,	*President*, (inaugurated Dec. 10, 1838,)	$ 10,000
James Webb,	*Secretary of State*,	3,500
Sidney S. Johnson,	*Secretary of War*,	3,500
James H. Starr,	*Secretary of the Treasury*,	3,500
Lewis P. Cooke,	*Secretary of the Navy*,	3,500
R. Barr,	*Postmaster-General*,	2,000
	Attorney-General,	3,000
Thomas J. Rush,	*Chief Justice*,	5,000

The first Congress under the Constitution held its 1st session at Houston, the seat of government, Oct. 1st, 1836.

The powers of the government are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial departments; the Representatives to be chosen annually, until Congress shall otherwise provide by law, and the Senators for the term of three years. The House of Representatives to consist of not less than 24, nor more than 40 members, until the population shall amount to 100,000 souls; after which, the whole number shall not be less than 40, nor more than 100. The Senate never to be less than one third, nor more than one half, the number of Representatives.

The executive authority is vested in a chief magistrate, styled the President of the Republic of Texas. The first to hold his office for two years, and all succeeding presidents to be elected for three years, and to be ineligible for the next following term.

MEXICO.

Anastasio Bustamente, who became, in April, 1837, the second time President of Mexico, was, in March, 1839, superseded by Santa Anna, who held the office no longer than till about the last of June; and Bustamente was again reïnstated as President.

Ministry, July, 1839.

Juan de Dios Carnedo, . . .	*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
Luis G. Cuevas, . . .	*Minister of the Interior.*
Xavier Echeverria, . . .	*Minister of Finance.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.

[The following article has been furnished by Col. Juan Galindo, an intelligent citizen of Central America.]

This country, which was formerly a province of Spain, and styled the Captain-Generalship of Guatemala, embraces both shores of the American continent; — on the north side from the river Hondo, which falls into the bay of Honduras, to the river Shield of Veragua, which joins the Caribbean Sea, opposite to the small island of that name; — and on the Pacific from the Old Chiriqui river, the Eastern boundary of Costa Rica, to the Sesecapa river, the western limit of the Soconusco. It contains about 150,000 square geographical miles.

Central America was declared independent by the people on the 15th of September, 1821, and subsequently incorporated with Mexico; but, on the fall of Iturbide, it disconnected itself from Mexico, and formed a separate independent republic on the 4th of July, 1823, under the title of the "Federation of Central America." It comprises the following six States, and the Federal District.

States.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Costa Rica,	150,000	San José,	19,165
Nicaragua,	350,000	Leon,	38,000
Honduras,	350,000	Comayagua,	3,000
Salvador,	300,000	San Vicente,	12,000
Guatemala,	464,000	Guatemala,	50,000
Quesaltenango,	320,000	Quesaltenango,	6,000
Federal District,	66,000	San Salvador,	15,300
Total,	2,000,000		

The correctness of the above table is doubtful, as no general census has been taken since the declaration of independence. In the population of Honduras, is included that of the Mosquito Shore, which is under the immediate government of the Indian King, Robert Charles Frederick; in the statement relating to Guatemala, are comprehended the British settlers of Balize, amounting to 3,958; and to the population of Quesaltenango, are added 6,155 inhabitants of the province of Soconusco, on the Pacific, which has remained, since 1823, as a neutral territory between Central America and Mexico. Of the whole population, the whites may comprise about one-fifth; the Indians, two-fifths; and the mixed classes, two-fifths.

The Constitution of Central America is modelled on that of the United States. The President and Vice-President are elected for four years. The Senate is composed of two members from each of the States; and the House of Representatives consists of deputies (one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants) elected by the people. Complete religious toleration is established; and slavery is entirely abolished, both in this country and in Mexico.

SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS.

Manuel José Arce,	*President,*	Inaugurated	April 29, 1825
Mariano Beltranena,	*Vice-President,*	"	" "
Jose Francisco Barrundia,	*President pro tem.*	"	June 26, 1830
Francisco Morasan,	*President,*	"	Sept. 16, 1830
Mariano Prado,	*Vice-President,*	"	Oct. 15, 1830
Gregorio Salasar,	*do.*	"	June 16, 1834
Francisco Morasan,	*President,*	"	March 15, 1835
Diego Virgil,	*Vice-President,*	"	April 21, 1838

MINISTRY; *July*, 1839.

Miguel Alvares, . . .	*Secretary of State and War.*
José Antonio Gimenes, . . .	*Minister of Finance.*
Manuel Julian Ibarra, . .	*Postmaster-General.*

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.
United States,	12,866,920	Washington,	Martin Van Buren.
Mexico,	7,687,000	Mexico,	Anastasio Bustamente.
Central America,	2,000,000	San Salvador,	Francisco Morasan.
Hayti,	933,000	Cape Haytien,	Jean Pierre Boyer.
Texas,	100,000	Houston,	Mirabeau B. Lamar.
Republics of South America.			
Argentine Repub.	2,000,000	Buenos Ayres,	Don Juan M. de Rosas.
Peru,	1,700,000	Lima,	General Gamarra.
New Grenada,	1,687,000	Bogotá,	José Ignacio de Marquez.
Bolivia,	1,500,000	Chuquisaca,	
Chili,	1,500,000	Santiago,	Joaquin Prieto.
Venezuela,	900,000	Caraccas,	Gen. Paez.
Equator,	600,000	Quito,	Vicente Rocafuerte.
Paraguay,	300,000	Assumption,	Dr. J. G. R. de Francia.
Uruguay,	150,000	Monte Video,	Fructuoso Rivera.
Empire.			
			Emperor.
Brazil,	5,130,418	Rio Janeiro,	Pedro II.

The present population of the above States has not been recently ascertained with any exactness. The population of the United States is stated according to the census of 1830; but the present population is doubtless upwards of 16 millions.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	*Title.*	*State.*	*Date of Birth.*	*Date of Accession.*	*Age at Accession.*	*Religion.*
Charles XIV.	King	Sweden and Norway	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818	54	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Gr. Ch.
Frederick VI.	King	Denmark	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808	40	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Pr. Ep.
William I.	King	Holland *or* Netherlands	Aug. 24, 1772	Mar. 16, 1815	41	Reform'd
Leopold	do.	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Luth'n*
Fred. Wm. III.	do.	Prussia	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797	27	Evang'l
Frederick	do.	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Cath.*
Ern. Augustus	do.	Hanover	June 5, 1771	July 20, 1837	66	Prot.
Paul Frederick	Gr. Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Sept. 15, 1800	Feb. 1, 1837	27	Lutheran
George V.	do.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	do.
Augustus	do.	Oldenburg	July 13, 1785	May 21, 1829	46	do.
William	Duke	Brunswick	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	25	do.
William	do.	Nassau	June 14, 179?	Jan. 9, 1816	23	Evang'l
Ch. Frederick	Gr. Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen.	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1828	45	Lutheran
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Jan. 2, 1784	Dec. 9, 1806	22	do.
Bernard	do.	Saxe-Meiningen-Hild.	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	do.
Joseph	do.	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sept. 29, 1834	45	do.
Leopold	do.	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evang'l
Alexis	do.	Anhalt-Bernburg	June 12, 1767	April 9, 1796	28	do.
Henry	do.	Anhalt-Cothen	July 30, 1778	Aug. 23, 1830	52	Reform'd
Fred. Gunther	Prince	Schwartz'g Rudolst't	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther II.	do.	Schwartz'g Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	April 22, 1837	36	do.
Henry XIX.	do.	Reuss, Elder Line	Mar. 1, 1790	Jan. 29, 1817	26	do.
Henry LXII.	do.	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	April 17, 1818	32	do.
Leopold	do.	Lippe-Detmold	Nov. 6, 1796	April 4, 1802	5	Reform'd
George William	do.	Lippe-Schauenburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	do.
George	do.	Waldeck	Sept. 20, 1789	Sept. 9, 1813	24	Evang'l
Philip Augustus	Landg'vo	Hesse-Homburg	Mar. 11, 1779	Jan. 19, 1839	60	Reform'd
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evang'l
William II.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	July 28, 1777	Feb. 27, 1821	44	Reform'd
Louis II.	Gr. Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Dec. 26, 1777	April 6, 1830	52	Lutheran
Charles	Prince	Hohenzol'n Sigmar'n	Feb. 20, 1785	Oct. 17, 1831	23	Cath.
Frederick Wm.	do.	Hohenzol'n Hechin'n	Sept. 16, 1801	Sept. 12, 1838	37	do.
John Joseph	do.	Lichtenstein	June 26, 1760	Mar. 24, 1805	44	do.
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Louis	do.	Bavaria	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825	39	Cath.
Ferdinand	Emperor	Austria	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835	42	do.
Louis Philip	King	France	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830	57	do.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	do.
Maria II.	do.	Portugal	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	do.
Charles Albert	King	Sardinia	Oct. 2, 1798	April 27, 1831	31	do.
Leopold II.	Gr. Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	do.
Maria Louisa	Duchess	Parma	Dec. 12, 1791	May 30, 1814	22	do.
Francis IV.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Oct. 6, 1779	June 8, 1815	35	do.
Charles Louis	do.	Lucca	Dec. 23, 1799	Mar. 13, 1824	24	do.
Gregory XVI.	Pope	States of the Church	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831	65	do.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1815	Nov. 8, 1830	21	do.
Otho	do.	Greece	June 1, 1815	Jan. 25, 1833	18	do.*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839	16	Mahom'n

* The King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; the King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

STATES OF EUROPE

In 1837, with the Form of Government, Square Miles, and Population, according to the "Penny Cyclopædia."

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.
Andorra, Pyrenees, *Republic*,	With two syndics and a council,	190	15,300
*Anhalt-Bernburg, *Duchy*,	States having limited powers,	336	45,500
*Anhalt-Cothen, *do.*	Do. do.	310	36,400
*Anhalt-Dessau, *do.*	Do. do.	337	57,600
*Austria, *Empire*,	Absolute monarchy, except Hungary, &c.	255,226	34,100,000
*Baden, *Gr. Duchy*,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	5,712	1,240,000
*Bavaria, *Kingdom*,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	28,435	4,300,000
Belgium, *do.*	Do. do.	12,569	4,230,000
*Bremen, *Free City*,	Republic; — senate and convention.	67	57,800
*Brunswick, *Duchy*,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	1,525	250,000
Church, States of, *Popedom*,	Absolute elective sovereignty,	17,048	2,590,000
Cracow, *Republic*,	Senate and chamber of representatives,	490	124,300
† Denmark, *Kingdom*,	Absolute monarchy; — with prov. states,	59,762	2,097,400
France, *do.*	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	202,125	33,600,000
Frankfort, *Free City*,	Republic; — senate and legislative body,	91	56,000
Great Britain, *Kingdom*,	Limited monarchy; — lords & commons,	116,700	25,300,000
Greece, *do.*	Limited monarchy,	10,206	810,000
*Hamburg, *Free City*,	Republic; — senate and common council,	149	153,000
*Hanover, *Kingdom*,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	14,600	1,679,000
*Hesse-Cassel, *Electorate*,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	4,386	699,000
*Hesse-Darmstadt, *Gr. Duchy*.	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	3,198	765 000
*Hesse-Homburg, *Landgrav'te*,	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,000
*Hohenzollern-Hechingen, *Pr.*	Limited, — one chamber,	136	21,000
*Hohenzoll.-Sigmaringen, *do.*	Do. do.	383	42,800
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	13,890	2,820,000
Ionian Islands, *Republic*,	Under Brit. protec.; council & chamber,	998	242,000
*Lichtenstein, *Principality*,	Limited mon., with one chamber,	52	5,800
*Lippe-Detmold, *do.*	Do. do.	432	79,000
*Lubec, *Free City*,	Republic; — senate and common council,	142	46,500
Lucca, *Duchy*,	Limited sovereignty, with one chamber,	410	145,000
*Mecklen.-Schwerin, *Gr. Du.*	Limited monarchy, with one chamber,	4,701	472,000
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, *do.*	Do. do.	1,094	85,300
Modena and Massa, *Duchy*,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,073	390,000
Monaco, *Principality*,	Do. do.	50	6,700
*Nassau, *Duchy*,	Limited sovereignty; — two chambers,	1,736	372,700
*Oldenburg, *Gr. Duchy*,	Absolute sovereignty,	2,470	260,000
Parma, *Duchy*,	Do. do.	2,184	440,000
Portugal, *Kingdom*,	Limited monarchy; — 1 chamber of rep.	34,500	3,400,000
*Prussia, *do.*	Absolute monarchy; — provincial States,	106,302	13,800,000
Reus, *Principalities of*,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	588	83,400
‡ Russia, *Empire*,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	51,100,000
San Marino, *Republic*,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,500
Sardinia, *Kingdom*,	Absolute monarchy,	28,830	4,500,000
*Saxony, *do.*	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	5.705	1,680,000
*Saxe-Altenburg, *Duchy*,	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	491	113,700
*Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, *do.*	Do. do. do.	790	132,000
*Saxe-Meining.-Hildburg., *do.*	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	880	146,400
*Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, *do.*	Do. do. do.	1,403	243,000
*Schwartzburg, *Principal. of*,	Limited monarchy; — one chamber,	756	118,500
*Schauenburg-Lippe, *Princip*	Do. do. do.	205	26,000
Sicilies, The Two, *Kn.*	Limited monarchy, with a council,	41,521	7,650,000
Spain, *do.*	Limited monarchy, with a legislature,	176,480	11,963,000
Sweden and Norway, *do.*	Limited mon., with a diet and storthing,	284,530	4,150,000
Switzerland, *Republic*,	Confederation of republics; — a diet,	17,208	2,116,000
§ Turkey, *Empire*.	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	12,000,000
Tuscany, *Grand Duchy*,	Absolute sovereignty,	8,302	1,330,000
*Waldeck, *Principality*,	Limited sovereignty; — one chamber,	455	56,000
*Wurtemberg, *Kingdom*,	Limited monarchy; — two chambers,	7,568	1,610,000
	Total, . .	3,708,871	233,884,800

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† The *Continental* part, 21,472 sq. miles, 2,040,000 inhabitants; the *Islands*, 38,290 sq. m. 57,400 inhabitants.

‡ Including the governments of Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Saratof, Astrachan, and part of Orenburg: — also the kingdom of Poland, with 47,670 square miles, and 100,000 inhabitants.

§ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia.

Population and Extent of the Globe.

	According to Balbi.			Weimar Almanac. — 1838.		
	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Pop.	English sq. miles.	Pop.
Europe,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61·5	232,466,234	3,134,652	74
Asia,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24·3	654,652,091	17,238,881	37·3
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5·3	103,755,071	10,787,063	9·3
America,	39,000,000	14,730,000	2·6	48,007,150	14,755,000	3·2
Oceanica, (Australia,) Polynesia, (Indian Archipelago,)	20,300,000	4,105, 00	4·9	1,838,194	3,347,840	0·4
Total,	737,000,000	49,834,000	14·8	1,040,718,740	49,263,436	20·9

Population of the several States and Countries of Asia,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1838.

States and Empires.	
Chinese Empire,	386,866,000
Empire of Japan,	30,000,000
Russia in Asia,	12,407,190
Empire of Annan,	12,000,000
Turkey in Asia,	11,064,000
Persia,	11,240,000
Afghanistan,	10,000,000
Lahore or Seiks,	8,000,000
Arabia,	7,500,000
Turkestan,	6,978,000
Sindia or Singhia,	4,000,000
Birman Empire,	3,500,000
Beloochistan,	2,790,000
Siam,	2,700,000
Nepal,	2,500,000
Malacca,	600,000

Islands.	
Sumatra, *Independent part,*	7,000,000
Borneo, *do.*	4,000,000
Celebes, *do.*	3,000,000
Philippine Isls., *do.*	1,980,000
Mindanao, *do.*	1,000,000
Moluccas, *do.*	980,000
Smaller Sanda Islands,	1,950,000
Laccadives and Maldives,	110,000
Other Asiatic Islands,	524,000

Foreign Possessions.	
British Possessions,	112,832,132
Dutch do.	6,741,700
Spanish do.	2,182,967
Portuguese do.	577,600
French do.	130,000
Danish do.	28,000

Total Population, 654,610,049.

Population of the Different Parts of Africa,

As stated in the Weimar Almanac for 1838.

Independent States.

Abyssinia,	4,500,000	Senegambia,	10,000,000
Ashantee,	3,000,000	Sennaar,	1,500,000
Barca,	300,000	Soudan, Sahara, &c.	20,000,000
Bornou,	2,000,000	Fellatahs,	2,000,000
Dar Fur,	200,000	Tripoli,	1,500,000
Guinea,	7,000,000	Tunis,	3,000,000
Morocco,	8,500,000	Interior and Eastern Africa,	29,000,000

Foreign Possessions.

British Possessions,	167,000	Portuguese Possessions,	682,700
Danish do.	30,000	Spanish do.	17,071
Dutch do.	15,000	Turkish do. Egypt,	2,400,000
French do.	1,956,500	Turkish do. Nubia,	1,185,000

Total Population of Africa, 103,755,071.

Note. The correctness of most of the above statements relating to Asia and Africa is not to be relied on.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministry.

The Ministry under *Earl Grey* went out of office in July, 1834; and a new ministry was formed, with *Lord Melbourne* at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with *Sir Robert Peel* at its head. In April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues resigned, and *Lord Melbourne* was reinstated in office.

		Salary.
Viscount Melbourne,	*First Lord of the Treasury,*	£5,000
Lord Cottenham,	*Lord High Chancellor,*	14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	*Lord President of the Council,*	2,000
Viscount Duncannon,	*Lord Privy Seal; Commissioner of Woods and Forests,*	2,000
Rt. Hon. Francis T. Baring,	*Chancellor of the Exchequer,*	5,000
Lord John Russell,	*Sec. State for the Home Dep.*	5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	*Sec. State for Foreign Affairs,*	5,000
Marquis of Normanby,	*Sec. State for Colonial Affairs,*	5,000
Earl of Minto,	*First Lord of the Admiralty,*	4,500
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	*Pres. of the Board of Control,*	3,500
Rt. Hon. Ch. Poulett Thompson,	*Pres. of the Board of Trade,*	2,000
Viscount Howick,	*Secretary at War,*	2,580
Lord Holland,	*Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster,*	4,000

*** *The above form the Cabinet.*

Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Parnell,	*Paym.-Gen. & Treas. of Navy,*	3,000
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian,	*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance,*	3,500
Earl of Lichfield,	*Postmaster-General,*	2,500
Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere,	*Master of the Mint, &c.,*	2,000
Lord Hill,	*Commander-in-Chief,*	3,458
Earl of Albemarle,	*Master of the Horse,*	3,350
Rt. Hon. John A. Murray,	*Lord Advocate for Scotland.*	
Sir John Campbell,	*Attorney-General.*	
Sir R. M. Rolfe,	*Solicitor-General.*	

Ireland.

		Salary.
Viscount Ebrington,	*Lord-Lieutenant,*	£20,000
Lord Plunket,	*Lord-Chancellor,*	8,000
Viscount Morpeth,	*Secretary of State,*	5,500
Nicholas Ball,	*Attorney-General.*	4,500
Maziere Brady,	*Solicitor-General.*	

Parliament.

The Parliament of Great Britain consists of a House of Lords and a House of Commons.

House of Lords or Peers.

The House of Lords consists of Lords Temporal, who are Peers of the Realm, and whose honors, immunities, and privileges are hereditary; and Lords Spiritual, consisting of Archbishops and Bishops.

The House of Lords is composed of all the five orders of nobility of England, viz. dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, who have attained the age of 21 years, and labor under no disqualification; of 16 representative peers from Scotland; 28 representative peers from Ireland; 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops; and 4 representative Irish bishops. The number of each, in 1838, was as follows: —

Dukes, (3 Royal Dukes,)	24	Peers of Scotland, (elected,)	16
Marquises,	20	Peers of Ireland, (elected for life,)	28
Earls,	112	English Archbishops and Bishops,	26
Viscounts,	19	Irish Representative Archbishops and Bishops,	4
Barons,	193		
		Total,	442

House of Commons.

The House of Commons consists of knights, citizens, and burgesses, respectively chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs; — 471 for England, 29 for Wales, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland; — total, 658. Important changes were made in relation to the House of Commons by the Act of Parliamentary Reform of 1832.

The Septennial Act of 1715 extended the duration of Parliament to 7 years, unless dissolved by the King; but it seldom happens that a Parliament sits out this period. The union of Ireland was carried into effect January 1st, 1801; and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the 1*st Imperial Parliament;* and the Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is styled the 11*th Imperial*, or the 1*st Reformed Parliament.* The following table exhibits the succession of Parliaments since the union with Ireland.

	When assembled.	When dissolved.	Existed.		
			Y.	M.	D.
2d Imperial Parliament,	August 31, 1802	October 24, 1806	4	1	25
3d do. do.	Nov. 25, 1806	May 27, 1807	0	6	2
4th do. do.	Nov. 27, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	4	10	2
5th do. do.	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6th do. do.	August 4, 1818	February 29, 1820	1	6	25
7th do. do.	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	9
8th do. do.	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	4	1	22
9th do. do.	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10th do. do.	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	0	5	20
11th Im. or 1st Ref. Par.	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	2	0	25
12th do. 2d do.	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	1	4	26
13th do. 3d do.	Oct. 15, 1837				

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham, *Lord High Chancellor;* salary, £ 14,000: — Lord Langdale, *Master of the Rolls*, £ 7,000: — Sir Launcelot Shadwell, *Vice-Chancellor*, £ 6,000.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, *Lord Chief Justice*, £ 10,000: — Sir Joseph Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge, *Judges*, £ 5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir N. C. Tindal, *Lord Chief Justice*, £ 8,000: — Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Th. Coltman, and —— ——, *Judges*, £ 5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Lord Abinger, *Lord Chief Baron*, £ 7,000: — Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir J. Gurney, Sir James Parke, and Sir E. H. Alderson, *Barons*, £ 5,500 each.

Court of Admiralty. — Stephen Lushington, *Judge*, £ 2,402: — Sir John Dodson, *Queen's Advocate-General:* — Dr. Phillimore, *Admiralty Advocate.*

Scotland.

Court of Sessions. — *1st Division.* Charles Hope, *Lord President*, £ 4,800; — Adam Gillies, *Lord* Gillies; J. H. Mackenzie, *Lord* Mackenzie; George Cranstoun, *Lord* Corehouse, *Judges*, £ 2,000 each.

2d Division. — David Boyle, *Lord Justice Clerk*, £ 4,000: — Sir William Miller, *Lord* Glenlee; Alexander Maconochie, *Lord* Meadowbank; J. H. Forbes, *Lord* Medwyn, *Judges*, £ 2,000 each. — Those of the Judges who are also Judges of the Justiciary or Criminal Court, have each an additional £ 600 a year.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Lord Plunket, *Lord Chancellor*, £ 8,000 : — Michael O'Loghlen, *Master of the Rolls*, £ 4,500.

Court of the Queen's Bench. — Charles K. Bushe, *Lord Chief Justice*, £ 5,076. Charles Burton, P. C. Crampton, Louis Perrin, *Judges*, £ 3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — John Doherty, *Lord Chief Justice*, £ 4,615. Arthur Moore, William Johnson, and Robert Torrens, *Judges*, £ 3,692 each.

Archbishops and Bishops of England.

Province of Canterbury.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income.	Proposed Income.	No. Benefices.	Gross Income.
1813	Wm. Howley, D. D., *Primate*,	Canterbury,	£19,182	£15,000	346	£129,946
	Bishops.					
1824	Charles J. Blomfield, D. D.	London,	13,929	10,000	640	267,662
1826	Charles Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	11,151	7,000	419	153,995
1812	George Henry Law, D. D.	Bath and Wells,	5,946	5,000	430	120,310
1820	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,542		1,251	373,976
1820	William Carey, D. D.	St. Asaph,	6,301		143	42,592
1824	Robert James Carr, D. D.	Worcester,	6,569	5,000	223	73,255
1824	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,464		123	35,064
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D. D.	St. David's,	1,897		409	60,653
1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	1,459		94	44,565
1828	Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	924		192	36,347
1829	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Oxford,	2,648		196	51,895
1830	John Henry Monk, D. D.	Glouces. & Bristol,	4,633		536	158,608
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,719		613	194,181
1834	Joseph Allen, D. D.	Ely,	11,105	5,500	150	56,495
1836	Samuel Butler, D. D.	Lichfield and Cov.	3,923		610	170,104
1836	William Otter, D. D.	Chichester,	4,229		267	82,673
1837	Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	3,939		397	134,255
1837	Edward Stanley, D. D.	Norwich,	5,395		1,026	331,750
1837	Thomas Musgrave, D. D.	Hereford,	2,576		321	93,552
1839	George Davys, D. D.	Peterborough,	3,103		293	98,381

Province of York.

	Archbishop.					
1791	Edward Harcourt, D. C. L.	York,	12,629	10,000	891	223,220
	Bishops.					
1831	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	19,066	8,000	192	74,557
1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	2,213		124	22,487
1828	John Bird Sumner, D. D.	Chester,	3,261		630	120,310
1836	Charles Th. Longley, D. D.	Ripon,				
1838	James Bowstead, D. D.	Sodor and Man,			23	3,727

The Bishops of Durham, London, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a Lord of Parliament.

Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

Cons.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.
1806	Lord J.G.Beresford,D.D.	Armagh.	1810	Robert Fowler, D. D.	Ferns & L.
1831	Richard Whately, D. D.	Dublin.	1812	John Leslie, D. D.	*Elphin.
			1819	James Saurin, D. D.	*Dromore.
	Bishops.		1820	Richard Mant, D. D.	Down & Con.
			1828	R. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
1801	N. Alexander, D. D.	Meath.	1831	Samuel Kyle, D. D.	Cloyne.
1802	G. la P.Beresford, D. D.	Kilmore.	1831	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1803	Ch. D. Lindsay, D. D.	*Kildare.	1839	T. Plunket, D. D.	Killaloe.
1804	Ld.P.R.Tottenham,D.D.	*Clogher.	1839	Hon. —— Tonson, D. D.	Tuam & K.
1804	Stephen C. Sandes, D.D.	Cashel, &c.			

* The bishoprics thus marked are to be abolished when they become vacant.

English Colonial Bishops.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allowance.	Clergy.
		Quebec,		
1825	John Inglis, D. D.	N. Scotia,		
1824	Christopher Lipscomb, D. D.	Jamaica,		
1824	Wm. Hart Coleridge, D. D.	Barbadoes,		
1832	Daniel Wilson, D. D.	Calcutta,	£5,000	37
1836	G. J. Mountain, D. D.	Montreal,		
1836	Thomas Carr, D. D.	Madras,	2,500	24
1836	William Grant Broughton, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	12
1837	G. T. Spencer, D. D.	Australia,	2,000	
1839	John Strachan, D. D.	Toronto,		
1839	Rubrey Geo. Spencer, D. D.	Newfoundland,		

River and Canal Navigation in Great Britain and Ireland.

[From the Report of George Rennie, Esq. on Hydraulics.]

The completion of the Sankey Canal (the first canal executed in England) in the year 1760, and of the Bridgewater Canal in the year 1761, opened the eyes of the nation to the vast advantages that were likely to be derived from artificial navigation, and led to the system of direct and indirect communication, which has united all the great rivers and ports of the kingdom.

In Scotland the progress of inland navigation, although less rapid, was proportionally successful. In 1766, that great work, the Forth and Clyde canal, was commenced, and finally completed in 1790.

The following is a proximate statement of the number of miles and cost of river and canal navigation in England, Wales, and Scotland:

	Miles.	Cost.
River-navigation in England and Wales,	2,036	£5,000,000
Do. in Scotland, ...	200	1,269,000
Total River-navigation,	2,236	£6,269,000
Canal-navigation in England and Wales,	2,277	19,793,065
Do. in Scotland, . . .	200	2,344,324
Grand total, . .	4,713	£28,406,389

Average cost of canal per mile, { In England, . . . £9,000; In Wales, . . 5,000 to 6,000; In Scotland, . . . 11,000 }

The total number of miles of inland navigation which have been completed in Ireland amounts to 483 miles; — i. e. of canal, 312; navigable rivers, 171; — exclusive of the river Shannon, which is 234 miles from its source to the sea.

Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

The following information relating to these Universities was communicated to the meeting of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," at Newcastle, in August, 1838, by the Rev. H. L. Jones.

The books used in compiling these statistical tables, were the Oxford, Cambridge, and University Calendars for 1838, and the Report on the Scotch Universities, presented to the House of Commons in 1831; besides this, much private information has been used in determining the value of Fellowships, the number of members resident, &c., points on which the University Calendars are silent. The College Revenues of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, were minutely detailed, and the result may be thus stated:

	Oxford.	Camb.	Dublin.		Oxford.	Camb.	Dublin.
Heads of houses,	24	17	1	College officers,	199	179	10
Income,	£18,350	£12,650	£2,000	Income,	£15,650	£17,750	£20,000
Fellows,	557	431	25	Benefices,	455	311	31
Income,	£116,560	£90,330	£25,400	Incumbents,	430	280	31
Scholarships,	339	793	70	Income,	£136,500	£93,300	£9,300
Income,	£6,030	£13,390	£2,100	Rent of rooms,	£11,730	£15,860	£2,000
				Coll. reven.,	£152,670	£133,268	£31,500

The second table contains an account of all the members on the books or boards of each university. The title S. M. or Student of Medicine, is peculiar to Oxford; that of Ten-year Men is peculiar to Cambridge:

	Oxf.	Camb.	Dub.
Noblemen,	78	116	3
Doctors of Divinity,	123	56	22
" of Law,	87	23	13
" of Medicine,	30	40	6
" of Music,	1	1	1
Bachelors of Divinity,	205	162	1
Masters of Arts,	2,137	2,298	29
Bachelors of Law,	56	59	1
" of Medicine,	8	53	

	Oxf.	Camb.	Dub.
Bachelors of Arts,	951	1,015	162
" of Music,	4	1	
Students of Law,	39	5	
" of Medicine,	4		
Fellow-Commoners,	201	166	185
Pensioners,	1,325	1,321	1,159
Servitors or Sizars,	146	42	
Ten-year men,		141	
Total,	5,264	5,575	1,624

The third table refers to the ranks of the members and the stimulating forces; that is, the amount of pecuniary advantage offered for exertion:

	Oxford.	Cambridge.	Dublin.
Number of Members,	2,618	3,430	1,422
College Revenues,	£279,170	£226,568	£40,800
Stimulating force per head,	£106 6*s.*	£66	£28 7*s.*

FRANCE.

Government.

The government of France comprises three powers or branches, the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and their threefold sanction is necessary in order to give validity to every law of the country; but in other respects their functions are distinct and determinate.

Chamber of Peers. The peers were formerly hereditary; but in 1831, their hereditary rights were abolished, and they are now nominated for life by the King. Their number is about 200.

Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies comprises 459 members, who are elected, by such persons as are qualified to vote, as often as every five years. The present Chamber of Deputies was elected in 1839.

Council of Ministers.—May, 1839.

The general direction of all the affairs of the state is divided into eight divisions or branches, with a Minister at the head of each.

Marshal Soult,	*President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.*
M. Teste,	*Keeper of the Seals.*
M. Duchatel,	*Minister of the Interior.*
M. Cunin Gridaine,	*Minister of Commerce.*
M. Dufaure,	*Minister of Public Works.*
M. Passy,	*Minister of Finance.*

Admiral Duperré,	*Minister of Marine and Colonies.*
General Schneider,	*Minister of War.*
M. Villemain,	*Minister of Public Instruction.*

EGYPT.

MEHEMET ALI, or MOHAMMED ALI, born at Cavala in Macedonia, in 1769, was appointed Pacha of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey in 1806. He has governed the country, in a great measure, according to European principles, and has recently thrown off all allegiance to the Turkish government.

Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, born 1784.

The following particulars are extracted from "Egypt as it is in 1838," by Thomas Waghorn, Steam Agent in Egypt.

Egypt supports a population of 2,000,000 people; provides for 140,000 paid troops; 16,000 sailors; 20,000 youths in her establishments for public education, destined for different branches of the public service; 60,000 in the arsenal, manufactures, &c.; 10,000 engaged in buildings and public works in the towns and provinces, such as canals, roads, dikes, ports, magazines, palaces, mosques, rivers, walls, &c.; 6,000 different government employés; of the rest 800,000 may be calculated as tradesmen and people employed in cities, towns, &c.; the surplus are the mass devoted to agriculture.—The Marine Academy of Alexandria has 854 students, all Arabs, who are educated for officers of the fleet.

Navy of Egypt.

Ships	of	100	guns,	2	Corvettes	of	26	guns,	3
Do.	"	96	do.	5	Do.	"	24	do.	1
Do.	"	86	do.	2	Brigs	"	22	do.	1
Frigates	"	64	do.	3	Do.	"	20	do.	2
Do.	"	60	do.	1	Do.	"	18	do.	4
Do.	"	56	do.	1	Steam vessels,				3
Do.	"	44	do.	1					

FOREIGN OBITUARY.

1838.

May 13. — In London, aged 70, *Zachary Macaulay*, F. R. S., a man distinguished for his talents and his philanthropic and religious character. He was editor of the "Christian Observer," from its commencement in 1802 till 1816; and, for more than 40 years, he dedicated his eminent talents and active energies, in conjunction with Messrs. Wilberforce, Stephen, Buxton, and other distinguished philanthropists, to the abolition of the slave-trade and colonial slavery. He was the father of Thomas Babbington Macaulay, M. P.

May 19. — At Bristol, in England, in his 75th year, the *Rev. Thomas T. Biddulph*, an eminent and highly respected clergyman of the Church of England, and long distinguished among that class styled evangelical. He was the author of various religious publications, which have been much esteemed, one of which, entitled "Sixteen Short Sermons," is said to have been translated into fifteen languages.

June 29. — At Fraserburgh, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in his 83d year, *Alexander Jolly*, D. D., Bishop of Moray, a man distinguished for his learning and Christian virtues.

July 3. — At Brighton, England, aged 83, *Samuel Thornton*, who was 53 years a director of the Bank of England, an active member of Parliament about 40 years, and a man distinguished for his benevolence and usefulness. He was the eldest son of the celebrated John Thornton, and brother of the late Henry Thornton and Robert Thornton, both members of Parliament.

July 9. — At Dapoorie, Hindostan, in his 53d year, *Sir Robert Grant*, Governor of Bombay, a man greatly respected for his talents, his public services, his excellent and religious character. He was the brother of Lord Glenelg, second son of Sir William Grant, many years M. P. for Inverness-shire, and director of the East India Company. He and his brother Charles (Lord Glenelg) were educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, of which they both became Fellows. They took their degree of A. B. together in 1801, when Charles was 3d, and Robert 4th wrangler; Charles 4th, and Robert 2d medalist.

July 12. — At Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 80, *John Jamieson*, D. D., F. R. S., Ed., &c. He was formerly, for a considerable number of years, minister of a congregation of Seceders at Forfar; but for the last 43 years of his life, he officiated in a church of the same persuasion at Edin-

burgh. He was distinguished for his learning, and was the author of various theological and miscellaneous works, among which are a "Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, and of the Primitive Faith concerning the Divinity of Christ, in Reply to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions," two vols. 8vo., and "The Use of Sacred History," two vols. 8vo.; but his great work is his celebrated "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," two vols. 4to. 1808-9, and a "Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary," two vols. 4to. 1825. In his Dictionary he illustrates the words, in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers; shows their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many terms, which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries, and elucidating national rites, customs, and institutions, in their analogy to those of other nations. He made an abridgment of the work in 1818, in one volume, 8vo.

July 16.—At Ernstbrunn, Lower Austria, *George Domberger*, aged 130. He was born in 1708 at Zierstitz, in Moravia, and served in the time of the Emperor Charles VI. under Prince Eugene. He married, for the first time, when in his hundredth year; and from the year 1829 was a special pensioner of the Emperor.

Aug. 26.—At Merthyrmawr, in Wales, in his 80th year, *Rt. Hon. Sir John Nicholl*, Judge of the English Court of Admiralty.

Aug. 30.—At Edinburgh, in his 82d year, *David Hume*, late Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, nephew of the historian David Hume, and author of a celebrated work on the Criminal Law of Scotland.

Sept.—At Berlin, *Adalbert Von Chamisso*, one of the most popular modern poets of Germany.

Oct. 15.—At Cape-Coast Castle, Africa, *Mrs. Maclean*, wife of George Maclean, Governor of that settlement. Her maiden name was Letitia Elizabeth Landon, better known as "L. E. L." She was found, by her servant, dead in her room, between eight and nine in the morning; and the jury returned a verdict, that her death was caused "by her having incautiously taken an over-dose of prussic acid, which, from evidence, it appeared, she had been in the habit of using, as a remedy for spasmodic affections, to which she was subject. She was married on the 7th of June, 1838, and was just settled at her new residence.

The early manifestation of a talent, facile as it was fanciful, brought her before the world, while yet a girl, as an enthusiastic and constant literary laborer. Her first productions were brought forward about the year 1822, in the pages of the "Literary Gazette," to which she continued many years a contributor. She also contributed, largely, to many other periodicals, and to most of the annuals. Her principal poetical works are the "Improvisatrice," the "Troubadour," the "Golden Violet," the "Golden Bracelet," and the "Vow of the Peacock." Besides her poetry, she

was the author of three novels, "Romance and Reality," "Francesca Carrara," and "Ethel Churchill."

Nov. 7. — At Edinburgh, Scotland, in her 84th year, *Mrs. Anne Grant*, widow of the Rev. James Grant, of Laggan in Inverness-shire. She was born at Glasgow in 1755. McVicar, her father, who was an officer in the British army, brought her, with the rest of his family, to America, when she was about three years old, and their residence, for several years, was in the State of New York. In 1768, she returned, with her father and family to Scotland, and was married, in 1779, to the Rev. James Grant, of Laggan, who died in 1801, leaving his widow and eight children destitute of property. She was instructed by her mother, and never attended school; but she possessed superior talents, and had a great taste for literature. In 1803, she removed to Stirling, and in 1810 to Edinburgh. A volume of her poems was published in 1803, her "Letters from the Mountains" in 1806; and afterwards her "Memoirs of an American Lady," and her "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland"; all of which were favorably received. Her distinguished conversational powers, modest manners, cheerful temper, and amiable and excellent character, caused her society to be much sought. In a paper written by Sir Walter Scott, he says, "The character and talents of Mrs. Grant have long rendered her not only a useful and estimable member of society, but one eminent for the services she has rendered to the cause of religion, morality, knowledge, and taste."

Dec. 8. — In London, in his 73d year, *Sir James Allan Park*, D. C. L., Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; much respected as a judge, and as a man of upright and religious character.

Dec. 12. — At Ellingen, Bavaria, in his 72d year, *Field-Marshal Prince Wrede*, Minister of State, Hereditary Councillor and Inspector-General of the Kingdom of Bavaria. This celebrated general was born at Heidelberg, in 1767. In 1805, he served as Lieutenant-General with the army against Austria, and received from Napoleon the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. After having distinguished himself in various actions of that war, he was severely wounded in the battle of Wagram, and was then created Field-Marshal.

In the celebrated campaign in Russia, he commanded, with great credit, the Bavarian contingent army. In 1813, he signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared herself separated from the Confederation of the Rhine and from the party of France. Wrede, at the head of the Bavarian army, entered France in 1814, and, when peace was concluded, he was elevated to the rank of Prince.

Dec. 22. — At Florence, in his 44th year, *Rev. Hugh James Rose, B. D.*, Principal of King's College, London. He was born at Uckfield, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was senior medalist of his year (1817), and 14th wrangler; was made vicar of Horsham in 1822,

Christian Advocate at Cambridge in 1829, Professor of Divinity in the University of Durham in 1833, and Principal of King's College, London, in 1836. He performed the duties of his several offices with the most exemplary fidelity and ability; and his distinguished talents, varied learning, zealous piety, and benevolent and amiable character, gained for him a high respect and a commanding influence. "Deeply read in ecclesiastical history, and familiar with the classics of Greece and Rome, Mr. Rose became, at an early age, a champion of the church, and he labored not in vain. His Christian appeals, delivered at St. Mary's [Cambridge], are remembered with admiration and gratitude by thousands; and his publications, as Christian Advocate, are superior, in the opinion of Bishop Jebb, to any thing in modern divinity. Even if his valuable life had been prolonged, he could not have rendered it more clear to the world, that his piety was of the most sincere kind, that his conduct, public and private, was that of genuine faith, and that his attachment to the church of Christ, planted in these realms, was of the most unadulterated and devoted kind."

He was the projector of the "British Magazine," was joint editor, with Archdeacon Lyel, of the "Theological Library"; and he was the author of numerous publications, some of which are, "The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany," "The Commission and consequent Duties of the Clergy," "Christianity always Progressive," "Brief Remarks on the Dispositions towards Christianity generated by prevailing Opinions and Pursuits," and "Notices of the Mosaic Law."

Dec. 28.—At Dublin, Ireland, aged 79, *Richard Laurence*, D. C. L, Archbishop of Cashel. He was born at Bath, in England, and took the degree of A. B. at Oxford in 1782; was made Deputy Professor of Civil Law at Oxford in 1796, Regius Professor of Hebrew in 1814, and Archbishop of Cashel in 1822. He was distinguished for his talents and learning. Among his works are his "Bampton Lectures," and "Remarks upon the Systematic Classification of the MSS adopted by Griesbach."

Dec.—At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, *John Philip Wood*, Auditor of Excise in Scotland, a man much respected. He was deaf and dumb from infancy, yet attained no mean eminence as an author. Among his publications are, "Memoirs of John Law, including a detailed account of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Mississippi System," and a new edition of the "Peerage of Scotland," a work which "placed his name in a high rank as an antiquary, genealogist, and biographer."

At Berlin, Prussia, aged 69, *Frederick Accum*, a native of Brukelburg, Westphalia, and formerly a distinguished operative chemist in London, author of many publications on chemistry, mineralogy, &c., most of which have passed through several editions, and many of them were translated into the German, French, and Italian languages.

At Perth, Hungary, aged 97, *Baron Appel de Kapocsany*, a distinguished agriculturist, who first introduced the potato into Hungary.

At Strasburg, France, *Baron Frederick Cuvier*, aged 65, brother of the late distinguished naturalist, Baron George Cuvier, and Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Jardin des Plantes. He was the author of several valuable works on Natural History.

1839.

Jan. — In Italy, *Prince Lieven*, for many years Ambassador at the British Court from Russia.

Feb. 8. — In London, in his 70th year, *John Vendramini*, an eminent engraver.

Feb. 11. — At Dublin, Ireland, in his 83d year, *William Saurin*, formerly, during nearly 15 years, Attorney-General for Ireland, and a man greatly respected for his talents and virtues.

Feb. 16. — In London, aged 76, *James Boaden*, an eminent dramatic writer, author of a number of plays, and of Memoirs of Mr. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald.

Feb. 21. — In London, aged 77, *Charles Rossi*, a celebrated sculptor.

Feb. — At Port-au-Prince, Hayti, *Prince Saunders*, Attorney-General of Hayti, one of the best educated men of color in America; and a man of talents and respectability. He was born at Thetford, Vt. About 1806, he was employed to teach a free colored school at Colchester in Connecticut, and afterwards in Boston. From Boston he went to Hayti, where he was employed by Christophe to improve the state of education in his dominions, and was sent to England to procure means of instruction. In England he was treated with great respect; and his Christian name being mistaken for his title, he was conversant with the nobility, and admitted to the society of the Prince Regent. After remaining a short time at Hayti, subsequently to his visit to England, he returned to this country, studied divinity, and at one time officiated in a church at Philadelphia. After a while, he again returned to Hayti, and at the time of his death was the Attorney-General of the government.

March 3. — At Florence, Italy, aged 35, *Princess Charlotte Bonaparte*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, late king of Spain, and widow of Prince Charles Louis Bonaparte, who died in 1831, and who was son of Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holland.

March 5. — At Naples, in his 36th year, *Adolphe Nourrit*, a celebrated French opera singer.

March 15. — At Amsterdam, *Professor N. G. Van Kemper*.

March 16. — In London, aged 65, *Stephen Peter Rigaud*, F. R. S., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford.

March 21. — At Upsal, aged 90, *Louisa*, the last surviving daughter of Linnæus, the distinguished naturalist.

March 21. — In London, aged 50, *Edmund Henry Barker*, late of Thetford, editor of Stephens's "Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ," author of "Parrianæ," 2 vols., and editor and author of various other works.

March 26. — At Yoxford, England, aged 50, *James Bird*, author of numerous poetical publications.

March 26. — At Tuam, Ireland, aged 68, *Power Le Poer Trench*, D. D., Archbishop of Tuam and Primate of Connought, a man distinguished for his talents, eloquence, and learning, and greatly revered for his benevolence and piety, and for the excellence of his character as a Christian bishop.

April 11. — At Greenock, Scotland, aged 60, *John Galt*, a well known author of various literary works. He was born in 1779, at Irvine, in Scotland, was educated at Greenock, and in early life engaged in trade in London, but was unsuccessful. He then visited the South of Europe, and, after returning to England, published the result of his observations, under the title of "Voyages and Travels in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811, containing Statistical, Commercial, and Miscellaneous Observations on Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, and Turkey;" and he afterwards pursued an active literary career. He published a considerable number of novels, among which are "Lawrie Todd," "Annals of the Parish," "The Entail," "Sir Andrew Wylie," "The Provost," "Ayrshire Legatees"; various miscellaneous and biographical works, among which is the "Autobiography of John Galt, Esq." 2 vols., 1833.

"There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists. Much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness, and humor are displayed in these novels, and render them justly popular. His humor and truth were recognized as admirable by Sir Walter Scott."

A few years before his death, Mr. Galt left London to reside among his near relatives, his physical powers having been much prostrated by a succession of paralytic shocks, with the fourteenth of which he was visited about ten days before his decease. His latter days were clouded, not only with disease, but also with adverse circumstances. In person he was uncommonly tall, and his form muscular and powerful. Pleasant and frank in his manners and conversation, he was ever an intelligent and agreeable companion.

April 13. — At Nottingham, England, in his 51st year, *Robert Millhouse*, author of "The Destinies of Man" and various other poems. He was the son of poor parents, had no advantages of education except those of a Sunday-school; but became an ardent reader, and published, from time to time, various poetical productions. His employment was mostly in the stocking-loom, which he gave up in 1832, and devoted himself to composition. Some of his productions are, "Vicissitude," a small volume of sonnets, entitled "Blossoms," the "Song of the Patriot," and "The

Destinies of Man," — "a work that will insure his celebrity as a poet of no mean grade."

April 13. — At Cambridge, England, in his 79th year, *James Wood*, D. D., Master of St. John's College, and Dean of Ely, a great benefactor to his college, joint author, with Professor S. Vince, of "Principles of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," and author of other scientific publications.

April 17. — Near London, aged 86, *John Lawrence*, author of a "Treatise on the Horse," and other practical works.

April 20. — At Rome, *Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor*, Principal Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, a man much respected for his public services and private virtues. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1813; of Lieutenant-General in 1825; was appointed private secretary to the Duke of York in 1799, of George III. in 1805, and of the Queen in 1812. He published an interesting narrative of the last illness of the Duke of York.

April 22. — At Cheltenham, England, in his 42d year, *Thomas Haynes Bayly*, a lyrical poet, author of many beautiful songs, thirty or forty pieces for the stage, and other productions.

May 1. — At Peterborough, England, *Herbert Marsh*, D. D., F. R. S., &c., Bishop of Peterborough, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and author of many learned theological works and controversial publications, several of which were in opposition to the British and Foreign Bible Society. "It was his fortune to be embroiled in various controversies, greater perhaps, in number and importance, than any other author of his time. Whatever came from his pen evinced unwearied assiduity in research, extreme acuteness in discovering circumstances that would elucidate the subject of his investigation, and the utmost clearness in stating the result of his labors. His translation of Michaelis's 'Introduction to the New Testament,' is accompanied by many learned disquisitions on points of great moment. His 'Lectures in Divinity' contain a more systematic arrangement of the several branches of Theology, than had previously appeared, and abound in matter most useful to theological students. As a Bishop, he ever showed the greatest attention to the clergy over whom he was placed, and was most prompt and exact in the despatch of business. As a man he was liberal in his views, of great benevolence, and remarkable for his friendliness of disposition."

May 3. — At Paris, aged 65, *Fernando Paer*, a native of Parma, an eminent dramatic composer, and author of many works which have been performed with success in France, Italy, and Germany.

May 13. — At Rome, aged 76, *Joseph Fesch*, Senior Priest Cardinal, of the Sacred College, and Archbishop of Lyons. He was brother, by his mother's side, of Letitia Ramolini, the mother of the Emperor Napoleon, and was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, Jan. 3d, 1763. He was educated as a

priest, but becoming a zealous partisan of the French revolution, he threw off the clerical dress, and in 1796, he was commissary-general in the army of Italy, commanded by his nephew Napoleon Bonaparte. He afterwards resumed the clerical profession, and was appointed Archbishop of Lyons, and received, in 1803, a cardinal's hat, and was soon afterwards sent ambassador from France to Rome. In 1805, he was appointed Grand Almoner of France and a principal officer of the Legion of Honor; but, by opposing the schemes of Bonaparte, he afterwards fell into disgrace at court, and retired to his see in Lyons, where he lived in great splendor. When Bonaparte made his escape from Elba, the Cardinal followed him to Paris, but his abode there was short. He again returned to Rome, where he afterwards resided, in the enjoyment of immense wealth and one of the finest galleries of pictures in that city. His funeral was attended by many cardinals, and upwards of 100 archbishops and bishops. The bulk of his property goes to the Bonaparte family.

May 18. — At Cambridge, England, in his 77th year, *Martin Davy*, D. D., M D., F R. S. &c., for 36 years Master of Gonville and Caius College, a man greatly respected for his talents, learning, benevolence, and public usefulness.

June 17. — At Paris, aged 68, *Lord William Bentinck*, a general in the army, M. P. for the city of Glasgow, and brother to the Duke of Portland. He has sustained many high public offices, and was Governor-General of India from 1827 to 1837.

June 23. — At D'Joun, in Syria, aged 64, *Lady Hester Stanhope*, a niece of William Pitt, the famous English statesman, celebrated for her eccentricity and singular mode of life. She had resided in Syria between twenty and thirty years.

July 1. — At Constantinople, *Mahmoud II.*, Grand Seignior, or Sultan of Turkey; in the 54th year of his age and the 31st of his reign.

July 14. — At Margate, England, aged 77, *Tebaldo Monzani*, a celebrated composer and flutist.

In 1839, at Paris, aged 66, *M. Broussais*, Professor of General Pathology of the Faculty of Medicine, author of the celebrated work, entitled "Examen des Doctrines Médicales," and the promulgator of the system, designated by its admirers, "Médecine Physiologique."

In 1839, at Paris, aged 81, *Hugues Bernard Maret*, Duke of Bassano, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and a distinguished French political writer. He embraced with enthusiasm the cause of the first French revolution, and was the publisher of the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, until the bookseller, Panckouke, founded the *Moniteur*, of which Maret was appointed chief editor, and which became the official paper of the government. After acting an important part in public affairs in various offices, he was, in 1814, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the title of Duke of Bassano.

On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was banished from France, and retired to Gratz; but after the revolution of July, 1830, he again returned to France, and was reinstated in his former honors. He was a lover, cultivator, and liberal patron of literature.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

The names are arranged *alphabetically*, under the respective years, 1838 and 1839, for the sake of convenient reference, and to avoid the necessity of inserting them in the Index.

The notices, which are all necessarily brief, do not always correspond in length to the importance of the persons; and many names which it would be desirable to have recorded, are omitted for the want of the requisite information.

1838.

Sept. 21.—At Trenton, N. J., *Robert L. Armstrong*, of Gloucester county, an eminent member of the bar of New Jersey.

Dec. 15.—Near Parsippany, N. J., aged 93, *Deacon John Ball*, who was an Ensign in the revolutionary army.

Nov. 19.—At Charleston, S. C., in his 85th year, *Elihu Hall Bay*, Associate Justice of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas of S. C. He was appointed to this office in 1791, and held it till his death. He had been Attorney-General for South Carolina under the colonial government, and he was well versed in the Common Law, and sustained the character of a humane, upright, and learned judge; but, for several years previous to his death, his usefulness was much impaired by the infirmities of age, and especially by deafness; so that he was exempted from most of the duties of his office.

Oct. 3.—At Peoria, Illinois, aged 53, *Lewis Bigelow*, Clerk of the Court of Peoria county; formerly of Massachusetts, and M. C. from that State in 1821-3. He was author of the "Digest of the first 12 vols. of Massachusetts Reports."

Aug. 23.—At Carlinville, Illinois, aged 66, *Gideon Blackburn*, D. D., who for the last 40 years has been known as a zealous and eloquent preacher, and who organized some of the first churches in several of the Western States.

Oct. 3.—At his camp on the River Des Moines, aged 73, *Black Hawk*, or *Muck-ker-ta-me-scheck-ker-kerk*, a celebrated Indian chief and warrior.

Sept. — At Florence, Italy, *George Watson Brimmer* of Boston, Mass. He was graduated at the University in Cambridge, in 1803, and, after being several years engaged in mercantile pursuits, he devoted much attention to the cultivation of the fine arts, particularly painting and architecture. He was much esteemed for his virtues and accomplishments; was distinguished for his public spirit, and was a liberal patron of the Cemetery of Mount Auburn and the Boston Athenæum.

Dec. — At Richmond, Va., aged 60, *William Brockenbrough*, Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Nov. 10. — At Wolcott, Conn., *John Bronson*, in his 104th year.

Oct. 7. — At Amherst, N. H., in his 100th year, *Daniel Campbell*, long a respectable magistrate and a worthy citizen.

Nov. — In Arkansas, aged 50, *Samuel P. Carson*, M. C. from North Carolina in 1825 - 33.

Sept. 1. — At St. Louis, Mo., in his 69th year, *William Clarke*, companion of Meriwether Lewis in the Expedition across the Rocky Mountains, and Governor of Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1820. The Missouri Republican says, "Governor Clarke well understood the Indian character, and his whole intercourse with them was such as won their highest esteem and their most unbounded confidence. His name is known by the most remote tribes, and his word was reverenced by them everywhere. They regarded him as a father, and his signature, which is known by every Indian, even in the most distant wilds of the *far west*, wherever shown, was respected."

Sept. 7. — At Pompton, N. J., aged 84, *General William Colfax*, who was an officer in the revolutionary army, and one of the life-guard of General Washington, and supposed to have been the last surviving member of that corps.

Oct. 20. — At Sing Sing, N. Y., *Commodore John Orde Creighton*, late of the U. S. navy.

Sept. 15. — At East Greenwich, R. I., aged 56, *Charles Eldridge, M. D.*, a man much respected, and formerly President of the R. I. Medical Society.

Dec. 12. — At Pittsburg, Pa., *W. W. Fetterman*, long an eminent member of the Pittsburg bar.

Sept. 20. — At Lancaster, Pa., *Walter S. Franklin*, of York, Pa., Clerk of the House of Representatives in the U. S. Congress.

Oct. 18. — At Milwaukie, aged 62, *William C. Frazier*, Associate Judge of the Court of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Sept. 1. — In Bourbon Co., Ken., aged about 64, *General James Garrard*, many years a member of the legislature of Kentucky, an officer in the militia in the last war with England, and a distinguished agriculturist.

Dec. — At New Orleans, aged about 45, *Col. Samuel Gwin*, Cashier of the Union Bank of Mississippi.

Oct. — At Darlington C. H., S. C., *James Irwin*, M. C. in 1817 – 21.

Dec. 21. — At St. Francisville, La., *Col. Joseph E. Johnson*, late President of the Senate of Louisiana.

Nov. 13. — In Monroe Co., Va., *Mrs. Mary Kincaid*, in her 101st year.

Oct. 24. — At New York, aged 68, of wounds received by being knocked down by a gig, as he was walking in the street, *Joseph Lancaster*, the successful promulgator of the system of mutual instruction known by his name. He was born in England, bred a Quaker, and, after spending considerable time in travelling over the kingdom to introduce his system of education, he came, about 1820, to America. He was the author of several publications relating to education.

Aug. 7. — At Red Sulphur Springs, Va., *Charles W. Lawton*, a native of England, and an eminent and respected merchant of Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 15. — At Huntsville, Alabama, *Col. William Lindsay*, of the United States Army. He was a native of Virginia, and much respected as an officer and as a man.

Dec. 27. — At Buffalo, N. Y., aged 52, *Dr. John E. Marshall*, a physician of extensive practice, and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his professional merit, and for his many virtues as a man and a Christian. The following extract is taken from a testimony borne to his worth by his medical brethren of Buffalo. "To a mind cautious and discriminating, quick to perceive and patient to investigate the nature of disease; a mind fertile in expedients, and prompt and ingenious in the application of remedies, he united a zeal and perseverance in the discharge of his professional duties, which justly gave to him, for many years past, a responsible and laborious practice in this community."

Dec. 21. — At Alexandria, D. C., *Thompson F. Mason*, Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Nov. — At Jackson, Mp., aged about 47, *John McGeldart*, an eminent lawyer.

Oct. 2. — At Newburyport, Mass., aged 60, *Jeremiah Nelson*, M. C. from Massachusetts in 1805 – 7, and in 1815 – 23; a man much respected.

Oct. 2. — At Otisville, N. Y., aged 87, *Captain Isaac Otis*, a native of Massachusetts. He served in the war of the Revolution during five years.

Nov. 19. — At Oswego, N. Y., aged 91, *Thomas Park*, an officer of the revolutionary army.

Aug. — At Jackson, Mp., aged about 50, *James Phillips*, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, a man much respected.

May 16. — In Texas, *Martin Ruter, D. D*, a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born April 3, 1785, at Charlestown, Mass., and though he had no more advantages for education than those afforded by common schools, yet he was, in his 16th year, licensed to preach; and the period of life which young men spend in

acquiring an education, was devoted to the labors of an itinerant preacher. While thus employed, he became a literary man, considerably versed in languages, history, and science. He was elected, in 1827, President of Augusta College in Kentucky, which office he resigned in 1832, and was stationed for two years at Pittsburg, Pa. In 1834, he became President of Allegheny College at Meadville, which office he sustained till 1837, when he resigned it for the purpose of undertaking the superintendence of a mission to Texas, where he fell a sacrifice to his zealous and benevolent labors.

Sept. 12. — At Darien, Georgia, *Henry Ryalls*, aged 110. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and retained his faculties to the last.

Oct. — On Long Island, N. Y., *Nathan Sanford*, a man of talents, who had held various important offices. He was Speaker of the New York House of Assembly, then District Attorney of the United States for New York, U. S. Senator in 1815 - 21, Chancellor of the State two years, and again U. S. Senator in 1825 - 30.

Aug. 19 — At Trenton, N. J., in his 103d year, *James B. Stafford*, formerly a merchant in New York. He was born in 1736, was in the French war, and served in the navy through the revolutionary war, the latter part of it as midshipman on board the Alliance frigate.

Aug. 26. — Near New Comerstown, Ohio, *Major Caleb Stark*, aged 78. He was a native of New Hampshire, the son of General John Stark, the hero of Bennington. At the age of 15, he entered the army of the Revolution, and commenced his career at the battle of Bunker Hill as an ensign in his father's regiment. He remained in the army till the close of the war, which found him a Brigade Major. He was distinguished as an enterprising farmer of Dunbarton, N. H., was also, for some years, an importing merchant of Boston, and afterwards a manufacturer of cotton at Pembroke, N. H.; but he removed from his native State to Ohio in 1828.

Dec. — At Bennington, Vt., in his 85th year, *Isaac Tichenor*, an officer of the Revolution, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Governor of the State from 1797 to 1807, and also in 1808; and a Senator in Congress in 1796 - 7, and in 1815 - 21.

Dec. 3. — At Albany, N. Y., aged 35, *Col. John B. Van Shaick*, editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

1839.

July 5. — At Pittsburg, Pa., aged 68, *Timothy Alden, D. D.*, the first President of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Harvard University in 1794.

June 26. — At Charleston, S. C., *Col. William Alston*, in his 83d year. He served as a volunteer at different periods, through the revolutionary war, under partisan leaders, and was a Captain under General Marion.

He was for several years member of the Senate of South Carolina, and was an elector of the President and Vice-President of the United States; and he was the father of the late Governor Joseph Alston of South Carolina. After the establishment of the independence of the United States, Col. Alston devoted himself to the cultivation of his paternal estate near Georgetown, and became one of the most successful and wealthy planters in S. C., and at the time of his death, was said to be, with a single exception, the largest slave-holder in the State. He was distinguished for his hospitality, and for his liberality and kindness to his slaves, who were greatly attached to their master.

June 11.—At Killingly, Conn., aged 89, *Rev. Elisha Atkins*, pastor of the Congregational church in that place, and a chaplain in the army during the revolutionary war.

Aug.—At Lynn, Mass., of the lockjaw, aged 45, *Ebenezer Bailey*, a man much esteemed, and long known as a distinguished and successful instructor in Boston.

Aug. 19.—At Worcester, Mass., aged 84, *Aaron Bancroft, D. D.*, senior pastor of the Unitarian Church and Society in that town. He was born at Reading, Mass., in 1755, graduated at Harvard University in 1778, and became pastor of the society whose minister he was at the time of his death, in 1786. He held a highly respectable rank among the clergy of his time for talents and learning. He published the "Life of Washington," 1 vol. 8vo. in 1807, a volume of "Sermons on the Doctrines of the Gospel," in 1822, and a number of single discourses.—"It has been the fortune of but few men," says the National Ægis, "to live so long and through times so momentous; to participate actively in so many events affecting the interests of religion, of our country, and of the world; to pass through more than half a century of peculiar trials, personal and public, and to close their days with a character so spotless, so entirely free from the slightest imputation of any thing unbecoming a man, a patriot, and a Christian."

June 11.—At Columbus, Mp., in his 27th year, *Barry W. Benson*, Secretary of the State of Mississippi.

July 3.—At Jack-Berrytown, on the Buffalo Creek Reservation, N.Y., *Major Jack Berry*, a distinguished chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

Sept. 3.—At Newcastle, Del., *James R. Black*, Judge of the Superior Court of Delaware.

June 10.—West of the Mississippi, murdered by the Indians, *Elias Boudinot*, a Cherokee, and a man of education and talents.

Aug. 25.—At Charleston, S. C., in his 61st year, *Nathaniel Bowen, D. D.*, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of South Carolina. He was ordained in 1802, and continued pastor of St. Michael's church in Charleston till 1812, when he removed to New York; and in 1818, he succeeded Bishop Dehon in the diocese of South Carolina. "This

excellent divine," says the Charleston Patriot, "was an example of those winning manners and amiable virtues, that, more than in any other human calling, diffuse over the high function of reforming and instructing men a sweet and mellow lustre; while they are not less effective for beneficent ends and general utility in all the offices of piety, from the least to the most important. In this case they were set off by a simplicity of character, which, harmonizing with what approached as nearly as possible to apostolic influence and authority, placed all classes of men on the same generous and even affectionate level. It must be mentioned as one of the shining ornaments of the Bishop's character, that he was an example of the most extended toleration, being as free from any taint of bigotry, as he was largely imbued with the benevolent affections in their largest exercise. An extensive knowledge of mankind enabled him at all times to temper, with the sweet spirit of charity and the liberal indulgence of a wise experience, all severity of reproof and harshness of conclusion towards the imperfections of humanity."

March 22. — At Hadley, Mass. aged 52, *John Brown, D. D*, minister of the Congregational church in that place.

June — At Jackson, Mp., aged about 45, *General Silas Brown*, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi; a man much esteemed for his public usefulness and private virtues.

May 28. — In Oglethorpe Co., Ga., in his 102d year, *Michael Buff*, who was a soldier under General Forbes in 1758, and was in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown.

Jan 31. — At Oysterbay, N. Y., *James Byles*, aged about 118. He was a native of France, came to this country when a boy, and was a soldier under General Wolfe, and in the battle of Quebec.

April 8. — At Wheeling, Va., *Alexander Caldwell*, Judge of the United States Court in the Western District of Virginia.

July 22. — At Rehoboth, Mass., Mrs. *Elizabeth Carpenter*, in her 101st year.

Aug. 27. — At Frankfort, Ken., *James Clark*, Governor of the State of Kentucky. He was M. C. in 1813-16 and in 1825-31, and was elected Governor in 1836.

June 28. — At Athens, Ga., in his 56th year, *Augustine S. Clayton*, M. C. from Georgia in 1831-5, and afterwards a judge of the Superior Court of Georgia.

Jan. 11. — At Hudson, N. Y., in his 99th year, *Captain Alexander Coffin*, the last survivor of the original proprietors who settled the city of Hudson in 1784. He was born at Nantucket in 1740. He held the office of mayor of Hudson, and various other public offices, and was highly respected for his talents, integrity, and usefulness.

March 2. — At Norwich, Vt., in his 35th year, the *Rev. Zerah Colburn*, a minister of the Methodist denomination, and Professor of the "Latin,

Greek, French, and Spanish Languages, and English Classical Literature," in the seminary styled the "Norwich University." In his boyhood he manifested a very extraordinary talent in mental arithmetic, on account of which he excited great interest both in the United States and in Europe; although, when he arrived at adult age, he manifested no uncommon powers of mind. In 1833, there was published "A Memoir of Zerah Colburn, written by himself," which is a plain and unpretending narrative, and from which the following notice is chiefly taken.

He was born at Cabot, Vermont, Sept. 1, 1804, and was the sixth child of his parents, who were persons in low circumstances, and of little education. He was regarded by his parents as the most backward of their children, till he was nearly six years old, when in August, 1810, he began to manifest such powers of arithmetical computation as excited much wonder, and soon brought him into general notoriety. His father, Abia Colburn, soon began to exhibit him as a show; and, after visiting various places in Vermont and New Hampshire, he arrived at Boston in November, 1810, where the boy excited much interest, and a plan was proposed by some gentlemen for raising money to educate him; but the terms were not satisfactory to the father. Respecting his performances at Boston, he says, in his autobiography, "Questions in multiplication of two or three places of figures were answered with much greater rapidity than they could be solved on paper. Questions involving the application of this rule, as in Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice, seemed to be perfectly adapted to his mind. The extraction of roots of exact squares and cubes was done with little effort; and what has been considered by mathematicians an operation for which no rule existed, viz. finding the factors of numbers, was performed by him; and in course of time, he was able to point out his method of obtaining them. — That such calculations should be made by the powers of mind alone, even by a person of mature age, and who had disciplined himself by opportunity and study, would be surprising, because far exceeding the common attainments of mankind; — that they should be made by a child six years old, unable to read, and ignorant of the name or properties of one figure traced upon paper, without any previous effort to train him to such a task, will not diminish the surprise. The remembrance that this faculty was bestowed and exercised under such circumstances, while it necessarily prompts the possessor to speak of it as wonderful indeed, at the same time precludes all room for boasting, if he were thus disposed; for it has ever been, and still is as much a matter of astonishment to him as it can be to any other one. God was its author; its object and aim are perhaps still unknown."

Abia Colburn having rejected the proposals of gentlemen in Boston, for procuring means for educating his son, continued to exhibit him; and, after having visited most of the principal places in the United States

north of Richmond, Va., and having obtained only a few hundred dollars, he injudiciously concluded to carry him to England. He embarked at Boston for Liverpool, where he landed on the 11th of May, 1812, proceeded to London, where he exhibited his son, who soon attracted much notice. Respecting his performances in London, Zerah states, among other things, that he "was asked, by the Duke of Cambridge, the number of seconds since the commencement of the Christian era, 1813 years, 7 months, and 27 days. The answer was correctly given: 57,234,384,000. He was asked the square root of 106,929, and before the number could be written down, he immediately answered 327. He was then requested to name the cube root of 268,336,125, and with equal facility and promptness he replied 645." — He observes, "Various efforts were made by the friends of the boy to elicit a disclosure of the methods by which he performed his calculations, but, for nearly three years, he was unable to satisfy their inquiries. There was through practice an increase of his power of computation; when first beginning he went no further in multiplying than three places of figures; it afterwards became a common thing with him to multiply four places by four; in some instances five figures by five have been given." — "During the time of Zerah's exhibition, his education was necessarily neglected. Since he started from Cabot, he had learned to read, and in London to write; but this was all. As many have expressed a curiosity in regard to his facility for acquiring knowledge from books, it may be proper to remark, that, when a boy, he delighted in reading as a pastime; that in the studies to which he subsequently gave his attention, he manifested no uncommon skill or quickness, though his progress was always respectable. The acquirement of a language was easy and pleasant; arithmetic (in books), entertaining; geometry, plain but dull."

After having visited various places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and having spent 18 months in Paris, Mr. Colburn returned with his son, in 1816, to London. "There had never been a time," as Zerah says, "since they first left Cabot, that their pecuniary circumstances were so low as they now were." Soon afterwards, Zerah was taken under the patronage of the Earl of Bristol, and placed at Westminster school; and he was generously supported by the Earl till May, 1819, when he left the school on account of his father's refusing to comply with certain arrangements proposed by the Earl.

Colburn having by his own fault lost the liberal patronage of the Earl of Bristol, and being destitute of means for supporting himself or his son, proposed to Zerah the absurd design of trying his talents as an actor upon the stage, "and he, being young [in his 15th year] and fond of display, was well pleased with the foolish notion." Considerable time was spent in this design, but without success. In the latter part of the year 1821, Zerah began to be employed as an assistant in a

school; and he afterwards opened a day school. In February, 1824, his father died in London, and soon after Zerah left England and arrived in New York the latter part of May, having been absent upwards of 12 years, about 9 of which were spent in London, 1½ in Paris, and the rest in travelling in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

He soon returned to his friends in Vermont; was, in July, 1825, admitted as a member of the Congregational church at Burlington, Vt.; in the December following he united himself with the Methodist society at Cabot; soon after he became a Methodist preacher; in 1830, he was ordained a deacon, from which time he labored as an itinerant preacher till 1835, when he took up his residence at Norwich, and was soon after appointed Professor in the Norwich University. — He is said to have lost his talent for calculation some time before he left England. He manifested no uncommon talent as a preacher or a scholar; but is represented as a man of estimable and exemplary character; of plain and very unpolished, yet of modest and unassuming manners.

The talent for mental arithmetic which he manifested in childhood was so extraordinary, that it would be wholly incredible, if it were not supported by unquestionable evidence. It seems to have been as much a mystery to himself as to others. Besides what has been above quoted of his remarks upon it, he says; — "In relation to the faculty of computation which he possessed, he would observe, that, in every particular, from its first development to the present day, it has been to him a matter of astonishment. — If the notoriety of his youth was designed as an introduction to him in his ministerial capacity, it would be a natural expectation, that his talents as a preacher would be equal, if not superior, to the striking displays of his early precocity. This, however, is far from being the case. — It is not unfrequently a sorrowful reflection to him, that, after all the sympathy and benevolence shown by the liberal and scientific, certain unforeseen causes have prevented and still prevent his reaching and sustaining that distinguished place in mathematical science to which, on account of the singular gift bestowed upon him, he seemed to be destined. Yet let him not repine, while realizing the higher obligations, honor, and usefulness of the station, which he now, in the providence of God, imperfectly and unworthily fills."

Jan. 26. — At Charleston, S. C, *Charles J. Colcock*, President of the State Bank of South Carolina, and formerly a judge of the Court of Appeals.

July 4. — At Milan, Ohio, aged 96, *Timothy Conklin*, a Lieutenant in the revolutionary army under Washington.

May 11. — At Columbia, S. C., in his 80th year, *Thomas Cooper, M.D.*, a native of England, distinguished for his acquirements, and formerly President of South Carolina College. The following particulars are extracted from a notice of him by the editor of the "Columbia Telescope."

"In the extent and multifariousness of his knowledge he was a very extraordinary man. He published works on Law, Medical Jurisprudence, and Political Economy, and was an habitual writer upon current politics. He translated Justinian and Broussais. He was a judge of a court of Common Law in Pennsylvania and a Professor of Chemistry in the College at Carlisle, was offered the same chair in the University of Virginia by his friend Jefferson, and subsequently filled it in the College of S. C., of which last he became President after the death of Dr. Maxcy.

"At the age of 18 he came from the University of Oxford, with its scholarship and its censures. He at once associated himself with that party in England which hailed, with rapturous enthusiasm, the commencement of the French revolution. When the eloquence of Burke, the power of Pitt, and the unspeakable atrocities of the French revolution, had crushed the Gallican party in England, young Cooper followed Dr. Priestley, who came to this country in 1794; and here he combined the pursuits of science and literature with an active participation in political affairs. In the contest between the Federal and Republican parties, he of course took sides with the latter, and efficiently sustained the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

"His active participation in the stirring events of the times did not abstract him from the pursuit of science and philosophy, or interrupt the most exemplary attention to his peculiar duties as President and Professor. No one ever performed those duties with more exact punctuality. When in the lecture room, those who heard him, could scarcely have believed that he had ever occupied his mind but with the business appropriate to that science. He showed great mastery of his subject, a perfect acquaintance with every addition made to it from every quarter of the globe, — and brought illustrations from the whole circle of science and the whole field of literature. His lectures were not only instructive, but beautiful, and were delivered with a perspicuity and simplicity, that at once adapted them to the comprehension of learners, and recommended them to the taste of the learned. That his abundance of knowledge, and uncommon aptitude to communicate it, joined to great industry and activity, failed to confer upon the College that degree of prosperity which might have been expected from such a combination of qualities in a President, perhaps arose from his avowal of peculiar theological opinions, [a disbelief of revealed religion.]

"Upon his resignation of the presidency of the College, the legislature confided to him, with a liberal salary, the collection and digesting the Statutes of the State, in the performance of which duty he died, having completed 4 volumes.

"The predominant qualities of Dr. Cooper's intellectual character were intrepidity and activity. His multifarious studies and uncommonly wide observation of society had enriched his memory with vast stores

of useful and agreeable topics; and these, combined with a cheerful temper, a social spirit, and a most pleasant style of conversation, rendered him a most delightful companion. He was an admirable talker, — terse, epigrammatic, gay, and instructive. He was rarely in a company in which he did not say the best thing that was uttered. His conversation was illustrated by well-turned anecdotes, ornamented by sparkling classical allusions, and enriched by sensible and judicious remarks. Throughout his whole behavior there was a winning simplicity and directness; always agreeable, but, in one of his age, learning, and abilities, peculiarly captivating. He resided amongst us for the last twenty years, and we doubt whether he has ever been known to manifest a feeling of personal unkindness towards any individual."

April 23. — At Albany, N. Y., of apoplexy, General *H. V. De Coudray Holstein*. He was formerly a distinguished officer under Bonaparte, and, after the dethronement of the Emperor, he came to this country, resided several years in the city of New York, and the last 8 years in Albany. He was highly esteemed by his numerous acquaintances.

April 13. — At Boston, killed in a railroad car, *James F. Curtis*, Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, a respected citizen.

May 7. — At Savannah, Georgia, *Jeremiah Cuyler*, for many years Judge of the U. S. District Court for Georgia.

April 27. — At West Chester, in his 58th year, *Isaac Darlington*, President Judge of the 15th judicial district of Pennsylvania.

Dec. or Jan. — In Hampshire Co., Va., *John Davy*, in his 104th year. He came to America with General Wolfe, was in the battle of Quebec, and also served in the American army of the Revolution.

March. — At Charleston, S. C., aged 75, *Henry W. Desaussure*, long a distinguished Chancellor of South Carolina, greatly respected for his talents and usefulness in public life, as well as for his exemplary private character.

He bore arms in defence of Charleston in the revolutionary war, and, after the organization of the United States government, he was appointed by Washington to succeed Rittenhouse as Director of the Mint. After filling the office for a short time, he returned to Charleston, resumed the practice of law, and soon rose to eminence in his profession. After having filled several public offices, he was, in 1808, elected one of the Chancellors of the State, and filled the office, with distinguished reputation, for 29 years; after which, in 1837, his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign it. After he was appointed Chancellor, he made Columbia his residence till he relinquished the office, when he removed back to Charleston. He published four volumes of Equity Reports, which contain a valuable record of the early decisions of the Equity Court of South Carolina.

Since his decease there have been various testimonials to the merit and excellence of this distinguished man. The Columbia bar, in their resolu-

tions passed in relation to him, after hearing of his death, say; — "We are able to bear full, as we do most willing and grateful testimony to his high merits as a Chancellor, in which office he was characterized by a pure integrity, and a most conscientious application of high talents, much learning, indefatigable industry, pains, and patience to the discharge of his important duties. — As a man in all the relations of life, — in all the most delicate and tender, or most high, solemn duties, — in all that social intercourse requires, or the open profession of religion exacts; he commended himself to our respect, and endeared himself to our hearts; and was a delight, an ornament, and an example to our community."

April 12. — At Newburg, N. Y., *Charles G. De Witt*, late U. S. Chargé d'Affaires for Central America, and M. C. in 1829 – 30.

Feb. 2. — At Providence, R. I. aged 68, *Samuel Eddy*, *LL. D.*, M. C. from Rhode Island in 1819 – 25, and formerly Chief Justice of the State for 8 years, and also Secretary of State for 21 years.

Feb. 22. — At Middletown, Conn., aged 46, *Wilbur Fisk*, *D. D.*, President of the Wesleyan University in that city. He graduated at Brown University in 1815, was appointed the first President of the Wesleyan University, which was founded in 1831; was author of "Travels in Europe"; and was much respected and deeply lamented.

June 24. — In Camden Co., Ga., *General John Floyd*, aged 70.

March. — At Jackson, Miss. aged about 40, *Daniel Greenleaf*, late District-Attorney for the 1st District of Mississippi, a man highly esteemed.

June. 9. — At Flat Creek, Lancaster District, S. C., in her 102d year, *Mrs. Catharine Hail*, a native of Virginia.

Jan. 17. — In Philadelphia, *John Hallowell*, formerly one of the Judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Feb. 16. — At Cambridge, Mass., aged 85, *Major John Hastings*, who was graduated at Harvard University in 1772, entered the American army as a Captain in 1775, and served during the whole war.

May 7. — At Lewiston, Maine, *Ebenezer Herrick*, M. C. in 1821 – 27.

Aug. 11. — At Mobile, Ala., of yellow fever, aged 48, *Henry Hitchcock*, President of the Alabama Life and Trust Company, a man much respected.

April 20. — At Boston, Mass., aged 61, *Rufus Hosmer*, of Stow, member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts.

July. — At Natchez, Miss., aged about 67, *Walter Irvin*, a native of Ireland, one of the longest residents at Natchez, and a man much respected.

April 4. — At Albany, *Noadiah Johnson*, member of the N. Y. Senate from Delaware county, and M. C. in 1833 – 5.

May 29. — At Delaware City, Delaware, aged 86, *Captain David Kirkpatrick*, the last surviving commissioned officer of the Delaware line. He entered the service at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton, Cowpens, &c.

June 22. — At Sumner, Me., *Mrs. Deborah Knight*, in her 105th year.

Aug. 23. — At Watervliet, N. Y., *Benjamin Knower*, aged 64. He was more than 40 years a resident in Albany, extensively engaged in business, first as a mechanic, afterwards as a merchant. He was distinguished for his enterprise, capacity for business, public spirit, and integrity.

July. — At Philadelphia, in his 88th year, *Shepherd Kollock*, an officer of the Revolution. He was born at Lewistown, Delaware, in 1750. At an early period of the Revolution he received a commission of lieutenant, was at the battle of Trenton, Fort Lee, Short-Hills, and other engagements; resigned his office in 1779, and established the newspaper, called the "New Jersey Journal," at the village of Chatham; in 1783, removed his press to the city of New York, and established the New York Gazetteer, first issued weekly, and afterwards three times a week; in 1787, removed to Elizabethtown, and revived the "New Jersey Journal," which he continued to edit 31 years, and supported the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for 35 years. He was greatly respected for his exemplary and religious character in private life, and his public usefulness.

May 23 — At Hartford, Conn., *Mrs. Mary Larcum*, aged 100.

April 17. — At Lowell, aged 61, killed suddenly by a fall, *Luther Lawrence*, Mayor of the city of Lowell; long a respected member of the bar in the county of Middlesex, and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in the legislature of Massachusetts. He was born at Groton, in 1778, graduated at Harvard University in 1801, was much esteemed for his excellent character, and for his virtues both in public and private life.

April 28. — In Cape May Co., N. J., aged 47, *Jeremiah Leaming*, several years a member of the legislature of N. J.

Aug. 19. — At Hamden, Conn., *Henry Le Forge*, aged 100.

May 24. — At New York, *William Leggett*, recently appointed by the President of the United States Chargé d'Affaires for Central America. He was a man of talents, the author of poems and miscellaneous writings, and formerly editor of the "New York Evening Post" and of the "Plain Dealer."

May 6. — At Fort Defiance, Wilkes Co., N. C., *General William Lenoir*, aged 88. He was of French descent, born in 1751, in Brunswick Co., Va, and when he was about 8 years old, his father removed with his family to North Carolina. There is perhaps no man now remaining in North Carolina, who bore a more distinguished part in the revolutionary war, or who was more closely identified with the early history of the State, than General Lenoir. He served as Lieutenant in the expedition of Generals Rutherford and Williamson in 1776; and in the expedition to King's Mountain, he held the office of Captain in Col. Cleveland's regiment; and was distinguished for energy and services. In the militia of North Carolina, he sustained the office of Major-General about 18 years. He held

various civil offices, was a justice of the peace about 60 years, was for many years a member of one or other branch of the State legislature, for five years President of the Senate, and for several years President of the Council. In public life he was distinguished for integrity, firmness, and patriotism; and in private, for moral worth and a generous hospitality.

Feb. 2 — At Stenton, Pa., *Mrs. Deborah Logan*, relict of the late Dr. George Logan. She was distinguished for her intimate acquaintance with the early history of Pennsylvania, in which she was supposed not to be surpassed by any person now living. Many of her leisure hours were devoted to researches into the early history of the State, for which the most ample materials existed under her roof. She was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which met and passed the customary resolutions at her decease.

May 24. — At Waltham, Mass., aged 86, *Theodore Lyman*, formerly a wealthy merchant of Boston. He was distinguished for his liberality to various benevolent institutions, and for his charitable assistance to numerous poor widows and orphan children.

March 20. — At Farnsworth, N. H., in his 94th year, *Jonathan Mason*, a revolutionary pensioner.

Aug. 24. — At the Navy Yard, New York, *Wm. E. McKenney*, Commander, U. S. Navy.

May. — At Natick, Mass., aged 92, *Dr. Is. Morrill*, a respected physician.

March 1. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, in his 55th year, *Morgan Neville*, a man much respected.

April 2. — At Wilmington, Delaware, in his 63d year, *Hezekiah Niles*, the founder, and for 25 years the intelligent and laborious editor, of "Niles's Weekly Register," a valuable journal, published at Baltimore. "In private life, he was one of the most amiable of men. A truer and more constant friend never lived."

April 19. — At Jersey City, N. J., aged 83, *Aaron Ogden*, a distinguished citizen and patriot, and an eminent lawyer. He served as an officer during the whole of the revolutionary war; after which he practised law for many years with great reputation; was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1812; was a U. S. Senator in 1801 – 3; and, at the time of his death, was President-General of the Society of Cincinnati.

March 9. — At Hartford, Conn., aged 76, *William Patten, D. D.*, long minister of a Congregational society in Newport, R. I.

Aug. 25. — At Washington, D. C., *Com. Daniel T. Patterson*, a Captain in the U. S. Navy, and Commander of the Navy Yard at Washington.

April 1. — At Hillsborough, N. H., aged 82, *Benjamin Pierce*, who was Governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829.

Jan. — At Portsmouth, N. H., *James H. Pierrepont*, M. D., a respected physician.

Aug. 20. — At Natchez, Miss., in his 95th year, *Joseph Pomet*, a native of France.

May 8. — At Pendleton, S. C., *S. Prioleau*, formerly Judge of the Charleston City Court.

Jan. 26. — At Albany, in his 75th year, *Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer*, usually addressed and spoken of by the title of *Patroon*, a man distinguished for his wealth, his munificent charities, and exemplary and Christian virtues, both in public and private life. He was born in the city of New York, in Nov. 1764, and was graduated at the University in Cambridge, Mass., in 1782; was elected a member of the New York Senate in 1795; was six years Lieutenant-Governor of New York; a member of Congress from 1822 to 1829; was appointed, in 1810, one of the Canal Commissioners,-and for the last 14 years of his life was President of the Board; and during the last war with England, he commanded, with reputation, as Major-General on the Niagara frontier.

"In General Van Rensselaer," says the Journal of Science, "we have a remarkable case of a man of great weight of character, continually acting a conspicuous part, where conflicting interests were often at his disposal, but who never had an enemy; and whose name the tongue of slander never assailed. Still he was always decided in his politics, from the Revolution to his death. Washington, Hamilton, Jay, and C. C. Pinckney were among his personal friends; and though he outlived them, he never outlived their principles. His munificent deeds of benevolence are found on the printed pages of almost every leading religious and scientific journal in our country. Every important public improvement exhibits evidence of his generous zeal. But the strongest marks of his own peculiar, characteristic views are found among his efforts to benefit the common laboring classes. Through his munificence, those useful sciences, which had been locked up among the learned few, are now the property of the farmer and the mechanic.

"He not only observed a sound economy, but also great moderation in the use of the bounties of Providence. He gave 'without stint,' and he gave in a manner so kind and winning, so free from ostentation, as greatly to enhance the value of the gift. Born to a princely affluence, he sustained the dignity of his station by a noble hospitality; but his own wants were few and simple, and he was moderate, self-denying in personal indulgence, while his boundless liberality may be read throughout the land, in many churches of different denominations, in institutions of learning of various kinds, in works of public utility, and on the lists of our benevolent and religious societies, which he has aided, and for which he was foremost to suggest the plans and devise the means."

The title of *Patroon*, which he inherited from his ancestors, and which is derived from the civil law and the institutions of Rome, belonged exclusively to proprietors of large estates in lands, occupied by a tenantry, like that of *Seignior*, which the French bestowed with seigniories, or large landed estates, in Lower Canada. General Van Rensselaer was the fifth in the direct line of descent from Kilian Van Rensselaer, the

original proprietor and Patroon of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, a territory about 48 miles long and 24 broad; completed and established under its original proprietor in 1637. The Patroons were, before the American Revolution, baronial proprietors, possessed of peculiar privileges and honors. General Van Rensselaer was too young to take a part in the revolutionary struggle, yet he was early imbued with the sentiments and feelings that animated the patriots of that period, and he retained them through life. "He had," says Mr. Barnard, in his "Discourse," "no regrets for the past. He was satisfied with his position; and though the Revolution, in giving his country independence, had stripped him of power and personal advantages, yet, as it raised a whole nation of men to the condition and dignity of freemen, and so to a political equality with himself, it was an event, which, to a mind attuned as his always was to a liberal and enlightened philanthropy, was only to be thought of with the strongest approbation and pleasure."

June 10. — West of the Mississippi, aged about 38, murdered by Indians, *John Ridge*, a Cherokee. He was educated at the Cornwall School in Connecticut, where he married a respectable white young woman. He was formerly a practising attorney among the Cherokees, and at one time President of the Senate of that nation. He was a man of talents.

March 2. — In Louisiana, *General Eleazar W. Ripley*. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800, was afterwards a citizen of Maine, an officer in the U. S. army during the last war with England, and since a citizen of Louisiana, and was elected a member of the 25th Congress.

Aug. 14. — At New Orleans, La., *Marie Jeanne Robin*, a colored woman, in her 108th year.

July 26. — Near Potosi, Mo., *John Scott*, in his 109th year.

May 20. — At Boardman, Ohio, in his 99th year, *Michael Simon*, leaving upwards of 400 descendants living; 81 having died.

Jan. 2. — At Ulysses, N. Y., *General John Smith*, aged 72.

April 25. — At Baltimore, Md., in his 87th year, *General Samuel Smith*, who was long a distinguished citizen and merchant of Baltimore, who had held various important public offices, and was a member of one or the other Houses of Congress, the greater part of the time of the Senate, from 1793 to 1833. The following notice of him was published in a Baltimore paper, the day after his decease.

"It becomes our painful duty to record the death of one of our most aged and public-spirited citizens, General *Samuel Smith*, late Mayor of Baltimore, with the history of which he has been identified almost from the time of its earliest foundation. As a soldier of the Revolution, the subject of this notice was connected with some of the most prominent events of our struggle for freedom; whilst, as a merchant and citizen, he has always sustained the highest consideration. To his enterprise our city has been indebted, as much perhaps as to that of any other individual,

for its rapid commercial advancement; and, although the later years of his life were checkered by vicissitudes well calculated to shake the sternest firmness, he met them with fortitude, and he maintained to the end the hold which former times had given him on the affections of his fellow-townsmen. The circumstances attending his death were somewhat peculiar. Having returned home yesterday from a morning ride, the General had thrown himself on a sofa for repose, and was found dead by a servant, who entered the apartment a short time afterwards. Full of years and of honors, General Smith has thus departed in peace, leaving behind him a large community to regret the loss of one who had been so long and advantageously connected with their most important interests."

June 13. — At Lovingston, Nelson Co., Va., aged 89, *John Spitfatham*, an ensign in the revolutionary army.

Feb. 5. — At Cambridge, Mass., aged 64, *Asahel Stearns, LL. D.*, late Professor of Law in the Law School at Cambridge. He was born at Lunenburg, Mass., in 1774, graduated at Cambridge University, in 1797, was educated as a lawyer, practised with reputation many years at Chelmsford, was several years County Attorney for Middlesex Co., was M. C. in 1815–17, was appointed Professor of Law at Cambridge in 1817, and continued in the office till 1829, when he resigned it. In 1824, he published a volume on Real Actions, a learned and accurate work. He was afterwards appointed one of the Commissioners for revising the Statutes of the Commonwealth. After this work was completed, his health declined, and he continued very feeble till his decease.

"Such is the brief outline of a life which was filled with usefulness, and was in all its relations of singular excellence. Active in a profession which deals with the crimes and quarrels of mankind, he passed through this ordeal unhurt; and no man has combined more perfectly than he, the characters of a skilful lawyer, a zealous advocate, and an honest man. His integrity was not merely that which the world demands and is content with; it was pure, uncompromising, entire. Nor was it mingled with any thing of sternness or severity, for his kindness and gentleness were constant and universal. If he has left, to the friends who were nearest to him, hopes and recollections full of consolation, he has also left to society an example which cannot fail to be fruitful of good, as long as his memory lives in the wide circle which knew him and laments his loss."

Feb. 12. — At Baltimore, *Colonel William Stewart*, in his 59th year.

Sept. 3. — At Boston, Mass., *William Sullivan, LL. D.*, aged 64. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1792, was formerly in extensive practice at the Suffolk bar, was a Brigadier-General of the militia, sustained various civil offices, and was the author of "Familiar Letters," "Political Class-Book," &c.

The following resolution in relation to him was passed by the Suffolk bar:

"Resolved, That this meeting have heard with sorrow of the loss which

the community has sustained in the death of William Sullivan, a man distinguished in his profession, for more than thirty years of active practice, by his eminent talents, his learning, his exalted honor and integrity, his scrupulous fidelity to the interests committed to his charge, his untiring industry, and his courteous demeanor; and distinguished, out of his profession, by a generous philanthropy embracing his whole kind, an unwearied zeal in the service of the community of which he was a member, and especially by his labors for the improvement of the young; and endeared in private life to a wide and extensive circle of relatives and friends."

April 2. — At Boston, aged 63, *Charles P. Sumner*, late Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

April 11. — At Woodstock, Vt., aged 76, *Benjamin Swan*, a man much respected.

June 17. — At Charleston, S. C., *Stephen Thomas*, in his 89th year. He was born at the village of Eymet in the department of the Dordogne, France, in 1750; and fled, with an elder maiden sister, in 1764, to Charleston, S. C., to seek an asylum from persecution. He was at the battle of Fort Moultrie, and afterwards in the army of General Marion.

Aug. 25. — At Washington, D. C., Colonel *Samuel H. Thompson*, an aid-de-camp to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

April 6. — At Logansport, Indiana, aged about 55, *John Tipton*, United States Senator in 1832 - 9.

June 21. — At Fall River, Mass., aged 80, *William Valentine*, formerly a member of the Senate of Rhode Island.

May. — At Hallowell, Maine, aged 87, *Charles Vaughan*, a native of England, a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge and usefulness, and particularly for his enterprise and successful exertions for improving the agriculture of Maine.

March 18. — At Frederick, Md., *Henry R. Warfield*, M. C. in 1819 - 25. He was found dead in his bed in the morning.

Feb. 21. — At Washington, D. C., fell dead in the Capitol, *Edward Weir*, Doorkeeper of the Senate of the United States.

April 24. — At Reading, Mass., aged 82, *Captain Jonathan Weston*, a soldier of the Revolution; a man much respected.

Aug. — At Kingston, Mass., in his 91st year, Rev. *Levi Whitman*, who was a member of the Massachusetts Convention, in 1788, for adopting the Constitution of the U. S.

Aug. 21. — At West Pennsborough, Pa., *Joshua Williams*, D. D., aged 71.

Jan. 4. — At Keene, N. H., in his 73d year, *James Wilson*, a lawyer of eminence, and M. C. in 1809 - 11.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS

FROM JULY 1838 TO AUGUST 1839.

JULY, 1838.

8. A treaty of peace is concluded between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey.

25 – 26. On the night of the 25th the Bolivian troops, together with two battalions of Peruvians, under General Moran leave Lima; and on the morning of the 26th, Nieto enters the city accompanied by Orbegoso and about 2,000 men, and declare the constitution of 1835, Orbegoso being named Provisional Director.

AUGUST, 1838.

6. The Canada Indemnity Bill, maintaining the illegality of Lord Durham's ordinance of the 28th of June, by which 8 prisoners were deported to Bermuda, passes the British House of Lords by a vote of 54 to 32. On the 15th it was passed in the House of Commons.

8. The Chilian squadron consisting of 32 vessels, including transports and 10 men of war, land 5,000 men at Ancon. They afterwards demand $ 2,000,000, which not being granted, they advance and take Callao and Lima, after an action in which 2,000 are said to have been killed. General Gamarra was proclaimed President; and Orbegoso afterwards fled to the mountains.

10. A papal decree issued at Rome by the Congregation of the Supreme Inquisition, forbidding the introduction of Infant Schools in the Pontifical States.

18 – 19. The Queen of Spain's troops, under General Oraa, defeated at Morella with the loss of 91 officers killed, and about 2,000 men killed and wounded; — the Carlists being left masters of Lower Aragon.

18. The 8th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commences at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday and continues its session through the succeeding week, the Duke of Northumberland presiding.

SEPTEMBER, 1838.

6. The coronation of the Emperor of Austria at Milan, as King of Venetian Lombardy, takes place with great splendor. The Emperor acquired great popularity by issuing a general pardon of all political offences.

7 – 8. A violent gale on the coast of Florida, which does much damage to shipping.

16. The whole length of the railway from London to Birmingham opened. The whole passage, including stoppages of 34 minutes, was performed in 4 hours and 48 minutes.

18. Great eclipse of the Sun. See American Almanac for 1838, p. 35. At Boston the sun was enveloped in clouds most of the day, but was visible most of the time from the commencement of the eclipse till it reached its maximum, veiled however with thin clouds, so that it could be watched by the naked eye. In the city of New York, and further to the south and west, the day was fairer and more favorable, but in Maine the sun was obscured.

19. General Alaix, the Viceroy of Navarre, while escorting a large convoy from Puente la Reyna towards Pampeluna, is attacked and completely defeated by the Carlist General Garcia, with the loss of 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 503 prisoners.

23. A great fire at Taunton, Mass.; many valuable buildings burnt.

24. The Great Western arrives at New York the third time, having made her passage in 16 days, bringing 143 cabin passengers, and 6,750 letters.

28. A great storm in North Carolina, which does immense damage to the crops on Tar River and its tributaries.

—. A body of insurgent Indians under the command of their chieftain, Carrera, slaughter several hundred government troops at Jalapa (8 miles from Guatemala), and commit great outrages upon the inhabitants. A force was soon after sent from Guatemala under the command of General Don Carlos Salazar, who attacked and routed the Indians unawares, and 500 of them were found dead.

OCTOBER, 1838.

1. The act of Parliament abolishing imprisonment for debt in England goes into operation.

1. The troops of the Queen of Spain, under the command of General Pardenas, suffer a disastrous defeat at Mealla, with the loss of upwards of 3,000 men, 1,500 only having saved their arms and baggage. Lower Arragon being now in the power of the Carlists.

28. The Mormons, comprising about 700 men under arms, with their leaders Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, George Hinkle, Lyman Wright, Parley P. Pratt, and —— Knight, surrender, at Far West, Missouri, to a body of troops consisting of about 3,000 Missouri militia under General Atchinson. The whole number of captured Mormons was stated at 5,000, miserably destitute of the means of subsistence.

—. A company of 50 men, commanded by Captain Bogard, who was ordered to guard the frontier of Ray county, Missouri, is attacked by 300 or 400 Mormons, and all cut off except 3 or 4 who escaped.

NOVEMBER, 1838.

1 A very violent hurricane at, and in the neighborhood of Mazatlan, Mexico, and much damage done to shipping.

1. Lord Durham embarks at Quebec for England, having relinquished his office of Governor-General of Canada, in consequence of his ordinance having been disallowed by the British government. Sir John Colborne took the oath, as administrator of the government; and was, Dec. 14, appointed Governor-General.

4. Sir John Colborne issues a proclamation at Quebec, establishing *martial law* in the district of Montreal, in consequence of a traitorous conspiracy of persons, styling themselves Patriots, for the subversion of the government, and their acts of open rebellion.

5. Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, issues a proclamation, calling on the inhabitants to be prepared to repel the aggression which is meditated upon the province.

6. A battle is fought between a party of insurgents or patriots of Canada, and the loyal militia of Oldetown. The insurgents lost 8 men killed, and 200 stand of arms.

8. A great flood of rain in Connecticut; the quantity of water falling at New Haven, from 6 o'clock P. M. to 10½, 4½ inches.

10. Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia and Protector of Peru, enters Lima, at the head of a large army; Gamarra, with the Chilian army, having two or three days previously evacuated it.

13. An attempt to take Prescott in Upper Canada, is made by a body of insurgents, consisting of about 300 Canadians and inhabitants of the United States. On the 16th, upwards of 100 of the insurgents were attacked at a wind-mill near Prescott, by about 1,000 British troops, and they surrendered unconditionally; most of the others having been previously taken prisoners or killed. Total of the insurgents killed, from the 13th to the 16th, 102; taken prisoners, 162; the rest escaped into the woods.

21. President Van Buren issues a Proclamation, calling upon the persons who are engaged in the schemes of invasion of Canada, to abandon the design; and warning "all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, to whatever condition they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this [U. S.] government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded."

23. The Liverpool steam-ship arrives at New York, for the first time, after a passage of 17 days from Cork.

25. An explosion of the steamboat General Brown, takes place at Helena, on the Mississippi, while stopping to take in passengers and freight, and about 60 persons are killed or severely injured.

27. The castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, taken by a French naval force under the command of Admiral Baudin. The French lost only 4 men killed, while the Mexicans lost between 400 and 500. The castle, reputed a very strong one, was taken after a bombardment of five hours.

30. A battle is fought at Tampico, between the Mexican government troops under General Piedra, and the Federalists under General Urrea. The former were defeated, with a loss stated at 500 killed and wounded.

DECEMBER, 1838.

3. The steamboat Augusta, on her passage from Natchez to Vicksburg, explodes, and many lives are lost.

4. This being the day appointed by the constitution of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the legislature, the members of the House of Representatives attempt to organize that body; but, on account of a dispute relating to the returns of the members from the county of Philadelphia, two Speakers are chosen, and two houses are organized; — one with Mr. Hopkins as Speaker, and the other with Mr. Cunningham, as speaker. At the commencement of the annual session of the Senate, in the afternoon, a mob of riotous persons was found in attendance, attemping to overawe the members; and the outrage proceeded to such a height, that the Senate withdrew, the mob took possession of the Senate-chamber, and the Senate did not meet for some days after. The Governor (Ritner) immediately issued a proclamation, calling on all the civil authorities to exert themselves for the restoration of law and order, and on the militia to hold themselves in instant readiness to march to the seat of government to suppress the violence. On the 8th, the troops of the 1st division, under Major-General Patterson, arrived from Philadelphia at Harrisburg; and order was afterwards preserved. The contest between the two divisions, that claimed to be the House of Representatives, continued to be undecided till the 26th of the month, when the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 16, recognised the House as organized by the choice of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker; and the Governor's message, which was prepared for presentation on the 4th, was delivered on the 27th.

5. The French evacuate the city of Vera Cruz. In an engagement between the French and Mexicans, Santa Anna, who had been appointed to the command by the Mexican government, in place of Rincon, was wounded, so that he had his leg amputated, and Gen. Arista, the second in command, was taken prisoner. The French loss was 15 or 20 killed, and 50 wounded. The loss of the Mexicans much less.

29. A fire at Richmond, Va., destroys the Eagle Hotel (original cost $120,000) and three large brick tenements.

JANUARY, 1839.

6. A tremendous gale or hurricane in the west of England, does great damage at Liverpool and other places. The American packet ships, the Pennsylvania, the Oxford, and the St. Andrew, and the English packet ship, the Lockwoods, were driven ashore, and their valuable cargoes greatly injured. Many lives were lost in the Lockwoods and Pennsylvania; and among the lost was Captain Smith, master of the Pennsylvania.

11. The constituent assembly of the State of Honduras in Central America decrees its reformed constitution, by which the legislative power is intrusted to one House of Representatives, one half of them being elected every two years. The governor is elected for two years and possesses the veto; the judges of the high court are elected by the people, and hold their offices during good behavior. Liberty of the press is provided for.

11. A dreadful earthquake at Martinique does great damage in various places, particularly at Fort Royal, which is almost completely destroyed. Of 1,700 houses which the town contained, only 18 remained. As many as 900 sufferers were dug out of the ruins, and in 500 of them life was extinct.

20. The army of the confederation of Bolivia and Peru, commanded by Santa Cruz, the Protector, in person, is entirely defeated and destroyed by the Chilian army at Yungay, with a loss of 2,600 killed, and 3,400 prisoners. Santa Cruz soon after published a proclamation by which he abdicated the protectoral authority over the republic of Peru; and by another decree, he resigned the presidency of Bolivia.

21. A great conflagration takes place at Constantinople, in which the Grand Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, including the different ministerial and administrative offices, is destroyed. The loss was estimated at nearly 20,000,000 piasters.

23. Resignation of the French ministry, under Count Molé; — not accepted by the King. On the 2d of February it was announced, that the ministers would resume their functions, and an ordinance was issued by the King dissolving the Chamber of Deputies.

26. A tremendous gale in the United States, accompanied with a great rain, and an inundation of water in various places. The water at Philadelphia rose 17 feet above low-water mark, and considerable portions of the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Albany, &c., were overflowed, and much damage was done, and much property destroyed. At some places on the Kennebec, in Maine, the water rose 13 feet above high-water mark. In various places the water rose higher than it had done for many years.

FEBRUARY, 1839.

11. Rufus McIntire, land-agent for Maine, together with G. G. Cushman and Thomas Bartlett, employed in an expedition to drive off trespassers, who were cutting timber on the disputed territory between Maine and New Brunswick, are taken by an armed force, and marched as

prisoners to Frederickton, but Mr. McIntire was soon after released by the Governor of New Brunswick.

13. Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, issues a proclamation in relation to an attempt made by 200 or more armed men from the State of Maine, to drive off persons engaged in cutting timber on the disputed territory, regarding the act as an invasion of the territory under the jurisdiction of her Majesty's government.

15. The King of Hanover issues a proclamation, declaring the change made in the constitution in 1833 entirely destitute of constitutional forms, and that the constitution of 1819 alone is to be considered in force.

17. Mr. McLaughlin, the British warden of the disputed territory, having been taken by the Americans, is brought to Bangor, and retained as a prisoner

27. The following agreement is signed by Mr. Fox, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Forsyth, the U. S. Secretary of State, with a view to prevent immediate hostilities between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick.

"In the mean time the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, and the Government of the State of Maine, will act as follows: — Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel by military force the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook River;

"But the government of Maine will, voluntarily and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force now within them;

"And if future necessity should arise for dispersing notorious trespassers, or protecting public property from depredation by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreements between the governments of Maine and New Brunswick."

MARCH, 1839.

9. A treaty of peace is concluded at Vera Cruz between France and Mexico.

15. The Mexican government troops (Centralists), under General Cos, defeated at Tuspan, by the Federalists, under General Mexia, with a loss of near 300 killed and several hundred prisoners.

18. The Chinese Imperial commissioner, Lin, sent from Pekin, issues at Canton a Proclamation addressed to foreigners, giving them notice of the determination of the Chinese government to carry into effect the law against the Opium Trade. In this Proclamation he says; — "I now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners, let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in the storeships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the Hong Merchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let the

Hong Merchants make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burnt and destroyed, so as to cut off its power of doing mischief: a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; — and, at one and the same time, let a duly-prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and foreign character, stating clearly, that the ships afterwards to arrive here, shall never, to all eternity, dare to bring any opium. Should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated, and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it, as the penalty of their crime; — all this is to be clearly stated in the said bond."

The commissioner Lin soon afterwards ordered every member of the houses of Jardine & Co., and Dent & Co., two of the largest opium dealers at Canton, to leave China immediately; and a man who had been detected in smuggling opium was, by his order, executed in front of the European factories.

On the 27th, all the opium belonging to British subjects, amounting to 20,283 chests, valued at £ 2,000,000, was surrendered by the owners to Captain Elliot, superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China

21. A proposition is made by Major-General Scott, of the U. S. army, to Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and John Fairfield, Governor of Maine. The effect of this was to put at an end, for the present, to all hostile measures on the frontier; to set at rest all questions of controversy until further instructions should be received from the British government, and to cause the troops of Maine to return to their homes. The proposition was signed by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick on the 23d at Frederickton, and by Governor Fairfield on the 25th at Augusta.

31. A fire, supposed to have been set by an incendiary, breaks out in a cotton warehouse at Mobile, and destroys property estimated at the value of $150,000.

31. A bloody battle is fought at Pago Largo, between the troops of Corrientes and Entre Rios, two provinces of the Argentine Republic. The army of Corrientes was defeated with a loss stated at 1,960 men killed, among whom was Genaro Beron de Astrada, the Commander-in-chief and Governor of the province.

APRIL, 1839.

1. At Devizes in England, a meeting is attempted to be held by the republicans and levellers, under the name of Chartists, consisting of the lower classes, which occasions a serious riot. Processions were afterwards formed, with various banners, bearing inscriptions of "Universal Suffrage," "Annual Parliaments," &c. Like disturbances occur in other places in England.

—. Carrera, the leader of the "Reformers" in Central America, enters the city of Guatemala, and, to use his own language, "reëstablishes the legitimate government": — the States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras, having previously separated themselves from the Confederation, and declared themselves independent.

19. The resolution brought forward in the British House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, "That it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the executive government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the kingdom," passed in the House by a vote of 318 to 296.

19. A definitive treaty of peace between Belgium and Holland, and corresponding treaties between each of these Powers and the Five Powers represented in conference, concluded and signed.

20. A fire at Albany destroys about 30 buildings: — loss estimated at about $100,000.

30. The 50th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, as President of the United States, commemorated in the city of New York as the Jubilee of the Constitution, under the direction of the New York Historical Society; and a discourse delivered by John Quincy Adams, Ex-President of the United States.

MAY, 1839.

4. Severe frost does much injury in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, &c.

6. A bill brought forward by the British ministry passes in the House of Commons by a vote of 296 to 291, — 5 majority. In consequence of the smallness of this majority, on the 7th, Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, announced, that they and their colleagues had resigned, and that their resignations had been accepted. Sir Robert Peel afterwards attempted to form a ministry. He required to have the ladies of the Queen's bed-chamber removed; but the Queen refused to "consent to adopt a course which she conceived contrary to usage, and which was repugnant to her feelings." Sir Robert abandoned the attempt to form a tory ministry, and the former ministry, at the request of the Queen, consented to resume their places.

6. While the steamboat George Collier is on its passage from New Orleans to St. Louis, at the distance of 80 miles below Natchez, the piston-rod gives way, in consequence of which the steam is caused to escape, scalding 45 persons, 26 of whom died the same day.

13. The Moniteur at Paris, after a long time had been spent in ineffectual attempts to form a ministry, announces the definitive composition of one, with Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

18. An agreement is made between General Macomb and the chiefs of the Seminole Indians for the termination of hostilities. The Indians agreed to retire into a district of country in Florida, below Pease Creek, where they are to remain unmolested.

31. The Great Western steamship arrives at New York from Bristol in 13 days and 8 hours, it being the shortest voyage from Europe to America ever made.

31. Lord Denman, in the court of the Queen's Bench, gives judgment in the case of Stockdale *v.* Hansard in favor of the former, in an action for a defamatory libel brought by the plaintiff for the publication by the defendant, who is printer to the House of Commons, of a Report of the Commissioners of Prisons, in which certain strictures were made on some obscene works, alleged to be published by the defendant. His lordship maintained, that no assumption of privilege on the part of the House collectively, or of individual members, could warrant the right of any publisher to disseminate speeches or reports prejudicial to individuals, without making him amenable to the law.

—. A battle is fought at Acajete between generals Mexia and Urrea on the part of the Federalists, and General Valencia on the part of the government, in which the former are defeated with the loss of 600 killed. Mexia was taken prisoner and shot near the battle-ground.

JUNE, 1839.

1. A calamitous fire destroys a great part of the town of Port Gibson, in Mississippi. The court-house, jail, bank, the principal taverns and stores, and the principal streets were destroyed. The total loss estimated at from $ 700,000 to $ 1,000,000.

4. The Federal troops at Tampico, in Mexico, capitulate to General Arista, commander of the Central forces.

9. War is declared by the Sultan of Turkey, against Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt; and the Sultan also, as supreme Caliph of the faithful and Representative of the Prophet, pronounces sentence of excommunication against the Pacha and his son Ibrahim, deposing them from the government of Egypt and Syria. On the 14th, this sentence was read in the Mahometan mosques in Constantinople.

15. Mr Attwood presents what was styled the National Petition, praying for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the abolition of all property qualifications of membership of the House of Commons, and that the members of the House may be paid for their services. The number of signatures was said to amount to upwards of 1,280,000.

18. The British House of Commons, decide against the motion of Mr. Grote for leave to bring in a bill to make provision for taking votes by ballot at the election of members of the House, by a vote of 333 to 216 — 117 majority against the motion.

24. A measure brought forward by Lord John Russell in the British House of Commons, making a grant of £ 30,000 for the purposes of National Education, is passed by the House by a vote of 275 to 273.

24. A great battle is fought at Nezib, near Beer, in Syria, between the Turkish army under the Seraskier, Hafiz Pacha, and the Egyptian army, under Ibrahim Pacha, the former being defeated with the loss stated at 6,000 killed, and many prisoners. The Turkish force is said to have amounted to 70,000 men, and the Egyptian to 80,000. The next day (25th), a corvette arrived at Alexandria, from the Turkish fleet, having on board an officer of the Capitan Pacha, Ahmed, with a proposal from him to the viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, to place the Turkish fleet under his protection.

28. A fight takes place in Arkansas, between the Ross and Ridge parties of the Cherokees: — 40 or 50 on both sides were stated to be killed, and among them was John Ross, the head of the Ross party; John Ridge, the leader of the other party, having been previously killed.

JULY, 1839.

1. About 150 Chippewa Indians treacherously massacred at the Falls of St. Anthony, and 20 on the St. Croix, by the Sioux, who had invited the Chippewas to meet for the purpose of forming a treaty of peace. About 50 Sioux were killed.

5. A serious riot at Birmingham, England, at a great meeting of the Chartists.

6. A great fire at Eastport, Me., destroys the larger portion of the business part of the town. The loss was estimated at $ 178,000, of which $ 68,191 was insured.

11. The House of Lords (about 100 peers being present in their court dresses or military costume) proceed in state to Buckingham Palace, and present to the Queen an Address agreed to on motion of the archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to rescind the grant of £ 30,000, by the House of Commons for the purposes of National Education. The Queen, in her answer, stated, that she duly appreciated their zeal for the interests of religion and the Established church, but expressed her regret, that they should have thought it necessary to take such a step on that occasion.

15. Great riots by the Chartists at Birmingham, in England; much property destroyed, and the inhabitants of the town thrown into a state of great confusion and alarm.

23. An attack is made by the Indians, in Florida, on the post occupied by Colonel Harney, on the Caloosahatchee, with a loss to the United States troops of 18 killed and missing. This attack was unexpected, and was made in disregard to the treaty concluded on the 18th of May, between General Macomb and the Indians.

31. A very extraordinary hurricane, or progressive whirlwind, preceded by a heavy rain, passes from west to east, through a part of the county of New Haven, Connecticut, passing over a portion of the city of New Haven, extending about 17 miles, and being about 60 rods in width, uprooting or twisting up trees by the roots, demolishing buildings, and destroying or prostrating almost every thing within its track.

27. The Steamer Albany leaves Albany at 7 o'clock A. M., and arrives at New York at 9 minutes past 4 P. M. — 9 hours and 9 minutes; being the shortest trip ever made; — the speed being equal to upwards of 16 miles an hour, including stops.

27. The steamboat William Hurlburt, burnt on the river Mobile, near the city of Mobile, with a cargo valued at $ 100,000.

28. A note, signed by the representatives of the Five Great Powers of Europe, England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is presented to the ministers of the Turkish Sultan, at Constantinople, signifying that they had undertaken to put an end to the war between Turkey and Egypt; — Mehemet Ali being required to give back to the Sultan the Turkish fleet, which had been surrendered by the Capitan Pacha, and which had arrived at Alexandria.

AUGUST, 1839.

19. A great fire at St. John's, New Brunswick; about 100 buildings destroyed, including about 55 extensive mercantile establishments; loss estimated to amount to nearly £ 200,000.

22. A severe hailstorm on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, chiefly in Mecklenburg Co., Va., does much damage.

29 – 30. A severe gale of wind on the coast of North Carolina, the island of Ocracoke being overflowed, and much damage done. This is said to have been a severer storm than has been known in the same district since 1795.

31. A destructive fire at St. Louis, Mo.: — loss estimated at from $ 100,000 to $ 200,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. The Great Western Steamboat, a fine vessel, which originally cost about $ 100,000, is accidentally burnt at Detroit.

3. The second centennial anniversary of the settlement of Barnstable, Mass., celebrated in a splendid style, a great assemblage of people being present, and a historical discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Palfrey.

3. A brilliant and remarkable aurora borealis seen in the evening, in the Eastern and Middle States.

APPENDIX.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble, at least once every year, on the 1st Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and of course the regular number is now 52. They are chosen by the legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population; and the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th Congresses have been elected in accordance with an act of Congress of 1832, one representative being returned for every 47,700 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The present regular number is 242 representatives, and 3 delegates.

Since the 4th of March, 1807, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, has been $8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and $8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government The compensation of the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is $16 a day.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. THE SENATE.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

Name.	Residence.	
	Maine.	
John Ruggles,	*Thomaston,*	1841
Reuel Williams,	*Augusta,*	1843
	New Hampshire.	
Henry Hubbard,	*Charlestown,*	1841
Franklin Pierce,	*Hillsborough,*	1843
	Vermont.	
Samuel Prentiss,	*Montpelier,*	1843
Samuel S. Phelps,	*Middlebury,*	1845
	Massachusetts.	
John Davis,	*Worcester,*	1841
Daniel Webster,	*Boston,*	1845
	Rhode Island.	
Nehe. R. Knight,	*Providence,*	1841
Nathan F. Dixon,	*Westerly,*	1845
	Connecticut.	
Perry Smith,	*New Milford,*	1843
Thaddeus Betts,	*Norwalk,*	1845
	New York.	
Silas Wright, Jr.,	*Canton,*	1843
	Vacancy.	
	New Jersey.	
Garrett D. Wall,	*Burlington,*	1841
S. L. Southard,	*Trenton,*	1845
	Pennsylvania.	
James Buchanan,	*Lancaster,*	1843
	Vacancy.	
	Delaware.	
Thomas Clayton,	*New Castle,*	1841
	Vacancy.	
	Maryland.	
Wm. D. Merrick,	*Allen's Fresh,*	1845
John S. Spence,	*Berlin,*	1843
	Virginia.	
Wm. H. Roane,	*Richmond,*	1841
	Vacancy.	
	North Carolina.	
Bedford Brown,	*Brown's Store,*	1841
Robert Strange,	*Fayetteville,*	1843
	South Carolina.	
J. C. Calhoun,	*Fort Hill,*	1841
Wm. C. Preston,	*Columbia,*	1843
	Georgia.	
Wilson Lumpkin,	*Athens,*	1841
Alfred Cuthbert,	*Monticello,*	1843
	Alabama.	
Wm. R. King,	*Selma,*	1841
Clement C. Clay,	*Huntsville,*	1843
	Mississippi.	
R. J. Walker,	*Madisonville,*	1841
John Henderson,		1845
	Louisiana.	
R. C. Nicholas,	*Donaldsonville,*	1841
Alex. Mouton,	*Vermillionville,*	1843
	Tennessee.	
Hugh L. White,	*Knoxville,*	1841
Ephraim H. Foster,	*Nashville,*	1845
	Kentucky.	
John J. Crittenden,	*Frankfort,*	1841
Henry Clay,	*Lexington,*	1843
	Ohio.	
William Allen,	*Chillicothe,*	1843
Benjamin Tappan,		1845
	Indiana.	
Oliver H. Smith,	*Connersville,*	1843
Albert S. White,	*Lafayette,*	1845
	Illinois.	
J. M. Robinson,	*Carmi,*	1841
Richard M. Young,	*Quincy,*	1843
	Missouri.	
Lewis F. Linn,	*St. Genevieve,*	1843
Th. H. Benton,	*St. Louis,*	1845
	Michigan.	
John Norvell,	*Detroit,*	1841
	Vacancy.	
	Arkansas.	
William S. Fulton,	*Little Rock,*	1840
Ambrose H. Sevier,	*Lake Port,*	1844

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 26TH CONGRESS,
which will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

Maine. — 8.
Anderson, Hugh J.
Clifford, Nathan
Davee, Thomas
Evans, George
Lowell, Joshua A.
Paris, Virgil D.
Randall, Benjamin
Smith, Albert

New Hampshire. — 5.
Atherton, Charles G.
Burke, Edmund
Eastman, Ira A.
Shaw, Tristam.
Williams, Jared W.

Vermont. — 5.
Everett, Horace
Fletcher, Isaac
Hall, Hiland
Slade, William
Smith, John

Massachusetts. — 12
Adams, John Quincy,
Alvord, James C.
Briggs, George N.
Calhoun, Wm. B.
Cushing, Caleb
Hastings, Wm. S.
Lincoln, Levi
Parmenter, Wm.
Reed, John
Saltonstall, Leverett
Williams, Henry
One vacancy.

Rhode Island. — 2.
Cranston, Robert B.
Tillinghast, Joseph L.

Connecticut. — 6.
Brockway, John H.
Osborne, Thomas B.
Smith, Truman
Storrs, William L.
Trumbull, Joseph
Williams, Thomas W.

New York. — 40.
Allen, Judson
Barnard, Daniel D.
Brewster, David P.
Brown, Anson
Chittenden, Th. C.
Clark, John C.
Curtiss, Edward
Dana, Amasa
Doig, Andrew W.
Earl, Nehemiah H.
Ely, John
Fillimore, Millard
Fine, John
Floyd, John D.
Gates, Seth M.
Granger, Francis P.
Grinnell, Moses H.
Hand, Augustus C.
Hunt, Hiram P.
Hoffman, Ogden,
Jackson, Thomas B.
Johnson, Charles
Jones, Nathaniel
Kemble, Gouverneur
Kempshall, Thomas
Leonard, S. B.
Mallory, Meredith
Marvin, Richard P.
Mitchell, Charles F.
Monroe, James
Montagne, J. De la
Morgan, Christopher
Palen, Rufus
Peck, Luther C.
Prentiss, John H.
Rogers, Edward
Russell, David
Strong, Theron R.
Vanderpoel, Aaron
Wagoner, Peter J.

New Jersey. — 6.
*Aycrigg, John B.
*Halsted, William
*Maxwell, J. P. B.
Randolph, Joseph F.
*Stratton, Charles C.
*Yorke, Thomas J.

Pennsylvania. — 28.
Beatty, William
Biddle, Richard
Cooper, James
Davies, Edward
Davis, John
Edwards, John
Fornance, Joseph
Galbraith, John
Gerry, James
Hammond, R. H.
Henry, Thomas
Hook, Enos,
†Ingersoll, C. J.
James, Francis
Keim, George M.
Leek, Isaac
Marchand, A. G.
Morris, Samuel W.
Newhard, Peter
Ogle, Charles
Painter, Lemuel
Petrikin, David
Potter, Wm. W.
Ramsay, Wm. S.
Sargeant, John
Simonton, Wm.
Tolland, George W.
Wagener, David D.

Delaware. — 1.
Robinson, Thomas

Maryland. — 8.
[*Election 1st Wednesday in October.*]

Virginia. — 21.
Banks, Linn
Beirne, Andrew
Botts, John M.
Coles, Walter
Craig, Robert
Dromgoole, Geo. C.
Garland, James
Goggin, Wm. L.
Hill, John T.
Holleman, Joel
Hopkins, Geo. W.
Hunter, R. M. T.
Johnson, Joseph
Jones, John W.
Lucas, William
Mercer, Charles F.
Rives, Francis E.
Samuel, Green B.

* The election of these five members contested by P. Dickerson, P. D. Vroom, D. B. Ryall, Joseph Kille, and W. R. Cooper.
† Election contested by Charles Naylor.

Steinrod, Lewis
Taliaferro, John
Wise, Henry A.

North Carolina. — 13.
Bynum, Jesse A.
Conner, Henry W.
Deberry, Edmund
Fisher, Charles
Graham, James
Hawkins, Micajah T.
Hill, John
McKay, James
Montgomery, Wm.
Rayner, Kenneth
Shepard, Charles
Stanly, Edward
Williams, Lewis

South Carolina. — 9.
Campbell, John
Griffin, John K.
Holmes, Isaac E.
Pickens, F. W.
Rhett, R. Barnwell
Richardson, John P.
Rogers, James
Thompson, Waddy
One vacancy.

Georgia. — 9.
Alvord, J. C.
Black, Edward J.
Colquitt, Wm. T
Cooper, Mark A.
Dawson, Wm C.
Habersham, R. W.
King, T. B.
Nisbet, E. A.
Warren, Lott

Alabama. — 5.
Chapman, R. H.
Crabb, George W.
Dillett, James
Hubbard, David
Lewis, H. Dixon

Mississippi. — 2.
[*Election 1st Monday in November.*]

Louisiana. — 3.
Chinn, Edward
Garland, Rice
White, Edward D.

Arkansas. — 1.
Cross, Edward

Tennessee. — 13.
Bell, John
Blackwell, Julius W.
Brown, Aaron V.
Campbell, Wm. B.
Carter, Wm. B.
Crockett, John W.
Gentry, Meredith P.
Johnson, Cave
McClellan, Abraham
Turney, Hopkins L.
Waterson, Harvey M.
Williams, C. K.
Williams, Joseph L.

Kentucky. — 13.
Andrews, L. W.
Anderson, S. W.
Boyd, Linn
Butler, William O.
Davis, Garret
Graves, Wm. J.
Green, Willis
Hawes, Richard
Pope, John
Triplett, Philip
Underwood, Joseph
White, John
Williams, Sherrod

Ohio. — 19.
Allen, John W.
Bond, Wm. Key
Corwin, Thomas
Doane, William
Duncan, Alexander
Giddings, Joshua R.
Goode, Patrick G.
Hastings, John
Leadbetter, D. P.
Mason, Samson
Medill, William
Morris, Calvary
Parish, Isaac
Ridgeway, Joseph
Starkweather, D. A.
Swearingen, Henry
Sweeny, George
Taylor, Jonathan
Weller, John B.

Michigan. — 1.
Crary, Isaac E.

Indiana. — 7.
Carr, John
Davis, John
Howard, T. A.
Proffit, George H.
Rariden, James
Smith, Thomas
Wick, Wm. W.

Illinois. — 3.
Casey, Zadock
Reynolds, John
*Stuart, John T.

Missouri. — 2.
Harrison, Albert G.
Miller, John

TERRITORIES.
Florida. — 1 *Delegate.*
Downing, Charles

Wisconsin. — 1 *Delegate.*
Doty, James D.

Iowa. — 1 *Delegate.*
Chapman, Wm. W.

* Election contested by Stephen E. Douglas.

THE END.

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